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Public Documents of Massachusetts:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1896.

PUBLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Vol. III.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1897.

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PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 17.

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OF THE
STATE BOARD
OF
LUNACY AND CHARITY
OF
MASSACHUSETTS.

JANUARY, 1897.

BOSTON:
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1897.

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MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF LUNACY AND CHARITY.

[Names of *past* members in italics; of *present* members in small capitals.]

Date of Original Appointment.	NAME.	Residence.	Qualified.	Retired.	Term Expires.
June 7, 1879,	<i>Moses Kimball</i> ,†	Boston,	June 12, 1879,	October 27, 1880,*	- -
June 7, 1879,	<i>Nathan Allen</i> , <i>M.D.</i> ,†	Lowell,	June 19, 1879,	June 7, 1880,	- -
June 7, 1879,	<i>Henry L. Bowditch</i> , <i>M.D.</i> ,†	Boston,	June 12, 1879,	January 24, 1880,*	- -
June 7, 1879,	CHARLES F. DONNELLY,	Boston,	June 21, 1882,	June 7, 1883,†	June 7, 1897.
June 7, 1879,	EDWARD HITCHCOCK, <i>M.D.</i> ,	Amherst,	June 6, 1896,	- -	June 7, 1901.
June 7, 1879,	<i>Albert Wood</i> , <i>M.D.</i> ,	Worcester,	June 10, 1879,	June 7, 1880,	- -
June 7, 1879,	<i>Robert T. Davis</i> , <i>M.D.</i> ,	Fall River,	June 14, 1879,	January 23, 1884,*	- -
June 7, 1879,	<i>John C. Hoadley</i> ,†	Lawrence,	June 19, 1879,	November 16, 1883,*	- -
June 7, 1879,	<i>Ezra Parmenter</i> , <i>M.D.</i> ,†	Cambridge,	June 18, 1879,	February, 1883,*	- -
January 27, 1880,	<i>David L. Webster</i> ,	Boston,	January 30, 1880,	April 11, 1881,*	- -
June 8, 1880,	<i>Charles F. Folsom</i> , <i>M.D.</i> ,	Boston,	June 9, 1880,	January 14, 1881,*	- -
June 8, 1880,	<i>Clara T. Leonard</i> ,	Springfield,	June 12, 1880,	March 19, 1886,*	- -
November 6, 1880,	<i>Thomas Talbot</i> ,†	Billerica,	November 12, 1880,	March 12, 1884,	- -
January 22, 1881,	<i>Alfred Hosmer</i> , <i>M.D.</i> ,†	Watertown,	January 28, 1881,	December 4, 1892,*	- -
April 18, 1881,	<i>George P. Carter</i> ,†	Cambridge,	April 19, 1881,	June 7, 1883,	- -
November 23, 1882,	<i>John Fallon</i> ,†	Lawrence,	December 2, 1882,	December 15, 1889,§	- -
December 8, 1882,	<i>Henry P. Walcott</i> , <i>M.D.</i> ,	Cambridge,	December 12, 1882,	June 7, 1885,	- -
February 14, 1883,	<i>Albert A. Haggett</i> ,	Lowell,	February 17, 1883,	October 26, 1885,*	- -

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

May	21, 1882,	Reuben Noble,†	.	.	.	Westfield,.	.	.	.	June	12, 1883,	June	16, 1885,*	-	-
July	18, 1883,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Edgar E. Dean, M.D.,†.	.	.	.	Brockton,.	.	.	.	July	27, 1883,	December 1, 1887,*	-	-
March	19, 1884,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Berrett Torrey.	.	.	.	Boston,.	.	.	.	March	24, 1884,	August 16, 1886,*	-	-
June	16, 1885,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Charles A. Denny,.	.	.	.	Leicester,.	.	.	.	June	18, 1885,	November 4, 1889,*	-	-
July	16, 1885,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Samuel A. Green, M.D.,.	.	.	.	Boston,.	.	.	.	July	17, 1885,	May 15, 1886,*	-	-
April	14, 1886,	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANNE B. RICHARDSON,.	.	.	.	Lowell,.	.	.	.	June	21, 1885,	-	-	June 7, 1900.
April	21, 1886,	.	.	.	.	.	.	HENRIETTA G. CODMAN,.	.	.	.	Brookline,.	.	.	.	June	27, 1892,	-	-	June 7, 1897.
December 22, 1886,		.	.	.	.	.	.	Richard L. Hodgdon, M.D.,†	.	.	.	Arlington,.	.	.	.	December 24, 1886,	January 30, 1893,§	-	-	-
December 22, 1886,		.	.	.	.	.	.	Charles C. Coffin,†.	.	.	.	Boston,.	.	.	.	December 27, 1886,	December 17, 1889,*	-	-	-
January 25, 1888,		.	.	.	.	.	.	D. Webster King,.	.	.	.	Boston,.	.	.	.	January 27, 1888,	August 5, 1889,*	-	-	-
December 4, 1889,		.	.	.	.	.	.	GEORGE W. JOHNSON,.	.	.	.	Brookfield,.	.	.	.	June 3, 1893,	-	-	-	June 7, 1898.
December 24, 1889,		.	.	.	.	.	.	Henry Stone,†.	.	.	.	Boston,.	.	.	.	May 27, 1893,	January 1, 1894,*	-	-	-
December 24, 1889,		.	.	.	.	.	.	LABAN PRATT,.	.	.	.	Boston,.	.	.	.	June 15, 1894,	-	-	-	June 7, 1899.
January 1, 1890,		.	.	.	.	.	.	Ziba C. Keith,.	.	.	.	Brockton,.	.	.	.	January 4, 1890,	June 11, 1891,	-	-	-
June 11, 1891,		.	.	.	.	.	.	Charles J. Curran, M.D.,.	.	.	.	North Adams,.	.	.	.	June 12, 1891,	June 7, 1896,	-	-	-
June 22, 1893,		.	.	.	.	.	.	Richard M. Hodges, M.D.,†.	.	.	.	Boston,.	.	.	.	June 26, 1893,	January 1, 1895,*	-	-	-
February 15, 1894,		.	.	.	.	.	.	LEONTINE LINCOLN,.	.	.	.	Fall River,.	.	.	.	February 19, 1894,	-	-	-	June 7, 1898.
February 14, 1895,		.	.	.	.	.	.	JOHN L. HILDBETH,.	.	.	.	Cambridge,.	.	.	.	September 3, 1895,	-	-	-	June 7, 1900.
June 4, 1896,		.	.	.	.	.	.	EDWARD H. HASKELL,.	.	.	.	Newton,.	.	.	.	July 9, 1896,	-	-	-	June 7, 1901.

STEPHEN C. WRIGHTINGTON, Superintendent of In-Door Poor. CHARLES E. WOODBURY, M.D., Inspector of Institutions.
WILLIAM F. DERBY, M.D., Superintendent of Out-Door Poor. JOHN D. WELLS, Clerk and Auditor of the Board.

* Resigned.

† Reappointed February 8, 1894.

§ Died in office.

VIII

LUNACY AND CHARITY.

SUMMARY OF INSANE AND POOR.

Insane in the State under Supervision, September 30, 1896.

In Hospitals and Asylums,	6,091
In Town Almshouses,	829
In private families,	165
Total,	7,085

Cost of support in the State Hospitals and Asylums, \$872,730.34	
Annual cost, <i>per capita</i> , in the State Hospitals and Asylums,	\$167.97

Poor in the State within the Year ending September 30, 1896.

In-Door Poor, State and Town, average,	12,757
Out-Door Poor, State and Town, supported, average,	1,666
Out-Door Poor, State and Town, relieved,	51,500
Cost of support and relief — Towns,	\$2,201,020
Cost of support and relief — State,	678,214
Total,	\$2,874,234

In consideration of the forthcoming report of the Commission appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the charitable and reformatory interests and institutions of the Commonwealth, the Board refrains from making any recommendations for legislative action.

STATE BOARD OF LUNACY AND CHARITY.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, December 28, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

The undersigned, members of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, present herewith the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

HENRIETTA G. CODMAN, *Vice-Chairman.*

CHARLES F. DONNELLY.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

ANNE B. RICHARDSON.

LABAN PRATT.

LEONTINE LINCOLN.

JOHN L. HILDRETH.

EDWARD H. HASKELL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF LUNACY AND CHARITY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

The powers and duties of the Board include the supervision, visitation, and inspection of all public and private institutions for the insane, the State Almshouse, the State Farm, the State Schools, the city and town almshouses containing insane inmates, and all places where State paupers are supported; the care and custody of insane patients boarded in families; the supervision of juvenile offenders, including attendance at court in the interest of such offenders; the care and maintenance of indigent and neglected children boarded in families, and the visitation of all minor wards of the State in families; the licensing of boarding-houses for infants, and the prosecution of cases of violation of the infant-boarding law; the removal of non-settled paupers to other states and countries; the administration of the laws concerning the support of State paupers by cities and towns; the prosecution of cases of bastardy among non-settled persons; the tabulation of returns from Overseers of the Poor of paupers supported by towns; and the care and maintenance of alien immigrants falling into distress within a period of one year from the time of their landing. Each of the State institutions for the insane, as well as the Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates, is under the immediate control of a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor and Council. There are also a Board of Trustees of the State Almshouse and the State Farm, and a Board of Trus-

tees of the State Schools, each similarly appointed. The State Board, however, has sole power of discharge from the State Farm, and shares with the Trustees of the State Almshouse, and the Trustees of the several State Hospitals for the Insane, the power of discharge therefrom.

The progress of legislation regarding the powers and duties thus summarized may be briefly stated as follows : —

The Legislature of 1856 created a Board of Commissioners to execute all the laws in relation to alien passengers and State paupers. The supervisory authority of this Board was limited to State Almshouse visitations, but its administrative powers extended to the execution of all the laws relating to alien immigrants; the prescription of forms for statistical returns from the State Almshouses at Tewksbury, Bridgewater, and Monson, and the form of certificate permitting the introduction of inmates thereto; the binding out of apprentices from the State Hospital at Rainsford Island; the control of State pauper inmates of the State Lunatic Hospitals and their property; and the transfer of pauper inmates from one State charitable institution or lunatic hospital to another, and their transportation to their homes in other states and other countries, — the last-named duty involving a rigid inspection of all passengers arriving from foreign ports, and the exclusion of those liable to become a public charge.

The Legislature of 1863 abolished the Board of Alien Commissioners and established the Board of State Charities. To this Board was entrusted all the administrative authority conferred upon the Board of Alien Commissioners, and it was also made its duty to “investigate and supervise the whole system of the public charitable and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth”; but its supervisory power was subsequently limited by the transfer, in 1875, of the oversight of the institutions for the instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind to the Board of Education, and by the farther transfer, in 1879, of the oversight of the correctional institutions of the State to the Board of Commissioners of Prisons. On the other hand the executive authority of the new Board was considerably increased by the Acts of 1865, 1866, 1869, 1870, and 1877, charging the Board with the

execution of the laws relating to the unsettled poor in the several cities and towns of the Commonwealth and to the children of the State.

The authority conferred upon the Board of State Charities by the legislation of 1869 and 1870 with reference to the minor wards of the State was substantially as follows : —

Whenever a complaint was made against a boy or girl under the age of 17 years, the Court or Magistrate in the case was required to notify the Board in writing, so that one of its agents might have opportunity to investigate the case, attend the trial and protect the interest of, or otherwise provide for, the child. On the agent's request, the Court or Magistrate might authorize the Board to take and indenture or place in charge of any person, or in the State Primary School, such child, till he or she attained the age of twenty-one years, or for any less time. No child could be indentured, adopted, or taken in charge of any person from a State institution, until notice thereof had been given the Board, and its report in writing, made after investigation into the propriety thereof, had been filed with such institution ; and all the applications for the release or discharge of any children so indentured or placed in charge of persons were to be given to the Board for its report in like manner. As often as once a year all children so maintained, indentured or placed, were to be visited, and such other investigation made in regard to them as the Board might prescribe.

The Legislature of 1879 abolished the Board of State Charities, and established the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, thus conferring upon the new Board, in addition to the powers of its predecessor, all the power and authority previously possessed by the Board of Health and Vital Statistics, which was organized in 1869. In 1886, however, the State Board of Health was re-established, and it was provided that "the Board heretofore known as the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, shall be hereafter called the State Board of Lunacy and Charity." Excepting, therefore, that the present Board no longer exercises the functions of a Board of Health, and excepting also that, in 1894, its executive authority was somewhat curtailed by the transfer of the State supervision of immigration to

United States officials, its powers and duties remain essentially the same that they were at the time of its establishment in 1879 ; and, as direct successor of the Board of State Charities, the greater part of its authority is of much earlier date.

The law of 1879 provided that the State Board of [Health] Lunacy and Charity shall consist of nine persons, two members of the Board retiring each year, excepting every fifth year, when one shall retire, — all vacancies occurring from time to time to be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

As the laws now stand, the State Board of Lunacy and Charity is given general supervision over the State Lunatic Hospitals, the State Almshouse, the State Farm, and the State Reform Schools ; and when directed by the Governor may assume and exercise the powers of the Boards of Trustees of said institutions, and it may “ assign any of its powers and duties to agents appointed for the purpose, and execute any of its functions by said agents, or by committees appointed from and by said Board.” The Board is authorized, with the consent of the Governor, to appoint such officers as may be necessary, and fix their compensation. It is required to make its own by-laws, and make an annual report of its doings to the Governor and Council, embodying in the report a statement of the receipts and expenses of the Board and of the several above-named State institutions, and also a statement of annual estimates, and “ a concise review of the work of the several institutions for the year preceding, with such suggestions and recommendations as to them, and the charitable and reformatory interests of the State, as may be deemed expedient.” There is also to be included in the annual report information obtained from the annual returns required to be made by the overseers of the poor of the several cities and towns of the Commonwealth, of the numbers and cost of persons supported and relieved at the expense of such cities and towns.

The Board is required, at least once a year, to “ visit all places where state paupers are supported, and ascertain from actual examination and inquiry whether the laws in respect to such paupers are properly observed ” ; to visit the State

Almshouse and the Lyman School for Boys at least once a month, and “for this purpose it shall, by some woman, or women, deputed by it, have access at all hours of the day or night to the portions of said institutions occupied by the women or children there maintained at the public expense”; to visit and inspect every private asylum or receptacle for the insane at least once in every six months; and also “as often as once a year visit all children maintained wholly or in part by the State, all who have been indentured or placed in charge of any person by any state institution, board or officer of the Commonwealth, or under any provision hereof, and all minor children supported at the expense of any city or town; and shall inquire into the condition of such children, and make such other investigations in relation thereto as it may think fit; and for this purpose it may have private interviews with such children at any time.” It prescribes the form of certificates required of overseers of the poor of cities and towns, when paupers are sent therefrom to the State Almshouse. The Board has the same powers in relation to State paupers who are inmates of either of the State Lunatic Hospitals, or of the State Almshouse, and their property, as are by law vested in overseers of the poor, in reference to paupers supported or relieved by towns. It may transfer pauper inmates from one State charitable institution or lunatic hospital to another, or send them to any State or place where they belong; on the application of the Trustees of the State Reform Schools may transfer inmates of said Schools to the State Farm, and return them again to the Schools; in certain emergencies may transfer inmates of the State Almshouse to the State Farm; on the certificate of two physicians may transfer and commit to the State Lunatic Hospitals and Asylums, inmates of the State Almshouse, the State Farm, and the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates; and under certain conditions may transfer inmates of private asylums and of the Boston Insane Hospital to other private asylums and to State Lunatic Hospitals, and from such Hospitals to private asylums and private dwellings; it may also transfer any pauper lunatic from a State charitable institution or Lunatic Hospital to the Lunatic Ward of the State Almshouse. When

the overseers of the poor of cities and towns fail to comply with the law forbidding the retention in almshouses of pauper children over a certain age, the authority vested in said overseers may be exercised by the State Board to the exclusion of the overseers.

In the cases of sick State poor supported by cities and towns and State poor temporarily relieved, as well as in cases of burial, the State Board has large administrative authority, including the visitation of the several cities and towns of the Commonwealth by its agents, investigation and decision of settlements, and the auditing of bills of local authorities against the Commonwealth.

The Statutes provide that the Board shall act as Commissioners of Lunacy, "with power to investigate the question of the insanity and condition of any person committed to any lunatic hospital or asylum, public or private, or restrained of his liberty by reason of alleged insanity at any place within this Commonwealth, and shall discharge any person so committed or restrained, if, in its opinion, such person is not insane, or can be cared for after such discharge, without danger to others and with benefit to himself." The Board is required to cause application to be made for the commitment to a hospital of any insane person, whether a public charge or otherwise, whom it has reason to believe is deprived of proper treatment, and is confined in an almshouse or other place. It also has the legal custody of all persons removed from the State Hospitals for the Insane, to be boarded in families under the authority of the Board, and the power of return of such persons to the Hospitals, and unlimited power of transfer of State patients from one lunatic hospital to another.

As regards the State children, it may be generally stated here, that in addition to the power of visitation, the State Board of Lunacy and Charity has practically the same authority to-day, regarding the care, maintenance, and education of the indigent and neglected children of the State, and the maintenance, education, and reformation of juvenile offenders placed or boarded in families, that the State Board of Charities possessed in 1870.

MEMBERS. — COMMITTEES. — CHIEF AGENTS.

The nine members of the Board are appointed by the Governor and Council for terms of five years each, or until their successors are chosen. They serve without compensation, but their travelling expenses are paid by the State.

Dr. Edward Hitchcock, whose term of office expired June 7, 1896, was immediately re-appointed; and Mr. Edward H. Haskell, of Newton, was appointed to succeed Dr. Curran. The membership is now as follows: —

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, of Brookfield, *Chairman*.

HENRIETTA G. CODMAN, of Brookline, *Vice-Chairman*.

CHARLES F. DONNELLY, of Boston.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M.D., of Amherst.

ANNE B. RICHARDSON, of Lowell.

LABAN PRATT, of Boston.

LEONTINE LINCOLN, of Fall River.

JOHN L. HILDRETH, M.D., of Cambridge.

EDWARD H. HASKELL, of Newton.

The By-Laws of the Board provide that regular meetings shall be held on the first Saturday of each month, in the rooms of the Board at the State House, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or at such other place and hour as the Board may from time to time direct. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman. The By-Laws also provide for the annual election, in June, of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Clerk, a Superintendent of In-Door-Poor, a Superintendent of Out-Door-Poor, and an Inspector of Institutions.

The Standing Committees of the Board are as follows: —

Committee on Charities: Mrs. RICHARDSON, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. PRATT, Mr. HASKELL.

Committee on Lunacy: Dr. HITCHCOCK, Mrs. CODMAN, Mr. LINCOLN, Dr. HILDRETH.

Committee on Inspection of Institutions: Mr. PRATT, Mrs. RICHARDSON, Mr. LINCOLN.

Committee on Removal of Insane Persons out of the State: Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. CODMAN, Mr. PRATT.

The Executive Committee consists of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the Chairmen of the several Standing Committees.

The chief agents of the Board are the Heads of the several Departments.

Stephen C. Wrightington is Superintendent of the Department of In-Door-Poor. His Deputies are Joshua F. Lewis, M.D., in charge of the Central Division; and Bertha W. Jacobs, in charge of the Division of Visitation.

William P. Derby, M.D., is Superintendent of the Department of Out-Door-Poor. His Deputy is George B. Tufts.

Charles E. Woodbury, M.D., is Inspector of Institutions. His Deputy is Henry C. Prentiss, M.D.

John D. Wells is Clerk and Auditor of the Board, and its disbursing officer.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Department of In-Door Poor.

The By-Laws provide that the Superintendent of In-Door Poor shall execute all the provisions of the laws relating to inmates of the State Hospitals and Asylums for Lunatics, the State Almshouse, the State Farm, the State Reform Schools, proceedings in bastardy, and visitation of juvenile wards of the State; and also certify quarterly to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth the several amounts due the State for the support of inmates in the several Institutions. This Department, whose Superintendent is Stephen C. Wrightington, has two divisions: the Central Division and the Division of Visitation, — each with its Deputy Superintendent. In the former, which is under the immediate direction of Dr. Joshua F. Lewis, the general business of the Department is transacted, including the matter of the investigation of settlements of the pauper inmates of the several State Institutions, with reference to the question whether State, or town, or some relative, is bound by law to support them; and for this purpose constant visits are made to the several State Hospitals, the State Almshouse, and the State Farm. This Division also has charge of the transportation

of paupers out of the State to other states and countries, *and of transfers* between State Institutions. The Division of *Visitation*, under the immediate direction of Miss Bertha W. Jacobs, has the care of the State minor wards over three years of age boarded and placed in families.

There are employed in the Central Division, in addition to the Deputy, six clerks, two transportation officers, and a messenger; three of the clerks being engaged more or less in outside investigations and transportation work. In the Division of Visitation there are employed, in addition to the Deputy, three clerks and seventeen visitors. Of the visitors, one man is a visitor-at-large, with a general oversight of the duties of the rest. Nine men attend courts in the interest of juvenile offenders, investigate homes and visit boys in places; four women have the immediate supervision of children between three and twelve years of age placed at board; and one woman, a visitor-at-large, with two assistants, coöperates with the Auxiliary Visitors in the placing and oversight of the girls over twelve years of age placed in families,—this work including occasional Court attendance. The Auxiliary Visitors live in various parts of the State, and a few of them in adjoining States; they are appointed annually by the Board with special reference to their qualification for such duties, and they serve without pay. They hold three meetings each year for purposes of consultation. The Auxiliary Visitors in office at the close of the official year, September 30, 1896, were as follows: Mary A. Andrews, Vergennes, Vt.; Eliza A. Babbitt, Westford; Anna M. Bailey, Fitchburg; Eliza L. Barnard, Worcester; Martha J. Barrrell, York Corner, Me.; Mary W. Bartol, Lancaster; Cyrene J. Bean, South Paris, Me.; Martha B. Bishop, North Brookfield; Frances Brewer, Northampton; Alice T. S. Brewster, Pittsfield; Velma Briggs, Hanover; Mary E. Brown, West Roxbury; Alice W. Burnham, Waltham; Helen J. C. Butler, North Adams; Carrie E. Buzzell, Durham, N. H.; Ella F. Bucklyn, New Bedford; Abby C. Clapp, Reading; Emily G. Collins, Brattleboro, Vt.; Annah H. R. Cook, Hartford, Conn.; Mary C. Crump, New London, Conn.; Mary S. Eaton, Concord; Kate Edwards, Northampton; Elizabeth H. Elliot, Jamaica Plain; Carrie S.

Emmons, Russell; Edith Forbes, Milton; Nella B. French, Clinton; Miranda Gibbons, East Granville; Julia A. Gibson, Somerville; Elvira Gorham, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Ellen M. Hartwell, Littleton Common; Mary Catherine Hicks, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Lucy A. Hitchcock, Palmer; Leura E. Jenkins, Barre; Maria L. Johnson, Lynn; Belle G. Johnson, Marlborough; Adelaide H. Jones, East Derry, N. H.; Amanda T. C. King, Thompsonville, Conn.; Sarah F. Lampher, Montville, Conn.; Anna C. Leonard, Springfield; Ophelia M. A. Lovejoy, Haverhill; Lois Allyn Mason, Winchendon; Caroline E. Maynard, Dedham; Mabel G. Merrill, Worcester; Elizabeth Merrim, South Framingham; Ella F. Morrison, Lawrence; Lucy A. Morton, Springfield; Mary K. Morton, Hatfield; Harriet E. Noyes, Ipswich; Rose Chandler Paine, Worcester; Mary W. Palfrey, Cambridge; Sarah F. Palmer, Saco, Me.; Amelia S. Phelps, Wilbraham; Amy Porter, Hartford, Conn.; Hannah A. Porter, Quincy; Lydia A. Pratt, Shelburne Falls; Sarah C. Purrington, Farmington, Me.; Catherine N. Ranger, North Brookfield; Sarah C. Read, North Adams; S. Ellen Robertson, Chicopee; Mary C. Rogers, Canton; Celeste S. Russell, Great Barrington; Mary H. Rust, East Bridgewater; Frances N. Shepard, Lowell; Helen T. Spalding, Webster; Ellen B. Stebbins, Roslindale; Marrietta H. Stevens, Westfield; Elizabeth Thurber, Plymouth; Julia E. Tilton, Williamsburg; Hattie M. Trask, Richmond, Me.; Agnes C. Tribou, Middleborough; Charlotte H. P. Twitchell, Greenfield; Elizabeth W. Twitchell, Keene, N. H.; Mary Aubin Vinal, Lebanon, N. H.; Lucy G. Wadsworth, Boston; Eliza G. Washburn, Hyde Park; Alice E. Wetherbee, Fall River; Abigail Wheeler, Northbridge; Martha Lee Whelden, West Barnstable; Harriet R. Wiley, Wellfleet; C. Amelia Williams, Taunton; Mary L. Williams, Dedham; Emma M. Wilson, Athol; Elizabeth L. Withington, Newburyport; Adeline V. Wood, Middleborough; M. Anna Yerrington, Norwich, Conn.

The Department of Out-Door Poor.

It is the duty of the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor to execute all the provisions of the laws relating to the sick State poor, those ill with dangerous diseases, those receiving temporary relief, and infant wards of the State. This Department, in addition to the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, employs nine visitors, six clerks, and a messenger. Two of the visitors, a man and a woman, are physicians, and are occupied with the visitation and general management of pauper infants, — wards of the State under three years of age, — boarded in families; and one of them also with the visitation of the State inmates of the Boston City Hospital and the Carney Hospital. Another visitor has the immediate supervision of licensed boarding-houses for infants, and investigates cases of violation of the infant boarding-house law. He is also appointed by the Board as a special district police officer, under the legislation of 1895, to enforce the provisions of the laws with regard to the protection of infants. The other visitors, assigned to different sections of the State, make personal examinations and reports of all cases of which the Superintendent has notice under the laws.

The Inspector of Institutions.

It is the duty of the Inspector of Institutions to exercise constant watchfulness over all the institutions the Board is required to supervise, including all city and town almshouses containing insane inmates; to see that the statutes regulating the commitment and detention of lunatics are complied with; to execute all the provisions of the laws relating to the board of insane persons in families; to make detailed monthly reports of all his visitations; and to perform statistical work not otherwise assigned. He is thus the Board's general supervisory officer, and its principal agent in the performance of its duties as a Commission in Lunacy. In this department, besides the Inspector and the Deputy Inspector, there are regularly employed three clerks and a visitor. In addition to these, a temporary medical visitor has been occupied for several months in an investigation of the condition and treatment of the insane inmates of city and town almshouses. —

The Clerk of the Board.

The Clerk of the Board is required to be present at the meetings of the Board and of several of its Committees, and keep a record of all transactions; to conduct the Board's correspondence, under its direction; to receive and disburse all money used by the visitors of the Board for travel and other necessary purposes; to have custody of the Board's records and files, and of all funds that may come to the Board or its wards; and to audit all bills against the Commonwealth on the part of the Board. He employs an assistant.

THE JUVENILE WARDS OF THE STATE.

The juvenile wards of the State are cared for by two Departments of the Board; the Department of In-Door Poor having charge of all over three years of age, and the Department of Out-Door Poor having charge of the infants, or those under three years of age. These children may be classified as follows:—

1. *Dependent children*, or children between three and sixteen years of age, without local settlement, who, by reason of orphanage, or the poverty of their parents, are dependent on the State for their support.

2. *Neglected children*, or children between three and sixteen years of age, who, by reason of the wilful neglect of their parents, are committed by the Courts to the custody of the Board.

3. *Juvenile offenders*, or children between the ages of seven and seventeen years, convicted of crime or misdemeanor, and committed to the custody of the Board, the Lyman School for Boys, or the State Industrial School for Girls.

4. *Destitute infants*, or dependent and neglected children under three years of age.

In the case of dependent children the State Board has original jurisdiction only where the support of such children is properly chargeable to the Commonwealth on account of their having no known legal settlement. Neglected chil-

dren, under fourteen years of age, are arraigned before a court or magistrate, on complaint of any citizen, and if the alleged neglect is proved are committed either to the custody of the State Board or to the Overseers of the Poor of the city or town of settlement, or in case of the City of Boston, to the Commissioners of Public Institutions. Juvenile offenders, under seventeen years of age, are similarly arraigned, and upon conviction, may be sentenced, if a girl, to the State Industrial School and, if a boy under fifteen years of age, to the Lyman School, or if over fifteen, to the Massachusetts Reformatory; all during their minority except those committed to the Reformatory. Or, at the request of the State Board, one of whose agents is always present at the trial, any of the offenders above named may be committed to its custody, or placed on probation "in charge of a person," or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the magistrate in accordance with law.

At the trials of neglected children and juvenile offenders notice must be previously given, both to the parents or guardians of the child and to the State Board; and care is taken by the agent of the Board, in all cases, to acquaint himself with the character and habits of the child, with the character of the parents or guardians, and to possess himself of all important facts in connection with the matter, in order that he may be able to advise the magistrate in making the best possible provision for the child's future well-being.

Dependent and neglected children, when received into the care or committed to the custody of the Board, if incapable of self-support, are placed directly in suitable families at board, or if able to support themselves, in such families without payment for board; and in either case they may be placed temporarily in the house of Mrs. Bean at Arlington.

Families where children are placed at board are carefully selected; and after such placing, the Board's visitors assure themselves by frequent examinations that the children are in all respects properly provided for, well fed, clothed and sheltered, that they attend school, and that in every way they are treated, so far as practicable, as they would be if they were the children of the family. Similar methods are fol-

lowed in the cases of children capable of self-support and placed in families without board.

Juvenile offenders, when committed to the custody of the Board, may be placed directly with their parents, when the offence is slight and the home exceptionally good, otherwise in some other selected family. Some of the boys are temporarily cared for by Mrs. White of Ludlow, from whose house they are removed from time to time, to their homes on probation, or to some family in this or in some other of the New England States. Should all efforts toward their reformation fail, the State Board, under authority of its original mittimus, may commit such children either to the Lyman or to the Industrial School. When so committed, they usually remain in the School for about a year, and are then released on probation, either to their own homes or to other families. When thus released, the boys are under constant visitation by officers of the Board, who are in close communication with them; and on the first intimation from the boy or his employer, or any interested neighbor, that the placing is not satisfactory, examination is made by the agent of the Board in person, and if matters cannot be satisfactorily adjusted, the boy is removed and placed in a new home, or if necessary, returned to the School. The girls so released on probation or placed in families are, as already stated, in the immediate charge of three paid visitors of the Board assisted by the Auxiliary Visitors.

Indigent and neglected children under three years of age, having no local settlement, come under the care of the Department of Out-Door Poor through commitment by Overseers of the Poor and by the Courts, directly from the State Almshouse, and also in the following ways:

Under the Acts of 1892, Chapter 318, Section 14, the parents, surviving parent, or guardian of any infant under three years of age, if unable to support such child, may, upon personal application to the Board, and with the Board's consent, place such child in its custody by an instrument in writing, signed by the mother, and the Board may receive such infant, if in the opinion of the Board it is for the public interest.

Under Section 15 of the same chapter, illegitimate infants,

under two years of age, may be given up for adoption by their mothers, who are residents of this Commonwealth, and who have previously borne a good character, when, in the opinion of the Board it is for the public interest; and such giving up shall operate as a consent to any adoption subsequently approved by the Board.

Under the provisions of Chapter 309 of the Acts of 1889, as amended by Chapter 194, Acts of 1891, an illegitimate infant under two years of age may be removed by the Board when complaint of alleged abuse has been brought to the attention of the Department of Out-Door Poor, and when upon investigation it is considered that the life and health of the infant would be endangered, if allowed to remain longer under existing conditions.

When an application is made to the Department of Out-Door Poor by a parent or friend to place a child in the custody of the Board, under Section 14, above cited, a history of the child is taken, and all information possible is ascertained in regard to its parents and their ability to support the child, wholly or in part, and the prospect for its present and future support. The child is brought to the office, and a physical examination is made by the Superintendent, or one of his medical officers. If it is decided that the case is a suitable one, the child is received. While there are no fixed rules regulating the taking of this class of children, such cases as the following would be considered suitable: A mother dies, leaving an infant and several other young children; the father can manage to take care of all, except the infant; in another case, a father deserts his family, and the home is broken up temporarily, until the mother is able to support the children; or a husband dies leaving a sick wife and infant, and her friends apply to have the child cared for until its mother recovers. Other instances might be mentioned, but in all cases the present and future welfare of the child is the chief consideration.

Under Section 15, above cited, whereby a mother of an illegitimate infant under two years of age makes personal application to be relieved of the care and support of her child, and to give it up for adoption, the problem is more complicated. The question of separation of mother and

child is always a serious one, and is justifiable only under exceptional circumstances. An infant is received, for example, when the mother is sick and unable to nurse or care for her child, and whose friends, while willing to give her a home, will not shelter the child; or when the mother is inefficient and homeless, with scarcely ambition or knowledge enough to take care of herself; or when the mother is very young or weak-minded, with parents too poor to support the child.

It is with great reluctance that a child is taken from a mother who is able to nurse it, particularly during the period between the first of June and the first of October. Experience has shown that the risk of weaning during the summer months is great. No mother is allowed to give up her nursing infant, and no nursing child is taken from its mother during that period, except when it is evident that her character is such that it would be dangerous to trust her with the child, or when the infant can be placed where it can be wet-nursed. In many cases mothers apply to have their children adopted, not because they wish to be separated from them, but because they have tried and failed to support themselves and their infants, and have become discouraged. Some mothers show great natural affection for their illegitimate children, and are willing to go to the country to work in families where they can receive small wages and have their infants with them, and fortunately many such homes are found.

On the establishment of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity in 1879 there were 1,905 children subject to the Board's visitation, — 846 of them being in the State Institutions and 1,059 outside of the Institutions, — either in their homes or under indenture. At the close of the last official year, September 30, 1896, there were 2,790 children subject to the visitation of the Board, 397 being in Institutions and 2,393 in their homes, in selected families, or otherwise cared for. Of the 2,393, 1,576 were practically self-supporting and 817 were at board in families. Thus it appears that while in 1879, at the beginning of the administration of the present Board, there were but 56 per cent of the State

children cared for outside of the Institutions, there are now 86 per cent of such children so cared for.

Of the 2,790 children, 492 were classed as dependent, 662 as neglected, 1,432 as juvenile offenders, and 204 as infants. The dependent and the neglected children were all in the custody of the Board in the Department of In-Door Poor. Of the 1,432 juvenile offenders, 330 were in the custody of the Board in the Department of In-Door Poor, 268 were in the Lyman School, 129 in the State Industrial School, 485 in the custody of the Trustees of the Lyman School, outside the School, and 220 in the custody of the Trustees of the State Industrial School, outside the School. The 204 infants were in the custody of the Board in the Department of Out-Door Poor.

The same statement may be made in tabular form, as follows:—

Classification of Juvenile Wards of the State, September 30, 1896.

	Dependent.	Neglected.	Juvenile Offenders.	Infants.	Total.
State Board, Department In-Door Poor,	492	662	330	-	1,484
Lyman School,	-	-	268	-	268
State Industrial School,	-	-	129	-	129
Custody of Lyman School,	-	-	485	-	485
Custody of State Industrial School,	-	-	220	-	220
State Board, Department Out-Door Poor,	-	-	-	204	204
	492	662	1,432	204	2,790

Besides the 397 children in the schools, and the 2,393 outside,—5 of whom were under treatment at the State Almshouse,—there were 62 other children in the State Almshouse, making a total of 2,852 children under the supervision of the Board at the close of the official year. Of the 62 children in the State Almshouse, 48 were in the maternity wards, in care of their mothers, 3 were idiots, 8

were under treatment in the hospital ward, and 3 were United States cases, subsequently deported.

Of the children in charge of the In-Door Department, October 1, 1895, 564 were regularly at board. To this number were added, during the year, 206 children, making a total of 770 children regularly at board. Of this 770, free homes were found during the year for 83; 39 were released to relatives or friends; 9 were adopted; 3 were indentured; 2 died; 9 were sent for medical treatment; and 2 successfully eloped; leaving at regular board, September 30, 1896, 623. In addition, 7 children were adopted who had become self-supporting before the beginning of the year.

The number of visits paid to wards of the State during the year by the paid visitors of the Department of In-Door Poor was 5,325, and the number paid by the Auxiliary Visitors was 742.

The whole number of children under three years of age in charge of the Department of Out-Door Poor at the beginning of the official year, October 1, 1895, was 181; the number received during the year was 175; making the whole number supported during the year, 356; and there remained at the close of the official year, September 30, 1896, 204. Of the 175 children received, 112 were committed to the custody of the Board by Overseers of the Poor, 16 were committed by the Courts, 40 were taken under Sections 14 and 15 of Chapter 318 of the Acts of 1892; and 7 by removal from their homes in order to save their lives. Of the 356 children, 35 were legally adopted, 30 were transferred to the Department of In-Door Poor, having reached the age of three years, 47 were discharged to parents or other relatives, 2 were discharged to towns of settlement, and 38 died. Of the remaining 204, 10 were on trial for adoption without expense to the State, and 11 were on trial at board; the rest were at board. During the year, 157 infants were received at the Temporary Nursery in Roxbury. Nearly all the children received by the Department are first sent to this Nursery. There they are bathed, suitable clothing is given them, they receive medical and surgical treatment, if needed, and are then placed out to board. The Nursery is indispensable, not only as a temporary home

for children when first received, but also for treating those who have been placed out to board, and who are brought back again for surgical operation, or special medical care. There was no outbreak of contagious disease in the Nursery during the year, but it was thought expedient in July to remove all the infants from the house for a time, and thoroughly disinfect it, as many of the infants were ill with summer diarrhoea.

3,238 visits to infants were made. This number includes visits that are strictly medical, visits of supervision to infants in the custody of the Board, visits of inspection to premises of applicants for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants, visits of investigation to prospective homes where children are desired for legal adoption, and visits to boarding places where only one infant is desired, and where therefore a license is not required. The mortality rate of infants for the year was the lowest since the present system of caring for these children was adopted; and, in view of the unfavorable weather conditions during the summer months, this fact is extremely gratifying, and due credit for it should be given to the medical visitors.

The number of infants eligible for adoption was small; this is owing to the fact that a child whose parentage is known and who is taken under Section 14, Chapter 318, Acts of 1892, or committed by a Court, or committed by the Overseers of the Poor, cannot be adopted within two years of the date of its commitment, unless the written consent to such adoption is first obtained from the parents, surviving parent, or guardian of such child. Judges of Probate, however, sometimes allow an adoption to be completed within two years after the date of a child's commitment, if the child is a foundling of unknown parentage. Infants who are diseased or deformed must also be counted with those that are ineligible, so that the deduction of these classes from the whole number supported, leaves a limited number from which applicants for infants for adoption can choose. The Board cannot make any discrimination and select cases, but must accept all children lawfully committed to its custody, whether they are healthy, or suffering from hereditary disease, congenital deformity, or moribund through acquired disease, neglect or abuse.

LICENSED BOARDING-HOUSES FOR INFANTS.

Under the present law (Chapter 318, Acts of 1892) no person can take to board at one time more than one infant under the age of two years, unattended by a parent or guardian, and unrelated to such person by blood or marriage without first obtaining a license from the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. Applications for such licenses must first receive the approval of the local Boards of Health; and before granting the licenses, the State Board requires thorough investigations and satisfactory reports by the medical agents of the Department of Out-Door Poor. This law was enacted to abolish the business of "baby-farming," and it has practically accomplished its purpose.

During the last official year, 154 licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants were granted by the Board in 39 cities and towns, in addition to the 155 licenses in force at the expiration of the previous year; 135 licenses expired by the one-year limitation; 32 were revoked, — 31 on account of a change of residence, and one on account of death; and 142 licenses, permitting the boarding of 300 infants in 35 cities and towns, remained in force September 30, 1896. These represent the licensed homes, not only of infants supported by the Commonwealth, but also of those placed out by their parents, by the Boston Children's Aid Society, the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, the St. Mary's Infant Asylum, the Marcella Street Home, the Gwynne Temporary Home, the New England Moral Reform Society, and a few others.

Table showing number of Licenses issued; number of cities or towns where Licensees reside; number of Licenses expired and revoked; whole number in force, etc., for the year ending September 30, 1896, and the four preceding years:

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.	Licenses is- sued.	Number of towns.	Licenses ex- pired.	Licenses re- voked.	Licenses in force.	Applications refused.	Reports re- ceived.	Infants re- ported on.	Infants at board.
1892,	127	34	-	6	122	9	972	398	272
1893,	199	39	155	16	139	20	1,800	768	374
1894,	173	42	120	32	159	49	2,997	1,156	382
1895,	182	50	134	52	155	68	2,701	1,125	429
1896,	154	39	135	32	142	57	2,972	1,235	483

OFFICIAL

At board in families.

The brotherhood of man.

During the year 1,221 reports were received from persons taking infants to board; 609 from those placing infants to board, and 1,142 of discharges. Of the 1,235 infants reported on, 663 were boys, 572 girls; 448 were legitimate, 567 illegitimate, and 220 unknown. Of these 1,235, 252 died, 293 were returned to their parents, 177 became two years old, and 30 were adopted. The remainder, 483, were at board at the end of the year, — 159 of them in licensed homes, and 324 in homes having but one infant each at any time, and therefore not required to be licensed.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN.

In connection with the accompanying chart, the following table shows the distribution of the children in institutions, and the percentage of the whole number in institutions, self-supporting in families and at board in families, at the close of the official years 1866, 1876, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896.

	September 30, 1866.	September 30, 1876.	September 30, 1886.	September 30, 1887.	September 30, 1888.	September 30, 1889.	September 30, 1890.	September 30, 1891.	September 30, 1892.	September 30, 1893.	September 30, 1894.	September 30, 1895.	September 30, 1896.
State Almshouse, .	178	74	46	60	73	44	37	66	51	42	45	40	62
State Farm, . .	65	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Primary School, . . .	466	485	357	300	297	323	336	317	257	198	121	-	-
Lyman School, .	332	349	90	118	142	184	185	200	219	238	234	264	268
State Industrial School, . . .	137	127	70	58	63	87	97	91	82	112	124	111	120
School Ship, . .	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	1,437	1,098	563	536	575	643	655	674	609	590	524	415	459
Self-supporting in families, . . .	623	1,000	885	899	902	897	1,046	1,058	1,297	1,421	1,459	1,482	1,576
At board in fami- lies,	-	44	247	262	240	262	274	325	378	437	582	736	817
Aggregate, . .	2,065	2,142	1,695	1,697	1,717	1,802	1,975	2,057	2,284	2,418	2,565	2,633	2,852
Percentage of whole number:													
In institutions,	70	51	33	32	33	36	33	33	27	24	20	16	16
In families, without board,	30	47	52	53	53	50	53	51	57	58	57	56	55
In families, with board, .	-	2	15	15	14	14	14	16	16	18	23	28	29

The tables immediately following give the location or condition of children visited by the agents of the Department of In-Door Poor, the location of children in families and at board, the movement of the several classes of children subject to visitation, the number of visits to wards and special reports, the disposal of cases of indigent and neglected children and juvenile offenders,—all in the Department of In-Door Poor; and a summary of infants under two years of age reported to the Department of Out-Door Poor, and deaths of infants by ages.

Location or Condition of Children visited during the Year ending September 30, 1896.

	Whole Number.	Lyman School Children — Boys.	State Industrial School Children — Girls.	JUVENILE OFFENDERS.		NEGLECTED CHILDREN.		DEPENDENT CHILDREN.	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In place,	913	172	127	87	13	167	127	160	80
With friends,	491	276	39	145	5	15	8	3	—
In place at board,	623	—	—	41	9	209	123	166	75
In other institutions, not penal,	69	1	18	10	1	4	10	7	8
In penal institutions,	28	9	15	3	1	—	—	—	—
Runaways,	42	10	11	12	—	5	2	2	—
Whereabouts unknown,	33	17	10	3	—	1	1	1	—
Total number subject to visitation Sept. 30, 1896,	2,189	486	220	301	29	391	271	329	163
Died,	9	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	1
Returned during year,	26	19	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married,	27	3	17	—	—	—	5	1	1
Discharged,	275	8	2	52	2	58	43	76	34
In United States Service,	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Became of age,	41	—	39	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dropped from visitation,	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred to Dept. Out-door Poor,	13	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
Lyman School,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
State Industrial School,	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts Reformatory,	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number visited during the official year,	2,577	611	286	357	33	458	327	406	199
				390		785		605	

Location of Children placed in Families September 30, 1896.

LOCATION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
MASSACHUSETTS:			
Barnstable County,	6	41	47
Berkshire County,	45	9	54
Bristol County,	65	27	92
Essex County,	89	29	118
Franklin County,	68	35	103
Hampden County,	225	77	302
Hampshire County,	176	63	239
Middlesex County,	174	108	282
Norfolk County,	57	39	96
Plymouth County,	33	22	55
Suffolk County,	82	30	112
Worcester County,	125	56	181
Total in Massachusetts,	1,145	536	1,681
MAINE,	10	21	31
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	27	13	40
VERMONT,	93	7	100
RHODE ISLAND,	11	5	16
CONNECTICUT,	135	24	159
Total,	1,421	606	2,027

Location of Children at Board, September 30, 1896.

LOCATION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
MASSACHUSETTS:			
Barnstable County,	1	5	6
Berkshire County,	1	—	1
Bristol County,	23	17	40
Essex County,	16	20	36
Franklin County,	14	7	21
Hampden County,	102	33	135
Hampshire County,	119	33	152
Middlesex County,	59	40	99
Norfolk County,	34	18	52
Plymouth County,	18	7	25
Suffolk County,	—	3	3
Worcester County,	22	16	38
Total in Massachusetts,	409	199	608
MAINE,	—	3	3
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	—	2	2
CONNECTICUT,	7	3	10
Total,	416	207	623

Movement of Children, subject to Visitation 1895-96.

CLASSES.	SUBJECT TO VISITATION SEPT. 30, 1896.			PLACED OUT DURING YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.			AGGREGATE.			CHANGED TO VISIT DURING YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.			SUBJECT TO VISITATION SEPT. 30, 1896.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From Lyman School, . . .	452	-	452	159	-	159	611	-	611	126	-	126	485	-	485
State Industrial School, . .	-	213	213	-	73	73	-	286	286	-	66	66	-	220	220
State Board of Lunacy and Charity.	320	26	346	37	7	44	357	33	390	56	4	60	301	29	330
As Neglected Children, . . .	395	266	661	63	61	124	458	327	785	67	56	123	391	271	662
Dependent Children, . . .	352	155	507	54	44	98	406	199	605	77	36	113	329	163	492
Total, . . .	1,519	660	2,179	313	185	498	1,832	845	2,677	326	162	488	1,506	683	2,189

Number of Visits to Wards and Special Reports during the Official Year.

DATE.					VISITS TO WARDS.		SPECIAL REPORTS.	
					By Visitors.	By Auxiliary Visitors.	By Visitors.	By Auxiliary Visitors.
1895.								
October,	.	.	.	.	564	88	141	23
November,	.	.	.	.	564	43	99	21
December,	.	.	.	.	292	57	81	14
1896.								
January,	.	.	.	.	510	91	74	14
February,	.	.	.	.	313	41	128	23
March, .	.	.	.	.	345	66	137	16
April, .	.	.	.	.	337	24	141	4
May, .	.	.	.	.	719	68	147	3
June, .	.	.	.	.	489	84	97	9
July, .	.	.	.	.	400	57	116	13
August, .	.	.	.	.	303	34	91	6
September,	.	.	.	.	489	89	94	7
Total,	.	.	.	.	5,325	742	1,346	153

Disposal of Cases of Juvenile Offenders and Neglected Children.

DATE.	Number of Court No- tices Received.	Number of Court Cases Attended.	Lyman School.	State Industrial School.	State Board of Lunacy and Charity.	House of Reformation, Boston.	House of Industry, Boston.	Fine and Costs.	House of Employment, Lowell.	Commissioners of Pub- lic Institutions, Bos- ton.	Filed.	Continued for Sentence.	Overseers of Poor.	House of Correction.
1895.														
October,	212	212	8	4	9	10*	-	-	-	1	16	90	-	-
November,	275	275	7	4*	10	13*	-	-	-	6	18	36	5	-
December,	180	180	10	4	10*	9†	2†	-	-	-	11	32	-	-
1896.														
January,	238	238	7	6*	13	7*	-	-	-	1	18	28	8	-
February,	208	208	10†	8†	3	3	-	15	-	4†	16	41	-	-
March,	236	236	16†	7	15	4†	-	-	-	3	21	33	-	-
April,	200	199	9	-	15	6	-	-	-	2	12	42	4	-
May,	283	283	9	12	12	9*	-	-	-	-	47	47	5	6
June,	246	246	14†	14*	9	6†	-	-	-	3	11	50	-	-
July,	264	264	18*	9	14	6	-	-	-	-	39	35	1	-
August,	397	397	24	17†	33†	2*	-	-	1	-	36	58	6	5
September,	246	246	10*	6*	21	2	-	-	-	2	17	32	1	-
Total,	2,985	2,984	142	91	164	77	2	15	1	22	262	464	30	11

* One appealed.

† Two appealed.

‡ Four appealed.

Disposal of Cases of Juvenile Offenders and Neglected Children—Concluded.

DATE.		Jail.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Held for Superior Court.	Fined.	Sentenced to pay Costs.	Put on Probation.	Discharged.	Dismissed.	Failed to Appear.	Recommitted to Lyman School.	Plummer Farm School, Salem.	Total.
1895.	October, .	3	—	5	3	37	—	38	33	3	12	—	—	212
	November, .	3	—	10*	3	37§	3	87	24	4	5	—	—	275
	December, .	2	—	5	2	23	—	41	19	3	6	—	1	180
1896.	January, .	5	—	19†	3	30	—	67	15	2	9	—	—	238
	February, .	2	—	10	1	15*	—	36	35	5	3	1	—	208
	March, .	3	1	18†	4	18†	—	53	30	6	3	1	—	236
	April, .	1	—	9	4	26†	—	41	18	5	5	—	—	199
	May, .	1	—	9*	3	40	5	48	24	5	1	—	—	283
	June, .	—	—	11	3	27	—	59	30	7	2	—	—	246
	July, .	2	—	7	1	27	—	45	41	9	10	—	—	264
	August, .	5	1	13	8	45	—	95	27	5	15	1	—	397
	September, .	—	—	10	3	40	—	64	32	2	4	—	—	246
	Total, .	27	2	126	38	365	8	674	328	56	75	3	1	2,984

* One appealed.

† Two appealed.

‡ Three appealed.

§ Five appealed.

Summary of Infants under Two Years of Age Reported to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity from October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896, inclusive, under Chapter 318, Acts of 1892.

SUPERVISION OF—	Number of Reports Received.	INFANTS.											
		MALES.				FEMALES.				DIED.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Unknown.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Unknown.	Total.	Licensed Homes.	Unlicensed Homes.	Total.	Total.
Private,	623	122	88	11	219	64	102	10	176	7	6	13	26
Out Door Poor,	992	17	46	90	153	12	27	60	108	17	12	29	36
Boston Children's Aid Society,	66	5	2	-	5	6	3	1	9	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts Infant Asylum,	163	20	26	-	46	23	23	1	43	2	2	4	6
St. Mary's Infant Asylum,	763	67	92	16	175	33	84	16	133	8	9	17	145
Marcella Street Home,	78	14	2	-	16	16	5	2	23	-	-	-	1
Gwynne Temporary Home,	76	6	3	-	9	7	14	-	21	-	-	-	1
New England Moral Reform Society,	92	1	13	-	19	1	17	1	19	2	3	5	3
All others,	71	4	3	2	9	4	16	3	23	-	1	1	4
Totals,	2,803	205	279	119	603	183	238	101	522	36	31	67	259

Summary of Infants under Two Years of Age Reported to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, etc. — Concluded.

SUPERVISION OF—	INFANTS.											
	ADOPTED.			DISCHARGED TO PARENTS, ETC.			BECAME TWO YEARS OLD.			REMAINING AT BOARD SEPT. 30, 1896.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private,	2	3	5	74	53	127	39	20	59	76	70	146
Out-Door Poor,	8	12	20	8	6	14	39	23	62	78	51	129
Boston Children's Aid Society,	-	1	1	2	3	5	3	1	4	3	4	7
Massachusetts Infant Asylum,	-	-	-	9	11	20	7	2	9	25	28	53
St. Mary's Infant Asylum,	-	-	-	51	40	91	6	13	19	43	29	72
Marcella Street Home,	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	6	11	11	13	24
Gwynne Temporary Home,	-	4	4	6	9	15	2	1	3	1	6	7
New England Moral Reform Society,	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	1	2	11	10	21
All others,	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	4	8	4	10	14
Totals,	10	20	30	155	138	293	106	71	177	262	231	493

Deaths of Infants by Ages.

AGES BY MONTHS.	Private.	Out-Door Poor.	Massachusetts Infant Asylum.	St. Mary's Infant Asylum.	Marcella Street Home.	Gwynne Temporary Home.	New England Moral Reform Society.	All others.
Under one month,	5	1	—	20	—	—	—	—
One month but under two, .	3	10	1	44	—	—	3	1
Two months but under three,	8	7	1	24	—	—	—	1
Three months but under four,	9	2	1	10	—	—	—	—
Four months but under five, .	5	1	1	12	—	—	—	—
Five months but under six, .	4	3	—	7	—	—	1	2
Six months and over, . . .	19	12	2	28	1	1	2	—
Totals,	53	36	6	145	1	1	6	4

THE STATE OUT-DOOR POOR.

The Department of Out-Door Poor received, during the official year, from 228 cities and towns, 10,123 notices, on account of 25,521 persons. Of these notices, 5,922, covering 8,181 individuals, were on account of persons too sick to be removed, (including 70 notices covering 314 individuals, on account of persons sick with dangerous diseases); 700 notices, covering 3,039 persons, were for wife settlement cases; 3,326 notices, covering 14,123 persons, were for temporary aid and transportation; and 175 notices were for infants. Of the total number of notices, 1,815, covering 6,824 persons, were in cases on account of which a previous notice had been received during the year.

Cases of State Sick Poor.

The number of notices received during the year, under Public Statutes, Chapter 86, Section 25, was 5,922. This law provides that no city or town officer shall be allowed to send to the State Almshouse any person infected with small-pox or other disease dangerous to the public health, or any

other sick person whose health would be endangered by removal; but all such persons liable to be maintained by the Commonwealth, are to be supported during their sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, and notice of such sickness must be given to the State Board, which examines the case, and directs the removal of the patient if it deems it expedient. These 5,922 notices were sent by the Overseers of the Poor of 181 cities and towns, and covered 8,184 persons, of whom 5,988 were represented as being too ill to be removed. This number of notices shows an increase of 423, as compared with the previous year, or about 7.7 per cent; and as compared with the official year 1893-1894, an increase of 225, or about 4 per cent. The largest number of notices received in any one month was 786, in January; and the smallest, 381, in November. The number of persons actually supported shows a decrease of 58, as compared with the previous year, and of persons actually sick and requiring medical attendance, an increase of 332, as compared with the previous year.

Of these 5,922 notices, 3,210, or about 54.2 per-cent of the whole number, were from Boston, viz: — 2,970 from the City Hospital, 71 from the Carney Hospital, 106 from the Institutions Department, 33 from the Boston Lying-In Hospital, and the remainder, 30, on account of persons supported at their homes.

The number of visits made by the officers of the Department, in the investigation of these 5,922 notices, was 9,774. As a result of their investigations, the Overseers of the Poor were directed to discontinue aid in 410 cases, — 353 in consequence of the recovery of the patient sufficiently to permit his removal, and in the other 57 cases for other reasons manifest to the visitor. In 390 cases all aid was refused; in 355 of these cases because at the time the application for aid was made, the patient could have been removed without danger, and in the other 35 cases for other evident reasons. 4,821 cases were investigated by the visitors of the Department; and in 231 cases settlements were found, covering 382 persons. Among those reported as sick, there were 267 deaths.

Cases of Diseases Dangerous to Public Health.

Of the 5,922 notices previously stated as received in regard to the sick State poor, 70 were on account of "diseases dangerous to the public health", covering 314 persons and 113 patients. These patients cannot be removed to the almshouse, but must be supported during their sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick. These 70 notices were from 39 cities and towns; 15 being for cases of scarlet fever, 40 for diphtheria, 11 for measles, and 4 for small-pox. Five settlements were found, covering 17 persons.

Cases of Wife Settlement.

The number of notices received under Public Statutes, Chapter 86, Section 31, in cases of poor and indigent persons where the wife has a legal settlement in some city or town of the Commonwealth, but the husband is a state pauper, was 700, from 87 cities and towns, covering 3,039 persons, of whom 297 were sick. This law, as amended by Chapter 211, Acts of 1885, provides that the expense of thus supporting the person who is a state pauper, (written notice having been given to the State Board within sixty days from the time when such aid shall be first given,) shall be paid by the Commonwealth, reference being had to the expense of supporting such persons at the State Almshouse, if thereto committed. The above figures show a decrease in the number of notices, as compared with the previous year, of 77, or about ten per cent; and as compared with the year 1893-1894, a decrease of 501, or about 41.7 per cent. Of these 700 notices, 371 were from the City of Boston. 221 cases were investigated by the agents of the Department and five settlements were found, and 2,339 persons were acknowledged as settled; so that the whole number aided by the State was 695, of whom 206 were sick. The number of visits made in these cases was 792. As a result of these visits, the local authorities were advised to render no aid in one case, and to discontinue aid in 10 cases.

Cases of Temporary Aid.

Chapter 183, Acts of 1877, as codified, Chapter 84, Section 18, Public Statutes, permits cities and towns to furnish "temporary aid to poor persons found therein having no lawful settlement within the State, if the overseers of the poor deem it for the public interest; but except in cases of sickness not for a longer period than for four weeks at one time, or to a greater amount than one dollar a week for each person, or five dollars a week for each family."

This Section, as amended by Chapter 90, Acts of 1891, reads as follows: "A city or town may furnish temporary aid to poor persons found therein, having no lawful settlements within the State, if the overseers deem it for the public interest; but, except in cases of sickness, not for a longer period than four weeks at one time between May first and November first, or for a longer period than eight weeks at one time for cases notified between November first and May first, or to a greater amount than one dollar a week for each person, or five dollars a week for each family; and the overseers shall in every case give immediate notice by mail to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, which Board shall examine the case and direct as to the continuance of such aid, or removal to the State Almshouse, or to some place out of the State, either before or after removal to the State Almshouse, according to law. A detailed statement of expenses so incurred shall be rendered, and after approval by the State Board, such expenses shall be paid from the State Treasury."

The total number of notices received under this law, during the last official year, was 3,326, covering 14,123 persons, from 163 cities and towns. The largest number of notices received in any one month was in January, — 475; the smallest number was in April, — 185. The whole number shows an increase of 848, as compared with the preceding year, or about 11.7 per cent, and as compared with the year 1893–1894, a decrease of 2,612, or about 44 per cent. 580 of these notices, or about 17.4 per cent, were received from the city of Boston. The number of visits made under these notices was 3,453. 1,181 cases were investigated by the

officers of the Department and 164 settlements were found, covering 609 persons. As a result of visitation, aid was discontinued in 354 cases; aid was refused in 87 cases, and in 38 cases, involving 110 persons, directions were given that no aid be rendered, except at the State Almshouse.

It is the general policy of the Board to refuse all applications for temporary aid, excepting in cases where the need of such aid is not likely to continue beyond the period of four weeks in summer, or eight weeks in winter.

Included in the cases of persons to whom temporary aid was rendered, were 514 who, at their own request, were furnished transportation to places out of the State, directly through the Department in Boston. In addition to these, a considerable number were also sent from other cities and towns. During the year bills for the transportation of 729 persons were allowed. These include persons sent out in previous years. Of these 729, 174 were sent to European countries, 226 to Canada and other British Provinces, and 329 to other States.

The destination of the 514 sent from Boston during the year was as follows: —

To Foreign Countries: Austria, 1; Azores, 9; Belgium, 3; England, 62; Finland, 3; Germany, 29; Ireland, 31; Italy, 3; Norway, 3; Portugal, 2; Scotland, 6; Sweden, 12; Switzerland, 1; West Indies, 1; British Provinces, 144.

To Other States: California, 4; Connecticut, 5; District of Columbia, 5; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Illinois, 20; Kansas, 3; Maine, 28; Michigan, 4; Maryland, 6; Missouri, 1; Montana, 4; New Hampshire, 7; New York, 50; North Carolina, 4; Ohio, 10; Pennsylvania, 27; Rhode Island, 4; Texas, 1; Vermont, 7; Virginia, 9.

In addition to the above, 49 shipwrecked seamen were sent from Tisbury and Nantucket to New Bedford and Woods Hole, at an expense of \$58.20.

The bills examined by the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, during the official year, on account of cases of sick State poor, wife settlement, dangerous diseases, temporary aid, and burials, were in number, amount, and allowance, as follows: —

CLASSES OF CASES.	Number of Bills.	Amount of Claim.	Amount of Allowance.	Amount of Deduction.
Sick State Poor :				
· Boston City Hospital,	2,685	\$63,875 00	\$30,726 15	\$32,648 85
Other cases,	2,561	58,562 14	46,723 54	11,838 60
Totals,	5,246	\$121,937 14	\$77,449 69	\$44,487 45
Wife Settlement,	745	\$5,359 00*	5,359 69	-
Dangerous Diseases,	216	7,638 74	4,844 54	2,794 20
Temporary Aid,	3,081	28,104 17	24,599 83	3,504 34
Burial,	1,005	10,441 88	8,656 88	1,785 00
Totals,	10,293	\$173,481 62	\$120,910 63	\$52,570 99

* This amount is not, strictly speaking, a claim ; it comprises sums reported for adjustment, under the law.

Notices by Months and Counties.

The notices received by the Department of Out-Door Poor during the official year, on account of cases of sick State poor, wife settlement, and temporary aid, classified by months and counties, are shown in the three following tables : —

Notices by Months and Counties. Sick State Poor.

COUNTIES.	1895.			1896.								TOTALS.	
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.		September.
Barnstable,	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Berkshire,	7	4	2	12	1	7	4	1	2	11	5	8	64
Bristol,	18	20	31	50	17	19	18	20	30	18	21	26	288
Dukes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Essex,	18	19	36	53	31	34	34	22	37	17	35	28	364
Franklin,	-	3	6	7	2	3	-	1	1	2	2	1	28
Hampden,	27	28	24	45	34	21	19	22	15	20	25	22	302
Hampshire,	2	4	3	10	6	6	6	2	4	7	2	3	55
Middlesex,	51	57	56	98	49	48	57	61	59	49	42	66	693
Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	8	3	6	8	8	4	5	4	4	5	7	7	69
Plymouth,	2	3	3	1	4	2	2	3	3	5	5	2	35
Suffolk,	243	202	228	408	269	239	287	300	247	280	294	274	3,271
Worcester,	41	37	70	94	35	66	61	61	65	65	73	79	747
Total Notices,	417	381	466	786	458	449	493	497	468	479	512	516	5,922
Total Persons,	556	513	647	1,189	702	628	645	621	628	664	667	724	8,184
Total Patients,	421	393	473	800	459	448	499	500	469	488	518	520	5,988

Notices by Months and Counties. Wife Settlement.

COUNTIES.	1895.			1896.								TOTALS.	
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.		September.
Barnstable, .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Berkshire, .	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	11
Bristol, .	2	1	3	16	6	2	2	1	2	1	-	-	36
Dukes, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex, .	3	1	6	23	7	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	54
Franklin, .	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hampden, .	1	-	4	11	3	2	2	1	1	-	3	2	30
Hampshire, .	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Middlesex, .	5	9	16	42	21	7	3	2	6	8	14	8	141
Nantucket, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk, .	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	6
Plymouth, .	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	6
Suffolk, .	6	9	31	191	56	45	8	7	7	7	7	6	380
Worcester, .	3	1	1	2	5	1	2	5	-	2	3	-	25
Total Notices, .	22	24	63	294	104	62	24	25	17	19	30	18	700
Total Persons, .	111	97	286	1,213	488	259	98	96	68	108	141	74	3,039
Total Patients, .	16	15	26	132	40	18	8	13	7	4	10	8	297

Notices by Months and Counties. Temporary Aid.

COUNTIES.	1895.			1896.								TOTALS.	
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.		September.
Barnstable, .	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
Berkshire, .	1	4	7	11	12	9	6	5	7	2	8	7	79
Bristol, .	26	18	25	31	30	26	11	19	14	18	26	24	268
Dukes, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Essex, .	23	46	48	83	36	58	31	32	31	20	36	23	467
Franklin, .	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	24
Hampden, .	19	15	23	31	28	20	15	9	13	7	17	19	216
Hampshire, .	8	2	4	5	9	1	4	6	5	5	6	5	60
Middlesex, .	53	70	110	136	153	125	53	49	45	42	48	57	941
Nantucket, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk, .	1	3	3	4	7	5	9	4	5	2	2	4	49
Plymouth, .	3	5	8	8	7	6	2	4	1	3	-	2	49
Suffolk, .	46	46	112	108	74	88	27	29	32	48	41	48	689
Worcester, .	25	32	50	54	32	50	25	28	61	50	31	38	479
Total Notices, .	206	243	392	475	392	387	185	187	216	194	220	229	3,326
Total Persons, .	874	985	1,597	2,135	1,628	1,812	790	699	944	810	900	949	14,123

TRANSFERS AND REMOVALS.

The transfers between the institutions under the supervision of the Board, and the removals therefrom, during the year, appear in the two following tables:—

Transfers.

TRANSFERRED TO—	TRANSFERRED FROM—										Totals.
	Danvers Lunatic Hospital.	Worcester Lunatic Hospital.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital.	Westborough Lunatic Hospital.	Northampton Lunatic Hospital.	Boston Lunatic Hospital.	Medford Lunatic Asylum.	State Almshouse—Lunatic Ward.	State Asylum for Insane Criminals (State Farm).	Massachusetts Hospital for Dipso-maniacs, etc.	
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	6
.	2
.	16
.	20
.	1
State Almshouse—Lunatic Ward,	44
State Asylum for Insane Criminals (State Farm),	59
Medford Lunatic Asylum,	607
State Almshouse,	-
State Farm,	-
Totals,	192	241	145	78	36	46	7	2	2	18	755

Removals.

REMOVED TO—	REMOVED FROM —															
	INSANE.										SANE.					
	Danvers Lunatic Hospital.	Worcester Lunatic Hospital.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital.	Worcester Insane Asylum.	Westborough Insane Hospital.	Northampton Lunatic Hospital.	State Almshouse—Lunatic Ward.	State Asylum for Insane (Criminals (State Farm.))	Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded.	Local Office.	Total Insane.	State Almshouse.	State Farm.	Local Office.	Total Sane.	
Other States,	8	25	18	1	16	9	19	11	1	—	108	288	55	199	542	650
Other Countries,	37	58	48	—	12	9	35	12	1	2	214	206	29	71	306	520
Friends or Overseers of the Poor,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	78	78
Town of residence,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,130	135	25	1,290	1,290
Totals,	45	83	66	1	28	18	54	23	2	2	322	1,702	219	295	2,216	2,538

After the transfers to the town and private account and the removals from the several institutions named had been made, there remained in the institutions, September 30, 1896, 1,395 persons, classed as insane, to be supported at the expense of the Commonwealth, as follows :

Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	116
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	174
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	146
Westborough Insane Hospital,	96
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	69
Medfield Insane Asylum,	123
Worcester Insane Asylum,	114
State Almshouse, Lunatic Ward,	281
State Asylum for Insane Criminals (State Farm),	188
Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates,	42
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded,	36
Hospital Cottages for Children,	10
	<hr/>
	1,395

Of the 2,538 removed, 322 were insane. Of the latter, 108 were sent to other States, and 214 to other Countries.

Of those removed to other States, 20 were sent to Maine, 12 to New Hampshire, 4 to Vermont, 14 to Rhode Island, 9 to Connecticut, 28 to New York, 3 to New Jersey, 5 to Pennsylvania, 1 to Virginia, 2 to North Carolina, 1 to Georgia, 1 to Louisiana, 1 to Michigan, 1 to Ohio, 1 to Illinois, 1 to Iowa, 2 to Wisconsin, 1 to Tennessee, 1 to California.

Of those removed to other Countries, 13 were sent to New Brunswick, 17 to Nova Scotia, 4 to Prince Edward Island, 5 to Newfoundland, 32 to Canada, 2 to West Indies, 2 to the Cape Verd Islands, 29 to England, 53 to Ireland, 3 to Scotland, 15 to Sweden, 2 to Denmark, 7 to Finland, 8 to Russia, 3 to Austria, 10 to Germany, 6 to Italy, 1 to Belgium, 2 to China.

SETTLEMENT WORK.

The settlement laws of the state are somewhat peculiar in their character, and a clear understanding of them, with the judicial decisions upon them, involves no little study and experience. The investigation and determination of questions of settlement, and consequent liability for support, as between the Commonwealth and its cities and towns, as between this State and other States of the Union, and, again, as between the State and foreign nations, engages the con-

stant attention of some of the Board's most efficient and diligent agents.

Summary of the Settlement Work done in the Department of In-Door Poor during the Official Year.

ESTABLISHMENTS — PARTICULARS.	1895.			1896.									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
<i>Worcester Lunatic Hospital.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	35	40	43	51	30	30	17	56	33	33	43	41	437
Settlement,	25	37	26	45	22	26	24	39	31	22	25	50	372
No settlement,	9	6	16	3	6	1	6	11	1	7	6	13	85
Withdrawn,	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	11
Total,	35	43	42	50	28	28	30	51	32	31	33	65	468
<i>Taunton Lunatic Hospital.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	23	19	27	19	12	11	36	16	13	53	17	14	260
Settlement,	10	13	22	23	15	14	29	16	16	24	13	23	218
No settlement,	5	7	11	1	-	-	6	2	-	2	7	4	45
Withdrawn,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	16	20	34	24	16	14	35	18	16	26	20	27	264
<i>Northampton Lunatic Hospital.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	5	-	-	14	5	-	-	13	1	-	-	14	52
Settlement,	4	-	-	11	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	9	32
No settlement,	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	6	-	4	17
Withdrawn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	6	-	2	12	-	2	4	4	1	6	-	13	49
<i>Danvers Lunatic Hospital.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	21	19	24	17	24	48	23	26	28	22	26	55	333
Settlement,	24	15	16	12	21	33	19	29	21	10	12	62	274
No settlement,	9	7	5	5	1	1	7	5	1	1	-	8	50
Withdrawn,	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total,	33	22	21	19	22	36	26	34	22	11	12	70	328
<i>Westborough Insane Hospital.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	9	32	14	6	25	13	7	7	26	18	14	14	185
Settlement,	8	20	10	16	16	13	13	13	15	8	13	19	164
No settlement,	1	2	4	-	2	1	3	1	4	1	-	3	22
Withdrawn,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Total,	9	22	14	17	19	14	16	14	19	10	13	23	189
<i>Worcester Insane Asylum.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Settlement,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No settlement,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Withdrawn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Massachusetts Hospital for Dip- somaniacs and Inebriates.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	53	24	18	19	25	17	10	12	23	17	-	39	257
Settlement,	30	20	15	23	19	19	9	11	19	5	8	35	212
No settlement,	4	-	9	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	-	5	32
Withdrawn,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	34	20	25	26	23	21	10	13	20	6	8	40	245

Settlement Work — Concluded.

ESTABLISHMENTS — PARTICULARS.	1895.			1896.									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
<i>State Almshouse, Lunatic Ward.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Settlement,	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
No settlement,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Withdrawn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
<i>State Asylum for Insane Criminals (State Farm).</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlement,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	7
No settlement,	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	6
Withdrawn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	-	13
<i>Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	11
Settlement,	1	4	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	12
No settlement,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Withdrawn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	2	4	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	14
<i>State Almshouse.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	54	80	58	42	48	29	30	38	23	34	18	30	434
Settlement,	18	17	23	16	25	29	8	19	14	17	14	29	229
No settlement,	18	5	12	35	16	-	9	14	2	10	5	4	130
Withdrawn,	16	-	10	7	4	4	14	7	1	6	5	4	78
Total,	52	22	45	58	45	33	31	40	17	33	24	37	437
<i>State Farm.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	-	4	2	4	-	1	3	6	3	3	3	3	37
Settlement,	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	8
No settlement,	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	6
Withdrawn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Total,	-	2	-	2	1	-	2	4	-	-	2	3	16
<i>Total for Insane and Idiots.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	147	137	128	127	124	119	93	132	124	149	102	177	1,559
Settlement,	103	109	90	132	96	108	97	112	103	72	72	200	1,294
No settlement,	30	22	49	18	13	5	25	25	8	18	13	37	263
Withdrawn,	1	-	2	5	-	3	-	1	-	3	2	3	20
Total,	184	131	141	155	109	116	122	138	111	93	87	240	1,577
<i>Total for Paupers.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	54	34	60	46	48	30	33	44	26	37	26	33	471
Settlement,	18	19	23	18	25	29	8	20	14	17	15	31	237
No settlement,	18	5	12	35	17	-	11	17	2	10	5	4	136
Withdrawn,	16	-	10	7	4	4	14	7	1	6	6	5	80
Total,	52	24	45	60	46	33	33	44	17	33	26	40	453
<i>Aggregates.</i>													
Cases entered for investigation,	201	171	188	173	172	149	126	176	150	186	128	210	2,030
Settlement,	121	128	113	150	121	137	105	132	117	89	87	231	1,531
No settlement,	48	27	61	53	30	5	36	42	10	28	18	41	399
Withdrawn,	17	-	12	12	4	7	14	8	1	9	8	8	100
Total,	186	155	186	215	155	149	155	182	128	126	113	280	2,030

Number of cases pending October 1, 1895, 238
Number of cases pending October 1, 1896, 238

The changes from State to town and private account as a result of settlement investigations were as follows :—

Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

To account of town of settlement,	.	.	.	.	.	264	
To private account,	.	.	.	.	.	10	— 274

Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

To account of town of settlement,	.	.	.	.	.	343	
To private account,	.	.	.	.	.	23	— 366

Taunton Lunatic Hospital.

To account of town of settlement,	211	
To private account,	.	.	.	.	.	5	— 216

Westborough Insane Hospital.

To account of town of settlement,	.	.	.	.	.	158	
To private account,	.	.	.	.	.	15	— 173

Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

To account of town of settlement,	.	.	.	.	.	31	
To private account,	.	.	.	.	.	0	— 31

Worcester Insane Asylum.

To account of town of settlement,	.	.	.	.	.	1	
To private account,	.	.	.	.	.	0	— 1

Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates.

To account of town of settlement,	.	.	.	.	.	207	
To private account,	.	.	.	.	.	1	— 208

Lunatic Ward of State Almshouse.

To account of town of settlement,	.	.	.	.	.	9	
To private account,	.	.	.	.	.	0	— 9

State Asylum for Insane Criminals (State Farm).

To account of town of settlement,	.	.	.	.	.	6	
To private account,	.	.	.	.	.	0	— 6

Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded.

To account of town of settlement,	.	.	.	.	.	11	
To private account,	.	.	.	.	.	0	— 11

Whole number charged to town of settlement,	.	.	.	.	.	1,241	
Whole number charged to private account,	.	.	.	.	.	54	— 1,295

The amount charged cities, towns and kindred for the support at State institutions of patients originally entered as State charges, but afterwards ascertained either to have local settlements or to be properly chargeable to private account, was \$106,367.44. Of this amount \$48,134.87 was for inmates of the State Lunatic Hospitals, \$8,393.70 for inmates of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates, \$657.39 for inmates of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, \$34,322.40 for inmates of the State Almshouse, \$14,757.86 for inmates of the State Farm, \$101.22 for inmates of the Hospital Cottages for Children.

Summary of the Settlement Work done in the Department of Out-Door Poor during the Official Year.

CLASSES OF CASES, ETC.	1895.			1896.										Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.		
<i>Sick State Poor.</i>														
Cases investigated, . . .	363	345	346	375	382	477	399	514	323	417	451	429	4,821	
Settlements, . . .	22	15	11	11	20	26	17	33	14	22	20	20	231	
Persons settled, . . .	32	35	20	21	39	50	31	40	23	25	41	25	382	
<i>Wife Settlement.</i>														
Cases investigated, . . .	6	17	26	27	26	54	16	8	8	8	15	19	221	
Settlements, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	
Persons settled, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	
<i>Temporary Aid.</i>														
Cases investigated, . . .	74	90	57	89	116	168	96	117	74	85	97	98	1,181	
Settlements, . . .	6	17	16	11	13	28	29	19	3	9	4	9	164	
Persons settled, . . .	20	68	51	58	42	109	101	65	16	37	14	33	609	
<i>Burials.</i>														
Cases investigated, . . .	-	91	108	-	82	100	81	21	24	16	139	60	722	
Settlements, . . .	-	5	-	-	2	2	4	2	3	-	10	2	30	
Persons settled, . . .	-	5	-	-	2	2	4	2	3	-	10	2	30	
<i>Totals.</i>														
Cases investigated, . . .	443	543	537	491	606	819	592	680	429	526	702	597	6,945	
Settlements, . . .	29	37	27	23	35	58	50	54	20	32	34	31	430	
Persons settled, . . .	53	103	71	80	83	163	136	107	42	63	65	60	1,026	

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The State Institutions under the general supervision of the Board are as follows : —

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Westborough, — *Superintendent*, Theodore F. Chapin.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Lancaster, — *Superintendent*, Luann L. Brackett.

THE STATE ALMSHOUSE AT TEWKSBURY, — *Superintendent*, Herbert B. Howard, M.D.

THE STATE FARM AT BRIDGEWATER, — *Superintendent*, Hollis M. Blackstone.

THE WORCESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL, — *Superintendent*, Hosea M. Quinby, M.D.

THE TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL, — *Superintendent*, John P. Brown, M.D.

THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL, — *Superintendent*, Edward P. Nims, M.D.

THE WORCESTER INSANE ASYLUM, — *Superintendent*, Ernest V. Scribner, M.D.

THE DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL, — *Superintendent*, Charles W. Page, M.D.

THE WESTBOROUGH INSANE HOSPITAL, — *Superintendent*, George S. Adams, M.D.

THE MEDFIELD INSANE ASYLUM, — *Superintendent*, Edward French, M.D.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSO MANIACS AND INEBRIATES, Foxborough, — *Superintendent*, Marcello Hutchinson, M.D.

*THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, Waltham, — *Superintendent*, Walter E. Fernald, M.D.

*THE HOSPITAL COTTAGES FOR CHILDREN, Baldwinville, — *Superintendent*, Everett Flood, M.D.

*THE MCLEAN HOSPITAL, Waverly, — *Superintendent*, Edward F. Cowles, M.D.

THE LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Trustees: Melvin H. Walker, of Westborough, *President*; Elizabeth G. Evans, of Boston, *Secretary*; Henry C. Greeley, of Clinton, *Treasurer*; Michael J. Sullivan, of Chicopee; Elizabeth C. Putnam, of Boston; Charles P. Worcester, M.D., of Newton; Samuel W. McDaniel, of Cambridge.

The Lyman School for Boys.

(Opened, 1848.)

THEODORE F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.**Receipts and Expenses.*

Receipts —		Dr.	
Commonwealth,	. . . . .	\$74,520	19
Farm and labor of pupils,	. . . . .	770	23
Other sources,	. . . . .	64	69
			<u>\$75,355 11</u>
		Cr.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	. . . . .	\$26,718	24
Provisions and supplies,	. . . . .	9,362	58
Clothing,	. . . . .	5,299	90
Fuel and lights,	. . . . .	7,283	46
Medicine and medical supplies,	. . . . .	207	45
Furnishings,	. . . . .	1,789	60
Grain, feed and meal,	. . . . .	1,224	24
School supplies, etc.,	. . . . .	1,562	62
Seed, plants, farm tools, etc.,	. . . . .	1,832	70
Other expenses,	. . . . .	5,374	55
Ordinary repairs and improvements,	. . . . .	4,413	71
Special repairs and improvements,	. . . . .	9,451	14
			<u>\$74,520 19</u>
Paid into State Treasury,	. . . . .		834 92
			<u>\$75,355 11</u>

The market value of the trust funds was \$65,705.78 on September 30, 1896.

Number in School, October 1, 1895, 264.

Number in School September 30, 1896, 268.

Average weekly cost per capita, \$4.61.

Of the 144 boys committed during the past year, one was nine years old, 6 were ten years old, 15 eleven years, 22 twelve years, 35 thirteen years, 58 fourteen years, 4 fifteen years, and 3 sixteen years; 63 of them were committed for larceny; 30 for stubbornness, 32 for breaking, entering and larceny, and the rest for other offences. 87 boys were placed on probation with their parents, and 125 in other families.

This School shows a generally improved condition, and the boys appear stronger and more healthy. An attack of diphtheria, which appeared the early part of the year, was

vigorously stamped out, and there has been no return of it. In one respect there has been a marked departure from the old rule of segregation, the pupils being now sent, without supervision, from one house to another for school instruction. The object of this is to provide for a better system of grading, but it appears to neutralize, to a considerable extent, the good effects of the cottage system. The Board repeats its objection to the absence of a night-watch in the dormitories.

The house at Berlin has been satisfactorily managed, but it is to be questioned whether additional legislation may not be required to remove the legal obstacles in the way of its establishment as an adjunct to the School.

The State Industrial School for Girls.

(Opened, 1856.)

LUANN L. BRACKETT, *Superintendent.*

Receipts and Expenses.

Receipts —		DR.	
Commonwealth,		\$30,333 04	
Other sources, income,		580 20	
		<hr/>	\$30,913 24
			<hr/>
		CR.	
Salaries, wages and labor,		\$11,143 90	
Provisions and supplies,		4,796 47	
Clothing,		2,000 90	
Fuel and lights,		2,155 31	
Medicine and medical supplies,		216 09	
Furnishings,		641 21	
Ordinary repairs and improvements,		1,225 03	
Other expenses, including construction,		8,154 13	
		<hr/>	\$30,333 04
Paid into State Treasury,			580 20
			<hr/>
			\$30,913 24
			<hr/>

The market value of the permanent funds was \$3,300.00 on September 30, 1896.

Number in School October 1, 1895, 111.

Number in School September 30, 1896, 129.

Average weekly cost per capita, \$4.17.

Of the 86 commitments during the year, 48 were for stubbornness, 5 for idle and disorderly conduct, 13 for larceny, 5 for fornication, one for drunkenness, 3 for lewdness, 2 for night-walking, 7 for vagrancy and idleness, and 2 for disturbance of the peace. Of the girls outside the School, but in its custody, 45 were with relatives on probation, 112 in other families, 8 at school, 6 at board (5 of them attending school), and 33 married. Of 67 girls who, during the year, passed out of the care of the State, the conduct of 47, or 70 per cent. is reported good.

The number of inmates is steadily increasing, so that the attic dormitories, condemned by the fire inspectors as unsafe, have had to be re-occupied, and it will soon be necessary to provide for the erection of an additional building. Notwithstanding the long illness and enforced absence of the Superintendent, the School continued in its usual orderly and prosperous condition, thus showing the permanent effect of her admirable influence and teachings, and the faithfulness of those left in charge.

THE STATE ALMSHOUSE AND THE STATE FARM.

These two Institutions are under the direction of a single Board of Trustees. The Trustees are as follows: J. White Belcher, of Randolph, *Chairman*; Payson W. Lyman, of Fall River, *Secretary*; Sarah D. Fiske, of Malden; Leonard Huntress, M.D., of Lowell; Jacob H. Hecht of Boston; Anna F. Prescott, of Boston; Warren E. Rice, of Lawrence.

The State Almshouse.

(Opened, 1854.)

HERBERT B. HOWARD, M.D., *Superintendent.*

Receipts and Expenses.

DR.

Receipts —

Commonwealth:

For current expenses,	.	.	.	.	\$138,762 04
For special expenses,	.	.	.	.	86,233 05
Other sources,	.	.	.	.	1,569 05

\$176,564 14

	CR.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$32,820 96	
Provisions and supplies,	35,550 55	
Clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes,	14,823 29	
Fuel and lights,	15,468 86	
Medicines and medical supplies,	6,262 94	
Furnishings, beds and bedding,	2,310 43	
Ordinary repairs and improvements,	11,056 92	
Extraordinary repairs and improvements,	36,233 05	
Other expenses,	20,468 09	
		\$174,995 09
Paid into State Treasury,		1,569 05
		\$176,564 14

Average weekly cost per capita, \$2.17.

Numbers.

	SANE.				INSANE.			TOTAL.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.*	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.*	Total.
Number October 1, 1895,	370	181	40	591	100	373	473	470	554	40	1,064
Admitted during year,	2,448	660	418	3,526	25	53	78	2,473	713	418	3,604
Discharged during year,	2,390	625	390	3,405	27	50	77	2,417	675	390	3,482
Number September 30, 1896,	428	216	68	712	98	376	474	526	592	68	1,186

* Persons fifteen years of age and under.

Classification of discharges: Deaths, 272; Removals, 3,210; Total, 3,482.
Number of maternity cases during the year: confinements, 105; births, 105.
Number of illegitimate births during the year, 72.

The number admitted during the year, 3,604, was an increase of 533 from the previous year. The largest number present was 1,547 on Oct. 2; the weekly average was 1,231, or 64 more than the previous year. Nearly 87 per cent. of the persons admitted were treated in the hospitals. Of the 272 deaths, 39 were among the insane. Among the diseases treated were 245 of syphilis. In the 105 maternity cases, 35 of the mothers were born in Ireland, 10 in England, 31 in other foreign countries, and 29 in the United States. The women in the pauper department manufactured 23,997

articles during the year, and the women in the insane ward 11,757 articles.

Under the authority given and the appropriation passed by the last Legislature, the farm area has been enlarged, summer-houses have been built in the yard of the women's asylum, and the new asylum ward for insane women is nearly completed. The training school for nurses continues with good results, much valuable scientific work is accomplished in the laboratory, and provision will probably soon be made for the employment of a bacteriologist.

The Trustees suggest the need of the renovation of the old asylum ward for women, changes in the maternity wards, — allowing the sun to reach every room, a new store-house, and the erection of a cottage for consumptives.*

The Board sees no reason to change its favorable opinion of the management of this institution, as expressed in its report of last year.

The State Farm.

(Opened, 1866.)

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE, *Superintendent.*

Receipts and Expenses.

Receipts —	DR.	
Commonwealth,		\$114,001 06
Labor of inmates,		3,433 64
Other sources,		188 39
		<u> </u>
		\$117,623 09
	CR.	
Salaries, wages and labor,		\$30,213 33
Provisions and supplies,		31,569 30
Clothing,		8,409 18
Fuel and lights,		9,239 05
Medicine and medical supplies,		1,552 17
Furnishings,		3,576 06
Ordinary repairs and improvements,		8,178 06
Other expenses,		21,263 91
		<u> </u>
		\$114,001 06
Paid into State Treasury,		3,622 03
		<u> </u>
		\$117,623 09

Average weekly cost per capita, gross \$2.00.

* The Board's opinion with regard to the advisability of these and other changes recommended by the Trustees of the several institutions will be found in that part of the Report entitled "Proceedings of the Board."

Numbers.

	PAUPERS.			PRISONERS.			INSANE.	TOTAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number October 1, 1895, .	184	1	135	556	18	574	244	934	19	953
Admitted during year, .	184	53	237	1,298	34	1,332	100	1,582	87	1,669
Discharged during year, .	155	52	207	1,292	36	1,328	44	1,491	88	1,579
Number September 30, 1896, .	163	2	165	562	16	578	300	1,025	18	1,043

Classification of discharges: Deaths, 51; Removals, 1,028; Total, 1,579.

The population of this institution is made up of three classes, viz., paupers, prisoners, and insane, — the latter occupying that portion of the Institution designated by the law of 1895 as the State Asylum for Insane Criminals. At the end of the official year there were 30 more paupers than at the beginning, and 56 more insane, while the number of prisoners had increased from 574 to 578. The largest number of all classes during the year was 1,248, the smallest 946, and the average 1,098, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,203, 887, and 1,002. The largest number of admissions in any one month was 182 in the month of December, out of a total of 1,669 for the year. Among the 1,332 prisoners received, 977 were classed as drunkards, 201 as vagrants, and 139 as tramps; 395 of them had been admitted previously, viz., 238 for the second time, 81 for the third, 26 for the fourth, 17 for the fifth, 10 for the sixth, 9 for the seventh, 4 for the eighth, 6 for the tenth, one for the eleventh, one for the twelfth, one for the thirteenth, and one for the sixteenth time. Of the sentences, 852 were for six months, and 255 for one year, the rest for periods varying from 3 to 24 months. Of the 1,669 persons admitted, 541 were born in Massachusetts, 292 in other parts of the United States, 455 in Ireland, 127 in England, 137 in the British provinces, 30 in Scotland, 6 in Germany, 14 in Sweden, and the remainder in other foreign countries.

Of the 100 cases admitted during the year to that portion of the Institution known as the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, 50 were transferred from State Lunatic Hospitals,

46 were committed directly from penal institutions and by the Courts, and 4 were transferred from the almshouse department of the State Farm. Of the 44 cases discharged, 7 were discharged as recovered. There were 9 deaths. Of the 300 cases remaining in this portion of the Institution at the end of the year, only 212 can be classed as criminal insane, the remaining 88 being those left of the pauper class of insane at the time of the opening of the Asylum. It is suggested that it would be well to separate the non-criminals from the rest of the insane population by transferring and committing all insane inmates of the almshouse department of the Institution to the State Lunatic Hospitals. Of the 344 cases under treatment during the year, mechanical restraint for short periods was used in 13, and seclusion for short periods in 98. An average of 81 inmates have been employed in chair-seating during the year, and an average of 25 on the farm during the summer.

Improvements authorized by the last Legislature, extending the prison department, erecting a workshop, increasing the administrative accommodations of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, and adding to the heating and lighting facilities, are near completion; and the Trustees recommend farther improvements in the building of a new infirmary, the construction of additional cells for sentenced criminals, and the erection of a new cow barn and piggery.

As regards the recommendation of the Superintendent, endorsed by the Trustees, that a law be passed providing that all commitments for offences to the State Farm be by indeterminate sentence, with authority vested in the Trustees to issue permits to be at liberty any time before the completion of the sentence, it appears to the Board that such legislation is inadvisable and entirely unnecessary, — all that it is intended to accomplish by the proposed law being now attained under the Statutes, which give the State Board the authority to release a convict at any time previous to the expiration of his sentence, upon satisfactory evidence of his reformation.

It may be questioned whether, in this admirably ordered Institution, some regular instruction might not be provided to fill the "loafing time" alluded to by the Superintendent in his Report.

THE WORCESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(Opened, 1833.)

Trustees: Sarah E. Whitin, of Whitinsville, *Chairman*; Henry S. Nourse, of Lancaster, *Secretary*; Frances M. Lincoln, of Worcester; A. George Bullock, of Worcester; Thomas H. Gage, M.D., of Worcester; Rockwood Hoar, of Worcester; Francis C. Lowell, of Boston.

HOSEA M. QUINBY, M.D., *Superintendent.*

Receipts and Expenses.

DR.	
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	\$36,358 51
Receipts —	
State patients,	\$44,595 36
Town patients,	98,421 91
Private patients,	43,137 03
Other sources,	6,781 08
	<hr/> 192,935 88
	<hr/> <hr/> \$229,293 89

CR.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$57,320 84
Provisions and supplies,	53,572 21
Clothing,	9,695 74
Fuel and lights,	13,972 06
Medicine and medical supplies,	1,059 73
Furnishings,	6,239 28
Ordinary repairs and construction,	12,169 23
Extraordinary repairs and construction,	9,854 14
Other expenses,	15,664 03
	<hr/> \$179,547 26
Cash on hand September 30, 1896,	49,746 63
	<hr/> <hr/> \$229,293 89

Total resources,	\$92,170 35
Total liabilities,	15,876 79
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of Hospital,	\$76,293 56

Average weekly cost per capita, \$3.27.

Numbers.

	Males.	Females.	State.	Town.	Private.	Insane.	Not Insane.	Dipso- maniacs.	Total.
Number October 1, 1895, . .	455	506	269	545	147	952	-	9	961
Admitted during year, . .	281	295	513	9	54	570	-	6	576
Discharged during year, . .	359	317	282	335	59	663	1	12	676
Number September 30, 1896, .	377	484	234	473	154	858	-	3	861

Classification of discharges: Recoveries of insane, 107; Deaths, 107; Discharged by transfer, 240; Other removals, 222; Total, 676.

The average number for the year was 956, — the largest in the history of the Institution. In addition to the 107 discharged as recovered, 82 were discharged as much improved, and 91 as improved. Of the recoveries, 40 had alcoholic insanity, 25 acute mania, 11 recurrent mania, and 12 acute melancholia; 48 of them had been insane less than one month before admission, 22 less than three months, and 7 less than six months. The whole duration of insanity in 62 per cent. of those who recovered did not exceed one year. Of the 107 who died, 14 died of general paralysis, 13 of phthisis, and 11 of senile dementia. Among the probable causes of insanity in persons admitted during the year, intemperance is assigned in 109 cases, heredity in 37, senility in 33, epilepsy in 32, ill health in 10, worry in 12.

The scope of the medical work at this well-managed Institution has recently been enlarged by the appointment of a corps of four internes, — young college and medical school graduates, desiring to perfect themselves in nervous and mental diseases. They were selected from a considerable number of candidates, after a thorough examination. They will be required to compile and record an exhaustive history of each case on admission, to accompany the assistant on his medical rounds, take notes of all the cases, make urinary analyses and bacteriological tests, and assist at autopsies. They will have the benefit of all the lectures given to the assistant physicians, and together with them will form a training-school under the direction of Dr. Meyer, the pathologist and specialist in nervous diseases, appointed last year.

Five rooms in the basement have been set apart for the purpose of this school, being occupied for library, microscopic, chemical, photographic and other purposes. The entire supervision of the purely medical and laboratory work is now in the hands of Dr. Meyer. The appointment of these internes will greatly relieve the assistant physicians from routine work, and will enable them to devote themselves more thoroughly to special cases. In this matter this Hospital is in advance of all the rest.

No action has yet been taken here toward the establishment of a training-school for nurses, the authorities holding that the beginnings of pathological work and the establishment of a training school for assistant physicians, were of prior importance. The opening of a nurses' school should not be longer delayed.

The new farm-house has now been used and occupied by all the patients willing and able to work on the farm for nearly a year, and has proved a success. Notwithstanding the absence of locked doors, grated windows, and other safeguards, the patients have been kept in order without difficulty. They are happier in their new quarters, and the good effect of their separation from the rest of the inmates is unquestionable.

The Trustees in their Annual Report state the need of two new buildings for hospital or infirmary wards, one for men and one for women, and suggest an early appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose. They also ask for an appropriation to erect a new building for kitchen uses and apartments for outside help. The estimated expense of all these improvements is \$160,000.

THE TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(Opened, 1854.)

Trustees: Henry R. Stedman, M.D., of Boston, *Chairman and Secretary*; Ruth S. Murray of New Bedford; Susan E. Learoyd, of Wakefield; Oakes A. Ames, of North Easton; William C. Lovering, of Taunton; Milton Reed, of Fall River; Gerard C. Tobey, of Wareham.

JOHN P. BROWN, M.D., *Superintendent.**Receipts and Expenses.*

DR.

Cash on hand October 1, 1895,	\$1,726 45
Receipts —	
State patients,	\$27,834 05
Town patients,	100,087 56
Private patients,	20,501 75
Other sources,	4,199 44
	<u>152,622 80</u>
	<u>\$154,349 25</u>

CR.

Salaries, wages and labor,	\$48,955 99
Provisions and supplies,	41,971 11
Clothing,	7,491 22
Fuel and lights,	13,362 42
Medicine and medical supplies,	2,271 51
Furnishings,	7,073 34
Ordinary repairs and construction,	9,052 65
Other expenses,	12,132 30
	<u>\$142,810 54</u>
Cash on hand September 30, 1896,	12,038 71
	<u>\$154,849 25</u>

Total resources, \$46,970 58

Total liabilities, 19,570 43

Balance in favor of Hospital, \$27,400 15

Average weekly cost per capita, \$3.34.

Numbers.

	Males.	Females.	State.	Town.	Private.	Insane.	Voluntary.	Dipso- maniacs.	Total.
Number October 1, 1895,	416	430	176	579	91	840	-	6	846
Admitted during year,	222	210	334	70	28	423	1	8	432
Discharged during year,	252	227	166	273	40	472	1	6	479
Number September 30, 1896,	386	413	150	564	85	791	-	8	799

Classification of discharges: Recoveries of insane, 65; Deaths, 111; Discharged by transfer, 148; Other removals, 155; Total, 479.

The largest number in the hospital at any one time was 890, the smallest number was 725, and the daily average was 819. In addition to the 65 patients discharged as recovered, 45 were discharged as much improved, and 47 as improved. Of the 65 recoveries, 12 had acute mania, and 17 acute melancholia; 28 of them had been insane less than one month before their commitment, 9 less than three months, 9 less than six months, and 2 less than twelve months. The whole duration of insanity in $67\frac{9}{8}$ per cent. of those who recovered did not exceed one year. Among the deaths, 16 were from phthisis, and 15 from paresis. Among the probable causes of insanity of the patients admitted, intemperance is assigned in 52 cases, senility in 29, heredity in 26, and epilepsy in 17.

Twenty-one autopsies were made, with satisfactory results in a number of cases. An unusually large number of patients have been employed, and some new industries have been developed. The women not able to go to the sewing room have been employed in the wards, and altogether a vast amount of work has been done, with great benefit to the patients. A good beginning has been made of a training-school for nurses, and all the attendants are required to take the first year's course in it. Two rooms in the basement of the Institution have been fitted up for autopsies and other pathological investigations, and the authorities are now looking for a competent specialist to undertake the same kind of work as that already instituted in the Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

A number of repairs and improvements have been made during the year, and the industrial building, containing four work-shops, and room for employes, has been completed. The renovation and enlargement of the Chapel is nearly finished.

One ward of the Institution is practically given over to the care of recent cases, and the Trustees express the opinion that a new building for the exclusive care and treatment of such cases should be erected. A new gate-house, outside painting, and new bay-windows for the sake of giving more light and air in the oldest wards, are also among the needs of the Hospital, as declared by the Trustees.

THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(Opened, 1858.)

Trustees: Adams C. Deane, M.D., of Greenfield, *Chairman*; Sarah M. Butler, of Northampton, *Secretary*; Sarah A. Woodworth, of Chicopee; William D. MacInnes, of Pittsfield; Lyman D. James, of Williamsburg; Elisha Morgan, of Springfield; Alvan Barrus, of Goshen.

EDWARD B. NIMS, M.D., *Superintendent.*

Receipts and Expenses.

DR.		
Cash on hand October 1, 1895,	. . . . .	\$508 78
Receipts —		
State patients,	. . . . .	\$14,058 25
Town patients,	. . . . .	68,303 38
Private patients,	. . . . .	18,767 70
Other sources,	. . . . .	6,815 79
		<hr/> 107,945 12
		<hr/> <hr/> \$108,453 90

CR.		
Salaries, wages and labor,	. . . . .	\$38,520 17
Provisions and supplies,	. . . . .	26,008 35
Clothing,	. . . . .	4,679 84
Fuel and lights,	. . . . .	7,771 86
Medicine and medical supplies,	. . . . .	1,297 15
Furnishings,	. . . . .	3,801 73
Ordinary repairs and construction,	. . . . .	2,163 05
Extraordinary repairs and construction,	. . . . .	13,837 65
Other expenses,	. . . . .	8,526 05
		<hr/> \$106,605 85
Cash on hand September 30, 1896,	. . . . .	1,848 05
		<hr/> <hr/> \$108,453 90

Total resources,	. . . . .	\$28,328 98
Total liabilities,	. . . . .	16,528 11
		<hr/>
Balance in favor of Hospital,	. . . . .	\$11,800 87

Average weekly cost per capita, \$3.16.

Numbers.

	Males.	Females.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.
Number October 1, 1895, . . .	275	271	77	396	73	546
Admitted during year, . . .	114	95	66	117	26	209
Discharged during year, . . .	97	99	51	125	20	196
Number September 30, 1896, . . .	292	267	75	405	79	559

Classification of discharges: Recoveries of insane, 36; Deaths, 46; Discharges by transfer, 36; Other removals, 78; Total, 196.

The daily average number of patients was 560,—the largest for any year since the establishment of the Institution. The largest number present at any one time was 583; the smallest 544. In addition to the 36 discharged as recovered, 14 were discharged as much improved, and 39 as improved. Of the recoveries, 12 had toxic insanity, 8 acute melancholia, and 13 acute mania; 18 of them had been insane less than one month before admission, 9 less than three months, and 4 less than six months. In 88 per cent. of the recoveries the whole duration of insanity did not exceed one year. Among the deaths, 2 were from paresis, 2 from heart disease, 11 from phthisis, and 2 from apoplexy. Among the admissions, intemperance is assigned as the probable cause of insanity in 39 cases, and heredity in 25.

For some years past a record of the weight of patients at the time of admission and discharge has been kept in this hospital. This record covers 425 cases which have left the institution. Of these, 167 were discharged as recovered; 142 of them gained in weight while in the hospital, 16 remained stationary, and 9 lost. The average gain of the 167 was about 11½ pounds; the average period of their residence was about 5 months. The largest gain recorded was 56 pounds.

The improvements in progress here during the last five years are nearly completed. The wards are now cheerful and convenient, and the light and ventilation of the hospital are second to none in the State. The abundant farm products give the patients excellent nourishment, and all are

well cared for, so far as outward attendance and nursing are concerned. It is to be regretted, however, that a training school for nurses has not been established, and that there is no movement in the direction of the pathological work already begun in other institutions, and no indication of any.

THE WORCESTER INSANE ASYLUM.

(Opened, 1877.)

Trustees: Trustees of Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

ERNEST V. SCRIBNER, M.D., *Superintendent.*

Receipts and Expenses.

DR.		
Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1895,	\$11,662 46	
Receipts—		
State patients,	\$20,003 49	
Town patients,	54,476 06	
Other sources,	735 62	
	<hr/>	75,215 17
		<hr/>
		\$86,877 63
		<hr/>
CR.		
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$23,124 14	
Provisions and supplies,	18,903 58	
Clothing and material,	3,167 05	
Fuel and lights,	5,049 58	
Medicine and medical supplies,	375 23	
Furnishings,	4,972 59	
Ordinary repairs and construction,	8,887 42	
Extraordinary repairs and construction,	10,000 00	
Other expenses,	4,039 71	
	<hr/>	\$78,519 30
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	8,358 33	
	<hr/>	\$86,877 63
		<hr/>
Total resources,	\$26,178 38	
Total liabilities,	6,055 23	
	<hr/>	
Balance in favor of Asylum,	\$20,123 15	

Average weekly cost per capita, \$3.06.

Numbers.

	Males.	Females.	State.	Town.	Total.
Number October 1, 1895,	225	222	121	326	447
Admitted during year,	-	20	6	14	20
Discharged during year,	18	24	12	30	42
Number September 30, 1896,	207	218	114	311	425

Classification of discharges: Deaths, 35; Removals, 7; Total, 42.

One patient was discharged as recovered, and 4 as improved. The 20 patients admitted were women transferred from Westborough Insane Hospital. Among the causes of disease in these 20, heredity is assigned in 3 cases, intemperance in 2, and epilepsy in 3. Among the 35 patients who died, 19 died from phthisis, one from heart disease, 2 from Bright's disease, and 3 from epilepsy.

The recent addition to the women's ward, giving increased accommodations as well as improved bathing facilities, has greatly improved the general condition of the Institution. In spite of the fact that the patients sent here from other institutions for the insane are never among the most efficient workers of the class of chronic insane, the greater portion of them have been profitably employed. Although in the heart of a great city, patients move freely about the grounds, and receive all possible care and attention.

THE DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(Opened, 1878.)

Trustees: Samuel W. Hopkinson, of Bradford, *Chairman*; Solon Bancroft, of Reading, *Secretary*; Zenas E. Stone, of Lowell; Harriet R. Lee, of Salem; William B. Sullivan, of Danvers; Orville F. Rogers, M.D., of Boston; Florence Lyman, of Boston.

CHARLES W. PAGE, M.D., *Superintendent.**Receipts and Expenses.*

DR.

Cash on hand October 1, 1895,	\$30,209 65
Receipts —	
State patients,	\$28,043 21
Town patients,	114,013 38
Private patients,	33,570 42
Other sources,	4,732 93
	<hr/> 180,359 94
	<hr/> \$210,569 59 <hr/>

CR.

Salaries, wages and labor,	\$70,648 73
Provisions and supplies,	47,283 92
Clothing,	8,428 46
Fuel and lights,	7,217 09
Medicines and medical supplies,	1,190 44
Furnishings,	4,742 12
Ordinary repairs and construction,	11,282 02
Extraordinary repairs and construction,	20,297 63
Other expenses,	16,799 97
	<hr/> \$187,890 38
Cash on hand September 30, 1896,	22,679 21
	<hr/> \$210,569 59 <hr/>
Total resources,	\$60,557 42
Total liabilities,	18,751 56
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of Hospital,	\$41,805 86

Average weekly cost per capita, \$3.53.

Numbers.

	Males.	Females.	State.	Town.	Private.	Insane.	Voluntary.	Dipso- maniacs.	Total.
Number October 1, 1895,	478	470	177	659	112	941	6	1	948
Admitted during year,	209	220	357	85	37	427	2	-	429
Discharged during year,	295	225	196	284	40	517	2	1	520
Number September 30, 1896,	392	465	180	568	109	851	6	-	857

Classification of discharges: Recoveries of Insane, 59; Deaths, 102; Discharged by transfer, 195; Other removals, 164; Total, 520.

The daily average of patients under treatment was 914. In addition to the 59 discharged as recovered, 59 were discharged as much improved, and 55 as improved. Of the 59 recoveries, 11 had acute mania, 16 acute melancholia, and 8 acute confusional insanity; 35 of them had been insane less than one month before admission, 45 less than three months, 50 less than six months, and 54 less than twelve months. The whole duration of insanity in 83 per cent. of those who recovered did not exceed one year. Among the deaths, 26 were from general paralysis, 17 from old age, 5 from phthisis, and 3 from epilepsy. Among the admissions, intemperance is noted as the probable cause of disease in 52 cases, heredity in 46, old age in 25, and epilepsy in 19.

During the year quite important changes have been made in this Institution, the most noteworthy being the building of a new congregate dining-room, with long corridors connecting it with the main building; new rooms for pathological research and study; and the improvement of many of the wards by the re-laying of floors, painting, decorating, etc. All this work has been paid for from the earnings of the Hospital. The corps of assistants and nurses is very efficient, giving the patients under their care good treatment and kind attention. Good work has been done by the training-school for nurses, now in the eighth year of its existence. There were four graduates last year and seventeen are in the present senior class. All attendants engaged in ward work are required to purchase and study books on nursing, and attend the regular class work and lectures for at least one year, even if they do not become pupils in the training-school. Two married women, graduates of the training-school, have been transferred to the male wing, where they assist their husbands in the care of the patients, with beneficial results. Dr. Worcester, the pathologist, has not been able to enter upon elaborate research in his department, but has done a good deal of scientific and practical work, making thirty-six post-mortem examinations and other examinations and analyses, and preparing and publishing certain reports of special cases.

The matter of non-restraint in this Hospital is carried to an extent far beyond that of any other State institution.

The Trustees urge the early erection of a separate building for the treatment of acute cases, and will ask for an appropriation for this purpose.

THE WESTBOROUGH INSANE HOSPITAL.

(Opened, 1886.)

Trustees: Charles R. Codman, of Barnstable, *Chairman*; Emily Talbot, of Boston; George B. Richmond, of New Bedford; Eliza C. Durfee, of Fall River; Benjamin W. Childs, of Worcester; Alden Speare, of Newton; John M. Merriam, of Framingham.

GEORGE S. ADAMS, M.D., *Superintendent.*

Receipts and Expenses.

DR.			
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	.	.	\$14,101 83
Receipts —			
State patients,	.	.	\$24,443 43
Town patients,	.	.	57,810 01
Private patients,	.	.	32,558 43
Other sources,	.	.	245 58
			<u>115,057 45</u>
			<u>\$129,159 28</u>
CR.			
Salaries, wages and labor,	.	.	\$51,831 19
Provisions and supplies,	.	.	33,789 43
Clothing,	.	.	2,785 45
Fuel and lights,	.	.	9,788 81
Medicine and medical supplies,	.	.	895 34
Furnishings,	.	.	5,255 85
Ordinary repairs and construction,	.	.	4,278 87
Extraordinary repairs and construction,	.	.	3,382 28
Other expenses,	.	.	9,462 58
			<u>\$121,469 80</u>
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	.	.	7,689 48
			<u>\$129,159 28</u>
Total resources,			
	.	.	\$30,995 26
Total liabilities,			
	.	.	9,983 67
			<u>\$21,011 59</u>

Average weekly cost per capita, \$3.894.

Numbers.

	Males.	Females.	State.	Town.	Private.	Insane.	Voluntary.	Dipso- maniacs.	Total.
Number October 1, 1895, . .	209	358	125	342	100	561	4	2	567
Admitted during year, . .	116	160	204	27	45	256	11	9	276
Discharged during year, . .	116	179	233	18	44	279	9	7	295
Number September 30, 1896, .	209	339	96	351	101	538	6	4	548

Classification of discharges: Recoveries of insane, 51; Deaths, 44; Discharged by transfer, 101; Other removals, 99; Total, 295.

Besides the 51 patients discharged as recovered, 50 were discharged as much improved, and 27 as improved. Of the recoveries, 16 had acute melancholia, and 18 acute mania; 16 of them had been insane less than one month before admission, 19 less than three months, and 5 less than six months. The whole duration of insanity in 80 per cent. of those who recovered did not exceed one year. Among the deaths, 8 were from general paralysis, and 14 from senile dementia. Among the admissions, intemperance is assigned as the cause of disease in 25 cases, senility in 9, ill health in 30, and epilepsy in 9.

With regard to the claim of the Trustees that there is a much larger percentage of recoveries here than at the other hospitals, the Board stated, in its last Annual Report, that "it must be remembered that the use of the word recovered depends entirely upon the point of view, and in some instances where the authorities at Westborough discharge a patient as recovered, other hospitals may discharge him as 'much improved', or 'improved'. It should be noted besides that the percentage of recoveries here is based upon the number of alleged curable cases, instead of the number of admissions, which is the case at the other hospitals, and also that the method of diagnosis followed is apparently different from that employed at the other hospitals." The Trustees having recently questioned the correctness of this statement, it seems proper to repeat and emphasize it here. It is a simple matter of record that Westborough Insane Hospital has been accustomed to base its percentage of cures

upon alleged curable cases, and in no other way, while other hospitals base their percentage of cures upon either admissions or discharges, and in no other way. Thus the Superintendent of Worcester Lunatic Hospital, in his Report for the year ending September 30, 1895, says: "the percentage of recoveries calculated upon the average number of discharges and deaths was 18.31; calculated on the number of admissions it was 21.28." The Superintendent of Taunton Lunatic Hospital, in his Report for the same year, says: "the percentage of recoveries calculated upon the admissions was 19.7, and calculated upon the discharges, including the deaths, was 23." The Superintendent of Northampton Lunatic Hospital, in his Report for the same year, says: "the percentage of recoveries on the number admitted was 13.9; on the whole number who left the Hospital, 23.89." Now, the latter method of obtaining the percentage is certain and upon a definite basis; the former is uncertain and unreliable. The number of admissions to an institution is a fixed quantity, while the number of curable cases depends entirely upon the point of view. The other hospitals do not state the number of cases they consider curable, but Westborough not only declares the number of inmates admitted to its own institution diagnosed by its Superintendent as curable, but assumes to make a similar diagnosis for the other institutions, reaching its conclusion by classifying as *curable* all cases appearing in the annual reports of the institutions as cases of acute mania, acute melancholia, puerperal insanity, and confusional insanity; and all others as *incurable*; — it being certainly questionable whether a consensus of alienists would lead to a like conclusion.

The difference in the method of diagnosis followed by this Institution and by some of the others is well illustrated by the following table, showing the ratio of acute cases to the whole number of admissions for the year ending September 30, 1894.

	Worcester Lunatic Hospital.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital.	Westborough Insane Hospital.
Admissions,	581	370	304
Acute cases,	189	135	62
Percentages,	32.5	36.4	20.3

The difference in diagnosis is at once apparent. The number claimed by Westborough Hospital as acute being only 20.3 per cent., while that of Worcester is 12.2 greater and that of Taunton 16.1 per cent. greater, it follows that the percentage of recoveries must be very much larger at Westborough than at either of the other two institutions, — all three hospitals receiving practically the same class of cases. The difficulty and misunderstanding would be at once removed were the Westborough authorities to place their percentage of recoveries upon the same basis as that of the other hospitals. And if it seems desirable to make comparisons, the method adopted in the following table, — in which are considered, not all the recoveries within each official year, but the recoveries only of patients admitted within that year, during a period of three years, — would lead to fair results.

	Number of Patients admitted within the past three years.	Recoveries of Patients admitted within the past three years.	Percentage of recoveries.
Northampton Hospital, .	580	75	12.9
Westborough Hospital, .	785	97	12.3
Worcester Hospital, . .	1,646	167	10.1
Taunton Hospital, . . .	1,186	120	10.1
Danvers Hospital, . . .	1,125	111	9.8

The Board has been glad to observe an improvement in this Institution from time to time during the year. The wards have been greatly relieved by the removal of disturbed patients to Medfield; more attention has been paid to the patients' personal appearance, and the condition of the wards ;

the nurses are more attentive, neater, and more diligent; the patients are under better control, and a greater variety of work and amusement has been provided for them; and on the whole, there is decided progress in matters of general order and good management.

The Trustees, in common with the Trustees of other State institutions for the insane, recommend the erection of a detached building for the treatment of acute cases.

THE MEDFIELD INSANE ASYLUM.

(Opened, 1896.)

Trustees: John G. Park, M.D., of Groton, *Chairman*; Elizabeth Thurber, of Plymouth, *Secretary*; Ira G. Hersey, of Hingham; William O. Blaney, of Boston; Edwin V. Mitchell, of Medfield; Benjamin S. Atwood, of Whitman; Elizabeth G. Rice, of Brookline.

EDWARD FRENCH, M.D., *Superintendent*.

		DR.	
Receipts —			
State patients,	. . . . .	\$1,526	00
Town patients,	. . . . .	5,352	67
State maintenance appropriation,	. . . . .	31,652	60
Other sources,	. . . . .	1,009	41
		<hr/>	\$39,540 68
		<hr/>	
		CR.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	. . . . .	\$12,213	73
Provisions and supplies,	. . . . .	11,675	11
Clothing and material,	. . . . .	3,280	38
Fuel and lights,	. . . . .	2,390	77
Medicine and medical supplies,	. . . . .	109	58
Ordinary repairs and construction,	. . . . .	8	55
Other expenses,	. . . . .	5,391	59
		<hr/>	\$35,069 71
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	. . . . .		4,470 97
		<hr/>	
		\$39,540 68	
		<hr/>	
Total resources,	. . . . .	\$44,086	56
Total liabilities,	. . . . .	14,114	09
		<hr/>	
Balance in favor of Asylum,	. . . . .		\$29,972 47

Average weekly cost per capita, \$3.21.

Numbers.

	Males.	Females.	State.	Town.	Total.
Admitted during year,	298	302	138	462	600
Discharged during year,	26	11	7	30	37
Number September 30, 1896,	272	291	131	432	563

Classification of discharges: Deaths, 24; Removals, 13; Total, 37.

When completed, this Institution will have thirty-seven buildings, situated on the slope of a hill in the town of Medfield, with 426 acres of land bordering on the Charles River. Eighteen of these buildings are designed for patients, — the upper stories for sleeping purposes and the lower for sitting and work rooms. Most of them will accommodate about fifty patients each, but two are capable of holding one hundred each. Some of them are provided with dining-rooms, but all patients who are able will use the general dining-rooms in the centre of the quadrangle, each dining-room being capable of seating about five hundred persons.

The Hospital was opened May 1, 1896, by proclamation of the Governor, and on that day the Board made a transfer to it of 120 patients,— 60 women and 60 men, from Taunton Lunatic Hospital. May 12, 29 women were received from Northampton Lunatic Hospital; May 27, 30 women and 20 men from Westborough Insane Hospital; June 4, 110 men and 64 women from Worcester Lunatic Hospital; June 6, 24 women, and June 11, 20 women and one man from Boston Insane Hospital, Austin Farm; June 23, 71 women and 106 men from Danvers Lunatic Hospital; making, with five other patients received from different hospitals at different times a total of 600, 302 women and 298 men.

Twelve buildings out of the eighteen are now occupied, and it is expected that the remaining six will be completed within a few months, when the establishment will easily accommodate one thousand patients, and with a little crowding, twelve hundred.

The affairs of the Hospital are now running very smoothly. The female patients have been largely employed in the mending-room, laundry, kitchen, and in sewing and knitting in the wards; the men in the dining-rooms, the laundry and kitchen, and on the farm. For some time to come there will be work enough on the grounds for all the male patients fit for labor. Nearly two hundred of the patients take their meals in the dormitories, the rest in the general dining-rooms.

This Institution has already cost more than twice as much as was contemplated at the outset, and in spite of the enormous amount of money already spent upon it, certain faults in construction have already appeared. The most serious problem is the inadequacy of the water supply; the driven wells have proved a failure, and all the water required for drinking purposes is now hauled in barrels.

The Board wholly disapproves of the recommendation of the Trustees that the laws establishing the Asylum be so amended as to provide for the admission of acute cases, thus placing the Asylum upon the same basis as the State Hospitals. On no account should there be any departure from the intention of the Act of 1892, and the purpose of all succeeding legislation in regard to the matter, in making the Asylum an institution for the care and treatment of the chronic insane.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES,—Foxborough.

(Opened, 1893.)

Trustees: Edward Cowles, M.D., of Belmont, *Chairman*; Anna Phillips Williams, of Boston; Robert H. Richards, of Boston; Benjamin H. Hartwell, M.D., of Ayer; J. G. Pinkham, M.D., of Lynn.

MARCELLO HUTCHINSON, M.D., *Superintendent.**Receipts and Expenses.*

DR.

Cash on hand October 1, 1895, \$6,818 06

Receipts —

State appropriation for current expenses, .	\$20,000 00	
State patients,	12,187 24	
Town patients,	11,708 94	
Private patients,	2,036 92	
Other sources,	*4,984 10	
		50,917 20
Total,		<u>\$57,735 26</u>

CR.

Salaries, wages and labor,	\$19,622 54	
Provisions and supplies,	11,233 80	
Clothing,	2,100 34	
Fuel and lights,	4,524 00	
Medicine and medical supplies,	398 46	
Ordinary repairs and construction,	1,164 25	
Other expenses,	† 13,536 37	
		\$52,579 76
Cash on hand September 30, 1896,		5,155 50
Total,		<u>\$57,735 26</u>

Resources :

Cash on hand,	\$5,155 50	
Bills receivable,	5,873 84	
		<u>\$11,029 34</u>

Numbers.

	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.
Remaining in hospital October 1, 1895,	70	51	8	129
Admitted during year,	239	21	11	271
Final discharges during year,	50	93	11	154
Leaves of absence during year,	179	47	10	236
Elopements during year,	84	62	8	154
Remaining in hospital September 30, 1896,	75	48	12	135

* The receipts include \$4,382.70 from sale of brooms.

† The expenditures include \$4,784.55 on account of broom shop.

The number of patients admitted during the year, 271, was 59 more than during the preceding year, and the daily average, 145, was an increase of more than 20 over the preceding year. The weekly average cost of support per patient has been steadily reduced from \$11.18 four years ago to \$8.41 three years ago, \$7.00 two years ago, and \$6.32 last year. The patients have been employed in the dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, boiler-house, in the care of the barn and stock, in the vegetable gardens, in general farm work, and in repairs on the buildings. In the broom shop an average of 60 men have been occupied daily, making about 1,200 brooms per week. This industry is self-supporting. Under the direction of a competent teacher of physical training, who gives his whole time to the work during five days of each week, the use of exercise and baths, as therapeutic agents, has been steadily pursued during the year, nearly all the patients attending the class each day; and the benefit following this practice has been decided and unquestionable. There is a good hospital library, one of the patients taking an active part in its management.

Changes in the Board of Trustees in the Institution, notably in the recent appointment of three experienced physicians, one of whom is Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, are already resulting in a change of methods and a new spirit in the direction of the affairs of the Hospital. The failures of past years and the urgent needs of the Institution are more fully recognized than ever before, and a determination is evident on the part of the Trustees to remedy, so far as possible under existing conditions, the defects which have stood in the way of the success of this experiment in the care, treatment, and cure of inebriates, and to seek for necessary legislation where the present laws have proved inadequate. Foremost among the requirements of the Institution are declared to be a new building for chapel, gymnasium, library and reading-room; and a custodial building to be divided into small wards, possibly with an enclosed garden, with accommodations for 25 or 30 inmates, where a certain class of excited and uneasy patients can be kept under closer supervision than has hitherto been possible, to remain there until in condition to be put on

parole. The Trustees will also ask for legislation giving them authority to discharge persons, who, upon examination and trial, are found to have been improperly committed by the courts, — that is, people who are either simply common drunkards, or are of bad character apart from their habits of inebriety. The Board is heartily in sympathy with this request, and with all movements in the direction of a more effectual accomplishment of the real purpose of the establishment of the Hospital.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,—
Waltham.

Trustees appointed by the Governor: Elizabeth E. Coolidge, of Boston; John S. Damrell, of Boston; Frank G. Wheatly, of Abington; William W. Swan, of Brookline, *Secretary*; Erskine Warden, Waltham; Francis Barnes, M.D., of Cambridge.

Trustees appointed by the Corporation: Samuel Eliot, of Boston, *President*; Eliot C. Clarke, of Boston; John Cummings of Woburn; Samuel Hoar, of Concord; Chas. F. Wyman, of Cambridge; George G. Tarbell, M.D., of Boston.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D., *Superintendent*.

Receipts and Expenses.

DR.	
Cash on hand October 1, 1895,	\$3,676 68
Receipts —	
State annual appropriation,	\$25,000 00
State, for board of unsettled custodial cases,	6,920 62
Towns, for board of custodial cases,	26,039 35
Individuals, for board and clothing of private pupils,	4,609 84
For pupils by other States,	7,301 23
Sale of stock and junk,	159 17
Income of funds,	2,757 71
	<hr/>
	72,787 92
	<hr/>
	\$76,464 60
	<hr/>

	CR.	
Salaries and wages,	\$30,787 41	
Provisions and supplies,	15,567 76	
Clothing,	3,460 66	
Fuel and lights,	5,078 18	
Medicines, nurses, and extra medical attend- ance,	1,594 00	
Furnishings,	1,195 28	
Repairs and improvements,	7,385 44	
All other ordinary expenses,	5,693 25	
	<hr/>	\$70,761 98
Interest paid on borrowed money,		950 00
Loans repaid,		3,207 91
Cash on hand September 30, 1896,		1,544 71
		<hr/>
		\$76,464 60
		<hr/>

Average weekly cost per capita, \$3.25

Present value of permanent fund, \$62,206.91

Numbers.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	School.	Custodial.	Total.
Number October 1, 1895,	247	176	423	224	199	423
Admitted during year,	22	18	40	31	9	40
Discharged during year,	17	21	38	24	14	38
Number September 30, 1896,	252	173	425	233	192	425

This Institution continues to maintain its high standard in every respect. Much farm work, grading, filling and other labor, has been performed by the inmates. The new building for boys is progressing rapidly, and will soon be ready for occupancy. The building to accommodate 80 women, authorized by the last Legislature, will be erected during the coming year.

The question of another School, or a division of this, — the separation of the custodial from the school department, — should be carefully considered before the School becomes much larger.

THE HOSPITAL COTTAGES FOR CHILDREN, —
Baldwinville.

(Opened, 1882.)

Trustees appointed by the Governor : Jonathan A. Lane, of Boston ; Lizzie R. Fitz, of Boston ; Merrick Bemis, M.D., of Worcester ; David H. Coolidge, of Boston ; Arthur H. Lowe, of Fitchburg.

Trustees appointed by the Corporation : Frederick W. Russell, M.D., of Winchendon ; Herbert M. Small, of Baldwinville ; Francis Leland, of Otter River ; Charles H. Hutchins, of Worcester ; Gilman Waite, of Baldwinville ; Sarah B. Dewey, of Worcester ; Amelia F. Rawson, of Worcester ; Lucy W. Goddard, of Boston ; Henrietta W. Dexter, of Springfield ; Henry S. Lee, of Springfield ; John D. Carson, of Dalton ; William Skinner, of Holyoke ; Sarah R. Greeley, of Clinton ; Sarah E. Whitin, of Whitinsville ; John M. Russell, of Worcester ; George E. Bryant, of Baldwinville.

EVERETT FLOOD, M.D., *Superintendent.*

Receipts and Expenses.

DR.

Balance on hand September 30, 1895,	\$1,799 57
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Received —

For board and care current year,	\$13,389 97
For board and care from previous year,	2,753 22
From Women's Board,	4,420 41
From Boston Committee for free beds,	2,650 00
From other gifts,	8,440 19
Dividends,	1,021 39
Miscellaneous items,	1,512 22
	<hr/>
	\$34,187 40
	<hr/>
	\$35,986 97
	<hr/>

CR.

Salaries,	\$10,930 87
Provisions and supplies,	4,194 23
Clothing,	115 93
Medicine, etc.,	285 83
	<hr/>

Amount carried forward,	\$15,526 86
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	\$15,526 86	
Live stock, hay, etc.,	.	.	.	1,726 97	
Repairs and improvements,	.	.	.	2,685 38	
Fuel, lights and water,	.	.	.	1,662 13	
Other expenses,	.	.	.	1,964 91	
Account from previous year,	.	.	.	4,482 73	
				<hr/>	\$28,048 98
Additions to permanent fund,	.	.	.	.	7,500 00
					<hr/>
					\$35,548 98
Cash on hand September 30, 1896,	.	.	.	.	437 99
					<hr/>
					<u>\$35,986 97</u>

The permanent fund has increased from \$23,466.39 to \$30,966.39.

The number of patients at the beginning of the official year was 105, at the end, 105.

Admitted during year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87
Discharged during year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87
Largest number on any one day,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
Average daily number,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	109

The classes of patients cared for in this Institution are children under fourteen years of age suffering from epileptic seizures; children suffering from other nervous disorders; children with certain deformities and other afflictions of the joints; cases needing operations or fitting supports; and a few adults, in Blake Cottage, which is used for private cases only. So far as is known, this is the first institution established in the United States for the care of epileptic patients. Considering the means at the disposal of the management, the work done here is very successful. The buildings have been recently improved, but will never be wholly satisfactory owing to defects in structural arrangement.

THE MCLEAN HOSPITAL, Waverly.

EDWARD COWLES, M.D., *Superintendent.*

This is a branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital, a corporate institution. At the beginning of the official year it contained 136 inmates, — 61 men and 75 women; admitted

during the year 121,—56 men and 65 women; discharged 107,—45 men and 62 women; remaining September 30, 1896, 151,—72 men and 79 women; of those discharged, 29 were discharged as recovered; of the 151 remaining at the close of the official year, 146 were supported wholly or in part by individuals and 5 by the Hospital.

Important additions to the fine buildings have been made during the year, and no effort is wanting on the part of the Trustees and the Superintendent, to maintain the Institution at the high standard already reached.

THE BOSTON INSANE HOSPITAL.

This is a municipal institution, but, in common with all receptacles for the insane in the Commonwealth, is subject to visitation and inspection by the State Board. It is divided into two establishments,—one known as Boston Insane Hospital, Pierce Farm, and the other as Boston Insane Hospital, Austin Farm.

Pierce Farm.

WILLIAM NOYES, M.D., *Superintendent.*

At the beginning of the official year there were 159 inmates,—78 men, 81 women; admitted during the year, 91,—39 men, 52 women; discharged during the year, 100,—40 men, 60 women; remaining, September 30, 1896, 150,—77 men, 73 women. Of those discharged, 7 were discharged as recovered.

The buildings, as far as completed, are in many respects unsatisfactory. They are so arranged that many corridors and passages are dark, and there is much unutilized space. The management is good.

Austin Farm.

EDWARD B. LANE, M.D., *Superintendent.*

At the beginning of the official year there were 368 inmates,—158 men, 210 women; admitted during the year, 55,—18 men, 37 women; discharged during the year, 91,—

15 men, 76 women ; remaining September 30, 1896, 332,—161 men and 171 women. Of those discharged, 3 were discharged as recovered.

This is now the receptacle for acute cases, and in many ways has become materially improved, especially in the original building, where extensive repairs have been made, the building now being divided into two wards. Under its present efficient management, the patients are comfortable and well cared for.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS.

The Trustees report that three new brick buildings are now in process of erection, very nearly on the site of the old State Primary School, extending along the west slope of the hill, and at a distance of one hundred feet from each other. In the centre of the group is the administrative building, three stories in height, occupied on its first floor by offices, reception room, library, dispensary, and laboratory ; on the second by the Trustees' room and apartments for the Superintendent's family ; on the third by rooms for the other officers. On either side of this building are hospital cottages for men and women, each designed to accommodate one hundred persons. Each is divided into four wards of equal size, each ward containing a day-room, dining-room, dormitory, and four bed-rooms, besides bath, toilet, clothes rooms, etc. In the basement of each building is the kitchen. The cost of these three buildings, including heating and lighting, is not expected to exceed one hundred thousand dollars. In addition to these, the old hospital building is being remodelled into a cottage for employés, and the old laundry into a laundry, bakery, dynamo room, etc. The contracts call for the completion of the work on or before May 1, 1897.

THE PRIVATE INSANE ASYLUMS.

Licenses for the establishment of two new private asylums were issued by the Governor during the year, after investigation and report by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. The private asylums in operation at the end of the

official year, September 30, 1896, were thirteen in number and were nearly all in a highly satisfactory condition. They are as follows :—

1. "Woodbourne," Roslindale. Henry R. Stedman, M.D., *Superintendent*.

2. "The Highlands," Winchendon. Frederick W. Russell, M.D., *Superintendent*.

3. Private Asylum, Brookline. Walter Channing, M.D., *Superintendent*.

4. Private Asylum, Norwood. Eben C. Norton, M.D., *Superintendent*.

5. "Riverview," Baldwinville. Lucius W. Baker, M.D., *Superintendent*.

6. "Herbert Hall," Worcester. Merrick Bemis, M.D., *Superintendent*.

7. "Newton Nervine," West Newton. N. Emmons Paine, M.D., *Superintendent*.

8. "Attleboro Home Sanitarium," Attleborough. Laura V. G. Mackie, M.D., *Superintendent*.

9. "Locust Grove Asylum," Sandwich. Alice R. Cooke, *Superintendent*; Geo. E. White, M.D., *Medical Director*.

10. "Broadview Sanitarium," Holyoke. Leo. M. Selling, M.D., *Superintendent*.

11. Private Asylum, Newton. Edward H. Wiswall, M.D., *Superintendent*.

12. "Cutter Retreat," Pepperell. William F. Heald, M.D., *Superintendent*.

13. "Dr. Ring's Sanatorium," Arlington Heights. Allan Mott Ring, M.D., *Superintendent*.

Dr. Russell reports extensive repairs and alterations, including a large increase in the water supply, and provision for ample fire protection, by means of hydrants.

Dr. Paine reports the completion of a new and thoroughly equipped building for ten patients, so that he now has accommodations for eighteen patients.

Dr. Channing reports the repetition, last summer, of his experiment of the previous year in selecting a pleasant house in a quiet town on the sea-shore, where several patients were continuously cared for. They thoroughly enjoyed the change, and gave no trouble whatever, although they had almost unrestricted liberty. They had a feeling of

greater responsibility there than in the comparative confinement of the institution, and amusements and occupations of various kinds were entered into in a less perfunctory spirit than at the asylum proper. On their return they were all found to be improved physically if not mentally. It is Dr. Channing's intention to receive no more male patients, so that his Asylum will eventually become an institution for women only. In his opinion, this arrangement, while providing for better classification, will be likely to secure added efficacy of treatment.

Dr. Heald reports that he has made no special attempt to get new patients, and that at present his institution is rather an old peoples' home than a private asylum.

Dr. Stedman.

	SANE.		INSANE.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Number October 1, 1895,	2	-	-	6	8
Admitted during year,	4	1	6	5	16
Discharged during year,	5	-	3	3	11
Number September 30, 1896,	1	1	3	3	13

Dr. Russell.

Number October 1, 1895,	2	1	7	7	17
Admitted during year,	9	-	7	5	21
Discharged during year,	8	1	6	6	21
Number September 30, 1896,	3	-	8	6	17

Dr. Channing.

Number October 1, 1895,	3	10	3	11	27
Admitted during year,	3	11	1	4	19
Discharged during year,	5	11	2	7	25
Number September 30, 1896,	1	10	2	8	21

Dr. Norton.

Number October 1, 1895,	-	-	-	3	3
Admitted during year,	-	-	1	2	3
Discharged during year,	-	-	1	1	2
Number September 30, 1896,	-	-	-	4	4

Dr. Baker.

	SANE.		INSANE.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Number October 1, 1895,	2	8	1	3	14
Admitted during year,	5	20	-	2	27
Discharged during year,	5	19	-	2	26
Number September 30, 1896,	2	9	1	3	15

Dr. Bemis.

Number October 1, 1895,	-	-	-	7	7
Admitted during year,	-	2	-	8	10
Discharged during year,	-	2	-	4	6
Number September 30, 1896,	-	-	-	11	11

Dr. Paine.

Number October 1, 1895,	-	1	3	5	9
Admitted during year,	2	3	7	8	20
Discharged during year,	2	2	6	9	19
Number September 30, 1896,	-	2	4	4	10

Dr. Mackie.

Number October 1, 1895,	-	3	-	1	4
Admitted during year,	-	6	1	1	8
Discharged during year,	-	5	1	2	8
Number September 30, 1896,	-	4	-	-	4

Miss Cooke.

Number October 1, 1895,	-	-	-	2	2
Admitted during year,	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged during year,	-	-	-	-	-
Number September 30, 1896,	-	-	-	2	2

Dr. Selling.

Number October 1, 1895,	-	-	2	1	3
Admitted during year,	4	1	1	3	9
Discharged during year,	3	-	2	2	7
Number September 30, 1896,	1	1	1	2	5

Dr. Wiswall.

	SANE.		INSANE.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Number October 1, 1895,	1	-	-	6	7
Admitted during year,	5	3	5	7	20
Discharged during year,	4	2	3	11	20
Number September 30, 1896,	2	1	2	2	7

Dr. Heald.

Number at time of opening,	2	5	-	1	8
Admitted during year,	2	-	-	-	2
Discharged during year,	2	-	-	-	2
Number September 30, 1896,	2	5	-	1	8

Dr. Ring.

Number in Sanatorium May 1, 1896, . . .	7	8	-	-	15
Admitted since May 1, 1896,	5	19	-	-	24
Discharged since May 1, 1896,	7	16	-	-	23
Number in house September 30, 1896, . . .	5	11	-	-	16

Total Private Asylums.

Number October 1, 1895,	19	36	16	53	124
Admitted during year,	39	66	29	45	179
Discharged during year,	41	58	24	47	170
Number September 30, 1896,	17	44	21	51	133

THE BOARDED-OUT INSANE.

By an Act approved June 19, 1885, the State Board of Lunacy and Charity was authorized to place in suitable families throughout the Commonwealth insane persons of the quiet and chronic class, and in accordance with its provisions the first patient was placed in a family in the following August.

Up to the close of the year ending September 30, 1896, 471 cases, — 99 men and 372 women, have been placed at board. The average age of those thus placed was 46 years ;

the average time at board, 2 years, 8 months, 1 day. During the eleven years, 266 transfers of patients were made from one family to another; 131 of them because of disturbance of the patient, 59 to make better provision for self-support, 19 to be cared for at home, and 57 from other causes. Of the entire number placed out, 329 have remained in the family where they were first placed, either until their discharge or their return to the hospital. Of the patients remaining September 30, 1896, 2 have been out eleven years, 6 ten years, 10 nine years, 11 eight years, 22 seven years, 24 six years, 13 five years, 16 four years, 8 three years, 7 two years, 4 one year, and 6 less than one year. The largest number at board at any one time was 175; the present number is 129. 17 elopements have occurred, — 10 men, 7 women. There have been 39 deaths, — 12 men, 27 women; and 18 of those returned to hospitals on account of physical disability died within three months after their return.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to form an estimate of the result of the experiment, with reference to the well-being of the patients, to hospital management, and to the community at large.

First, with regard to the patients. An improved condition is to be found in typical cases placed in typical families; that is to say, in chronic cases of good physical health and quiet and tidy habits, placed in families without young children, and one or both of whose heads have had hospital training. In such a family the patient enjoys home comforts and pleasures and a measurable return to his former habits of life; while, through the previous training which the care-takers have received, enough of the hospital system appears to help ordinary family government. In such a situation the flickering remnants of mental activity are stimulated by the presence of old and familiar habits, and the patient is happier than in the hospital. Such combinations in families, however, are very rare, there being among all those who have patients to board but a single instance where both husband and wife have had hospital training. This family has had continuously four male patients, who are comfortable and well cared for, and the family is making money.

A large hill farm has been purchased by them, and, — largely through the aid of the patients' labor, and the revenue derived from their care and support, — has been paid for, and is now quite productive. These people are thrifty, good managers, not afraid of work or the sacrifice of personal comfort, and yet even they are tiring of the strain which this constant and unremitting attendance occasions. They can never leave home together without first securing some reliable neighbor to take charge in their absence; and as this is not always easy to arrange, one or the other almost invariably remains on the farm.

Again, there are several families where one member has had hospital training, and in these cases, on the whole, the experiment may be regarded as fairly successful.

In regard to those families that have had no previous experience with insane people, it is fair to state that they provide excellent homes for some of the milder cases, but as a rule, the duty they undertake is a somewhat difficult one. Only such patients can be given them as are entirely tractable, little more than pieces of animated machinery, simply requiring to be comfortably clothed, housed and fed; these, on the whole, they take good care of; and there are several instances of this kind where patients have remained many years in the same family.

There remain other classes of families where patients have been placed for a time, — such as families who take patients simply for the sake of gain; families where the homes are cheerless and unattractive, and the care-takers unsympathetic; families having young children, either as inmates or frequent visitors, (and it may be said here that the companionship of a person afflicted with insanity is extremely unsuitable for young and unformed minds, and is sometimes even attended with dangerous results); and families receiving patients who partly pay for their board in work. Under conditions otherwise favorable, some of these homes may be regarded as fairly satisfactory, but in many, trouble has so often arisen as to render necessary frequent changes of location. It is a significant fact that the demand for insane boarders invariably exceeds the supply, a considerable number of persons in different parts

of the State being always ready to receive and care for all the patients offered them, for the small amount paid, — \$3.25 per week being the highest rate allowable under the law. One applicant, for instance, stated that he had recently purchased a farm, on which there was a heavy mortgage, and he wished to take insane boarders in order to pay it off. Of course, this motive of personal gain, necessarily existing to some extent in every case of family care, does not exist at all in a hospital.

In cases, (and they are in a large majority), where patients are expected, if for nothing more than their own good, to assist in the work of the family, there is always danger that too much work may be imposed upon them, and the most careful scrutiny has to be used to guard against this abuse. In the case of a patient whose mind is so impaired that his testimony cannot be rated at its true value, or who is too demented to express himself clearly on the subject at all, it is comparatively easy for the care-taker to conceal from the visitor the advantage taken of the patient's condition, and the imposition of tasks too severe for his strength. Such abuse has sometimes arisen without any intention or disposition to do wrong on the part of the care-taker, but because of insufficient knowledge of the patient's capacity for work, the criterion being that of a person in good mental and physical condition. Of course in an institution such conditions cannot obtain, for under the eyes of an expert official and the supervision of trained employes, the idiosyncrasies of all patients are recognized and their ability is rated at its true value.

A large majority of those boarded out are women, who are much more tractable than men, and more inclined to try the experiment; for no patients are ever placed out against their will, if they possess sufficient intelligence to make their preference known.

It may be observed here that patients in families are necessarily deprived of almost all the advantages of social life, the amusements and entertainments, which form so large a feature of the ordinary hospital routine.

During the eleven years since this system was inaugurated, 34 patients have been discharged as self-supporting. These

have mostly first been allowed parole; they are then visited in as quiet a manner as possible (for they often become quite sensitive on the question of the State's authority and continued visitation); and after they have satisfactorily shown their ability to support themselves, they are discharged. For these patients the system may certainly be said to work very well.

While the system was intended primarily and expressly for the care of the chronic insane, it seems to apply most happily to those who are on the road to recovery, the boarding-places proving convalescent homes for them, from which they go out to resume their places in the world. There have been several cases placed out who entirely recovered in this way, but whose recovery would have been doubtful or very much delayed had they remained in the hospital.

Among the obstacles to the entire success of the system may be mentioned the difficulty of securing in case of illness the same care that can be obtained without the slightest delay at the hospitals.

With regard to the effect of the system upon the hospitals themselves, it must be declared to be of but little, if any, value. The classes required both by law and necessity to be boarded out are those easiest to care for in the hospitals. The majority of such patients make no trouble, can sleep in dormitories without special watching, and are able not only to take care of themselves but to aid in the care of others. The number of paid employes in our hospitals is so small that much of the work must be done by patients, with the result not only of a considerable saving to the State but of being a wise adjunct to the treatment of the patient. Thus the greatest number eligible for boarding out are either quiet patients, doing no work, and requiring the minimum of hospital care, or else chronic cases, helpful to themselves and others, whose departure reduces the working force of the hospital. It is due the several Superintendents to say that they have greatly assisted in the trial of the system, and in many cases, have gone so far as to recommend some of their most efficient workers.

A word remains to be said with regard to the effect of the system upon the community at large. Notwithstanding the

fact, already stated, that the demand for patients is always greater than the supply, the number of families in the State who really care to take such boarders is after all comparatively small. They fear danger to themselves and the patients, and even where they do not hesitate on their own account, their neighbors have the moral if not the legal right to demand that no person shall be placed near them liable to injure them or their property. The influence on children is far from good, as already stated, and most women shrink from near association with persons of impaired intellects.

The law permits none but State cases to be boarded out under the direct authority of the Board. In all city and town cases, the consent of the Overseers of the Poor must first be obtained, and in most instances the town authorities either are inclined to disbelieve in the system, or, if they approve of the boarding out of patients, prefer to care for them in their own almshouses. This reluctance on the part of the Overseers of the Poor is one serious obstacle to the success of the system. During the year ending March 31, 1896, 86 persons were discharged to the Overseers of the Poor from the different hospitals, most of whom were eligible for boarding in families. Were small towns forbidden by law to make their almshouses receptacles for the insane, the number of those boarded out would be largely increased.

It may be fairly concluded, then, that convalescent cases receive the most benefit, and that for them the system is best suited; that chronic and incurable cases can be placed out to good advantage, under proper conditions, which are difficult to find; that there are comparatively few patients who receive more benefit than if they remained in a hospital; that the happiness and comfort of a large majority of those now out at board have not been increased by the change; that neither the hospital nor the Commonwealth is materially benefited; that the community at large has certain claims in regard to the subject that the State should not ignore; that under the present laws the system can be extended very slowly, if at all.

The record for the past year shows thirteen less patients in families than were reported a year ago, and the number

placed out during the year, three less than the year before. There has been the same effort to place out patients during the year, and the lack of material alone has prevented the advance of the system.

During the year twelve cases have been returned to institutions for various reasons, and two women have been discharged recovered. Five cases, (one being a woman twice returned), became unmanageable in private families; four were returned for hospital treatment,—two at the request of friends; one was discharged to the Overseers of the Poor; six have died,—one from epilepsy, one from exhaustion from chronic mania, two from disease of heart, one from phthisis, and one from Bright's disease.

The patients are distributed in towns and cities as follows:—

Bristol County, 13, viz.: Easton, 3; North Attleborough, 1; Norton, 3; Taunton, 6.

Essex County, 1, viz.: Danvers, 1.

Franklin County, 2, viz.: Ashfield, 1; Hawley, 1.

Hampden County, 3, viz.: Monson, 1; Southwick, 1; Springfield, 1.

Hampshire County, 19, viz.: Cummington, 2; Easthampton, 2; Goshen, 6; Northampton, 1; Williamsburg, 8.

Middlesex County, 33, viz.: Arlington, 1; Framingham, 1; Marlborough, 3; Newton, 3; Tewksbury, 23; Tyngsborough, 2.

Norfolk County, 17, viz.: Dover, 5; Foxborough, 2; Norwood, 2; Walpole, 8.

Plymouth County, 7, viz.: East Bridgewater, 3; West Bridgewater, 4.

Suffolk County, 5, viz.: Boston, 4; Chelsea, 1.

Worcester County, 25, viz.: Athol, 4; Northborough, 4; North Brookfield, 9; Oakham, 1; Shrewsbury, 1; Southborough, 1; Sutton, 1; Westborough, 3; Winchendon, 1.

There are also three patients outside the State, viz.:

Kensington, N. H., 1; North Barnstead, N. H., 1; Providence, R. I., 1.
Also one case of elopement since May 9, 1895.

Statistics from October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Boarded in families September 30, 1895,	26	116	142
Placed out from Sept. 30, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896,	1	7	8
Whole number of cases during the year,	27	123	150
Whole number of persons during the year,	27	122	149
Cases returned to institutions,	2	10	12
Cases discharged recovered,	—	2	2
Cases discharged to Overseers of Poor,	—	1	1
Cases died,	1	5	6
Whole number of discharges,	3	18	21
Remaining September 30, 1896,	24	105	129
State patients,	10	23	33
Town patients,	6	69	75
Private patients,	7	9	16
Self-supporting patients,	1	4	5

Average number during the year,	133.63
Average number during the year supported at public expense,	113.80
Total cost of board for pauper patients,	\$18,439 47
Total cost of clothing,	\$36 18
Total cost of supervision (including salaries),	\$1,506 78
Weekly cost of pauper patients (including supervision),	\$3 36

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
At board September 30,	5	34	73	80	110	148	155	175	164	158	142	129
Average number,	—	21	60	113	94	126	142	168	168	158	147	134

GENERAL CARE OF THE INSANE.

Three years ago in its Annual Report the Board called attention to the general care of the insane in the State Hospitals, and intimated that this was not altogether satisfactory, especially if regarded from a medical and scientific point of view. The following year the subject was again alluded to, and considered at some length. Speaking of the existing standard of care in Massachusetts as certainly a high one, the Board seriously questioned whether the hospitals of

the State ought not rather to be denominated asylums, in view of the fact that they were in charge of physicians upon whom were imposed custodial duties requiring no medical knowledge or training, and in view also of the character of a great part of their inmates. The Board went on to declare that in order to secure a high degree of hospital excellence there must be "a more precise and complete system of records, closer medical relation with inmates, training-schools to create a better class of attendants, and a more ample use of the vast opportunities for scientific study furnished by the very considerable number of institutions under the control of medical superintendents." Taking the McLean Hospital as the best illustration of an institution answering the highest requirements that the State has yet offered, the Board proceeded to illustrate and emphasize these several points in detail, and to urge especially the general establishment of training-schools for nurses, a better classification of inmates, the building of infirmaries, more and better occupation for the insane, and, as of very great importance, provision in the institutions for laboratory work under the direction of trained pathologists.

In its last Report, in considering the general subject of the care of the insane, the Board advised the appointment of resident internes at the several State institutions; repeated its observations with regard to the importance of the occupation of as many of the insane as it is possible to employ; urged the necessity of careful attention to the nursing of acute cases; suggested the provision of homes for hospital nurses outside the hospitals; spoke of the importance of training-schools, and recognized the success of those already established; referred to the matter of proper attention to the food of insane patients as of great importance, both as an aid to recovery in curable cases and as productive of better condition of body and mind in the incurable; and advised more frequent conferences among superintendents for study of methods and comparison of work.

Within the last two years a new life and movement have been manifest throughout our institutions for the insane, until now there is to be found a condition of things in which the hospitals are apparently vying with each other in their

efforts to reach and maintain the highest standard of management. Training-schools are already established in nearly all of the hospitals, — in one of them a training-school for physicians rather than for nurses having been judged of primary importance; almost all have either already provided or will soon provide for the appointment of special pathologists; most of them are asking for the establishment of buildings for the separate treatment of the sick, and of acute cases also; well equipped laboratories are either already built or in prospect; a renewed interest is taken in the study of recent cases; special efforts are being made in the way of exhaustive examination of all cases upon their admission; farm-houses where all patients who are able to work can live and enjoy a certain degree of freedom outside of the large buildings are built or planned for; greater care is taken in the selection of nurses as well as in training them; drugs in the form of chemical restraint are largely done away with, and there is less and less restraint of any kind; in brief, our institutions are becoming, not only fully alive to their deficiencies, but earnest in their efforts to remedy them.

A large proportion of the insane are and always will be of the chronic class; and for these, good housing, good food, kind treatment, and as much occupation as they are able to perform, are the prime requisites, and indeed the sole essentials. There remains the class of cases commonly known as recent or acute, a considerable proportion of which are recognized as curable, and in these there is to be applied not only the treatment given to the rest, but the most careful, thorough and painstaking study, and the use of all the aids that the most enlightened science can afford. And these cases are to be studied, not only for the sake of the patients themselves, but for the purpose of the prevention of insanity in others; and to this end all the new study of insanity inevitably tends. How best to care for, how to cure, and how to prevent, — these are the three elements of the great problem, — the first easy, the second difficult, the third the most difficult of all.

There is no question, then, that the State must go on with its good work, and while recognizing the fact that some

serious mistakes have been made in the past in unwise expenditures, in the erection of needlessly expensive buildings, and, in some cases, in a lamentable waste of the people's money, must place in the hands of competent boards of trustees sufficient funds not only for the equipment of the institutions, but for a thorough prosecution of pathological and clinical research and study.

In all our hospitals a more careful classification should be made, entirely separating the acute cases as well as the sick from the rest; and farm-houses for those able to work, and outside buildings for the accommodation of the nurses should be provided. The farm-houses need not necessarily be upon the hospital grounds proper, but might be established at some distance. Not only patients accustomed hitherto to perform farm labor, but any patient, capable of doing any out-door work, (and at the same time sufficiently undisturbed mentally), could be placed there. Even women in many instances might be also employed in farm labor with results sometimes more marked than in cases of men.

It is not so very long ago that all insane persons were relegated to structures erected solely for the safe-keeping of those "furiously mad", and yet such progress has been made in this direction that now in all enlightened communities an insane man or woman is known and recognized as a sick person, to be cared for and treated as such.

In the care and treatment of the insane, if the point can be reached, through a wise administration, whereby we can not only shorten the duration of disease, but prevent the development of insanity in many persons, who, under present conditions, would become inmates of our hospitals for life, a source of grief and anxiety to their friends and a burden to the State, we shall have made a gain hardly to be over-estimated in the health, happiness, and prosperity of the community, besides securing in the end a great financial saving.

Defects, and some serious ones still exist, and the Board has not hesitated to call attention to them from time to time. Here and there are to be found, for example, untidiness, want of system, lack of discipline, and insufficient night supervision, — especially for patients under restraint. Regarding this latter point, the Board is of the opinion that there should

be a night nurse on every hospital ward, not only as a matter of security in exceptional cases, but for the more efficient care and well-being of the patients. But, whatever their shortcomings, the Commonwealth has reason to congratulate itself that its institutions for the insane are on the whole well managed, and that they are governed by able boards of trustees, who give generously of their time and strength to the interests placed in their charge.

THE CITY AND TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Almshouses are maintained by 216 of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. Of these, 207 cities and towns maintain each its own, two have an almshouse in common, and one almshouse, situated in Holden, is used by seven towns.

It is satisfactory to note that in a general way the almshouses have improved during the year. The buildings are in a better condition, the inmates receive greater care, and a better understanding of the mutual needs of the poor and the municipalities appears to prevail. There still remains, however, room for improvement in too many instances, and in a few there is imperative need of radical changes.

In the reports issued by the Board from year to year, emphasis has always been laid upon the necessity of provision for separation of the sexes; and, in cases where many are lodged in one almshouse, of the sane from the insane. While this is done in the larger almshouses, in the smaller ones little attention is paid to the matter.

One hundred and thirty-six cities and towns maintain no almshouses; their dependents being placed in private families, or boarded in almshouses in other towns, or cared for in institutions. While nothing but words of commendation can be used with regard to the systems prevailing in many of these places, the reverse is true of some of them. It is certainly not to the credit of the State that a town should sell its unfortunate poor at public auction to the lowest bidder at the annual town meeting. Some means should be devised to abolish such a practice, and also that followed by a number of other towns, which practically arrive at the same result by placing their poor in the family

offering to support them at the lowest price. In one instance a town actually receives twenty-five dollars from an individual for the privilege of boarding one feeble-minded woman, who renders valuable service. One of our cities maintains its poor at its almshouse by allowing the warden a certain sum *per capita* per week, his salary being what he is able to save from this amount. While in the case of an honest and reliable man no harm might come to the poor from such an arrangement, it affords an opportunity for abuse.

The Overseers of the Poor have manifested in most instances a willingness to heed advice and suggestions from the Board; they have at its request removed insane inmates to the nearest hospital; and in other cases they have carried out suggestions made by it for the disposition of persons not requiring hospital treatment, but needing removal to a better home.

In previous years, reports of visitation of almshouses were not brought to the notice of Overseers of Poor, — except in cases requiring instant action, — until the publication of the Annual Report. This year it was decided to communicate with the Overseers of the Poor immediately after visitation in each instance, and send them an abstract of the visitor's report, in order that they might be made acquainted at once with any defects or abuses discovered, and have the opportunity for reply. The plan has worked well. In the following condensed reports of the several city and town almshouses, replies of Overseers of the Poor to these visitor's reports are noted.

For a long time it has been felt that the information received by the Board from the Overseers of the Poor in their annual returns, required by law, concerning the exact number of insane and idiotic persons supported at public expense outside of the State institutions, was far from being correct or satisfactory, and this, not through any fault of the town officials, but owing to the lack of trained knowledge on their part. It was therefore thought best to correct this important matter, and to this end a special appropriation was made, and a physician, skilled in diagnosis and in the care and treatment of the insane, was selected, to make

personal examination of all the city and town dependents not in State institutions. The work of this special visitor, Dr. Wentworth, is shown in a report and statistical tables immediately following the almshouse reports. It has brought into our hands knowledge most valuable, not only to the State, but to the cities and towns, and not readily attainable in any other way.

ACTON.

(Visited November 2, 1896.)

This almshouse is fairly well situated and presents a good external appearance, but within it is disorderly and unattractive. The sanitary condition, as found in the condition and location of vaults, sink and drains, should have a radical change. A bathroom supplied with hot and cold water should be provided. There is no provision for the separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane. There is a farm of seventy acres.

The inmates are two insane women. The warden and matron receive a combined salary of \$350 per year. Receipt of the abstract of the visitor's report not acknowledged by the Overseers of the Poor.

ACUSHNET.

This almshouse was closed in March, the last inmate having died a short time before.

ADAMS.

(Visited July 2, 1896.)

The generally unsatisfactory condition of this almshouse continues. The exterior is poor, the interior is disorderly, unclean, and infested with vermin. The house is not fit for occupancy and should be abandoned. A detached building, used by the men, is in fair repair and good order; it is cared for by one of the female inmates. There is no provision for separation of the sane from the insane.

There are eleven inmates, two men, six women, and three children, two with their mother. One woman has epileptic insanity. Whatever is saved from the weekly allowance of \$2.50 for each inmate is allowed the warden and matron for their services. The salary was formerly \$600, and the inmates are far from being benefited by the new arrangement. Receipt of visitor's report not acknowledged.

AGAWAM.

(Visited May 13, 1896.)

This almshouse shows but little change since the last report. Although presenting a fair outside appearance, it is dilapidated, and very cold in winter. The house and bedding are infested with vermin, and the drainage is very unsatisfactory. The house lacks a bath-room, and has no provision for separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane. The Overseers report (July 7) that they have removed most of the old bedsteads and replaced them with new ones; they also state their intention to improve the sink drain.

There are five inmates, one man and four women, one woman being insane. Salary of matron, \$275.

AMESBURY.

(Visited May 6, 1896.)

This almshouse, poorly constructed for its purpose, presents a fairly good external appearance. It is clean and orderly within and appears to have efficient management. It is imperfectly supplied with bathing facilities, the bath-room being available only in warm weather, and the tub unprovided with running water. There is no provision for the separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are six inmates, four men and two women, one man and two women being insane. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$500. Receipt of visitor's report not acknowledged.

AMHERST.

(Visited Nov. 4, 1896.)

This almshouse presents a fair appearance without, and is clean and orderly within. Proper bathing facilities should be provided, and regular bathing enforced. Although there is separation of the sexes by day, at night they occupy contiguous rooms. There is no separation of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are six in number, three men and three woman, one man being idiotic. The warden's and matron's combined salary is \$400. Receipt of visitor's report not acknowledged.

ANDOVER.

(Visited March 24, 1896.)

This almshouse was found in its usual excellent condition, — clean, orderly and well managed. There is provision for separation of the sexes but none for the separation of the sane from the insane.

Number of inmates, twenty-three; eight men, twelve women, and three children, the latter here temporarily with their mothers. Six inmates are insane, two men and four women; one man and one woman are idiotic and one man is epileptic. Two of the insane who are receiving fairly good care could have more liberty and be better provided for in a hospital. The warden and matron receive a combined salary of \$700. Receipt of visitor's report not acknowledged.

ARLINGTON.

(Visited November 17, 1896.)

This almshouse presents an attractive appearance and is clean and orderly within. Some improvements have been made within the past year, including the introduction of electric lights and the addition of new iron bedsteads. The combined sleeping and bath-room, now occupied by two male inmates, should be made to serve but one purpose. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

Number of inmates, seven; three men and four women, two women being insane. There are also three boarders, two of whom are employed by the town. Salary of warden and matron, \$360.

ASHBY.

(Visited June 25, 1896.)

This almshouse, with pleasant surroundings, is built of wood, two stories in height, with two wings. The exterior presents a good appearance, and the interior is clean and orderly. Better provisions for heating are needed, the stoves being inadequate; and a bath-tub with hot and cold water should be supplied. The general care of the inmates is good. The use of the cellar for storage of vegetables should be abandoned. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are five inmates,—two men and three women. One man is insane, and one man and one woman are idiotic. The warden's and matron's combined salary is \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

ASHBURNHAM.

(Visited October 27, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated. It is a wooden building, two stories in height, with one wing. The outside appearance is good, and within it is clean and orderly. It is insufficiently heated in winter, and lacks bathing facilities. An improvement is manifest in the general administration, some slight repairs and improvements have been made, and there are fewer vermin.

There is complete separation of the sexes at night and at meals ; no separation of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are nine in number, — three men and six women, of whom one man and two women are feeble-minded. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$500. In reply to abstract of report of visitor, the Overseers report, November 5, "No more changes at farm this season."

ASHFIELD.

(Visited Aug. 5, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated ; it is built of wood, one and one-half stories in height. It is clean and orderly, presenting a good appearance within and without ; is well furnished, and under excellent management. The farm is under good cultivation and productive. Since March 1 there have been no inmates. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$260. Receipt of abstract of report of visitor not acknowledged.

ASHLAND.

(Visited February 10, 1896.)

The almshouse has a pleasant location ; it is built of wood, two stories in height and has two wings. The exterior is in good condition and the interior is clean and orderly. Some improvements have been made and more are contemplated. The management is efficient, and the inmates are well cared for. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are eight inmates, — seven men and one woman, of whom two men are insane and two idiotic. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$500. Receipt of abstract of report of visitor not acknowledged.

ATHOL.

(Visited August 26, 1896.)

This almshouse is built of wood, two stories in height, with two wings, and situated some distance from town. The surroundings are rather cheerless. The exterior needs minor repairs and painting, the interior painting, papering and other renovation. There is ample evidence of insufficient help to maintain the house properly. There is no separation of the sexes, or of the sane from the insane.

There are six inmates, — four men and two women, one of the latter being insane and one an epileptic idiot. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$400. Receipt of abstract of report of visitor not acknowledged.

ATTLEBOROUGH.

(Visited February 18, 1896.)

This almshouse is small, built of wood, one and one-half stories in height, and poorly adapted for any town, especially one of over eight thousand inhabitants. It lacks many of the conveniences which should belong to such an establishment, such as a bath-room and inside water-closets. It is furnished with the objectionable feather beds, and wooden bedsteads.

The inmates are seven in number, — six men and one woman, of whom two men are idiotic. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$375. The Overseers report, under date of June 4, that the kitchen has been enlarged, and a small wash-room added.

AYER.

(Visited May 8, 1896.)

This almshouse, built of wood, two stories in height, with one wing, is kept clean and orderly, and in fair condition without and within. It lacks suitable conveniences and comforts, but those in charge are interested and active. The house needs improved heating and bathing facilities. There is separation of the sexes by night but none by day; none of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are five in number, — three men, one woman, and one child; one man insane and one idiotic. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$600. The Overseers report, under date of June 1, that the deficiencies are clearly manifest, and that improvements will be made as soon as funds are available.

BARNSTABLE.

(Visited April 27, 1896.)

This almshouse, pleasantly situated, built of wood, of two stories with a wing, is efficiently managed and in good condition both within and without, except that it lacks a bath-room and other sanitary appliances. There is separation of the sexes at night, but none of the sane from the insane.

There are ten inmates, — two men, seven women, and one child, of whom two women are insane, and one man and four women are idiotic. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$400. The Overseers of the Poor report, under date of June 6, that they do not consider it expedient to make any alterations at present.

BARRE.

(Visited June 1, 1896.)

This almshouse is well situated and sufficiently large to accommodate a much larger number of inmates. Some adjoining town could well provide for its paupers here. A few improvements have been made and more are contemplated. The building is heated by steam, has good sanitary arrangements, and is kept clean and in good order. There is separation of the sexes, but none of the sane from the insane.

There are five inmates; four men and one woman, of whom two men are insane and one is idiotic. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$450. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BECKET.

(Visited July 20, 1896.)

The poor of this town, three women (a mother and two daughters) are boarded by the Overseers of the Poor in private families. The mother and one daughter live together, and are found poorly clothed, in a disorderly and dirty house, but apparently have a sufficient amount of food. Another daughter lives with the crippled father in East Otis, eight dollars per month being paid for their support, four dollars being received from a pension.

BEDFORD.

(Visited July 14, 1896.)

While the exterior of this almshouse remains poor and unsatisfactory, the interior has been thoroughly renovated, with paint and paper, and otherwise much improved in appearance. Farther repairs are imperatively demanded, also the addition of a bath-room supplied with hot and cold water and a suitable system of heating. There is separation of the sexes only at night, and there is no separation of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are six in number, three men and three women, of whom one man is insane and two women are feeble-minded. The combined salary of the warden and matron is \$500. The Overseers acknowledge receipt of visitor's report, but make no statement.

BELCHERTOWN.

(Visited May 17, 1896.)

This almshouse continues to be efficiently conducted, is kept in good repair, and is clean and orderly within and without. There is need of a bath-room and either furnace or steam heat. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are eight in number, four of each sex, one man being insane. The combined salary of the warden and matron is \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BELLINGHAM.

(Visited September 28, 1896.)

No change has been made in this almshouse since the last report. It is not properly arranged for its present use, and the rooms should be reconstructed, providing for the separation of the sexes and of the sane from the insane. The inmates are kindly cared for and made as comfortable as possible under the present conditions.

There are nine inmates,--four men and five women, of whom four women are insane. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BERKLEY.

(Visited July 9, 1896.)

No change has been made here since the last report. The house is utterly unsuited in its present condition for human occupancy. It is very old, dilapidated, abounds in vermin, has bad drainage, and is in great danger of pollution of drinking water. There is fortunately but one inmate,—an insane man seventy-nine years of age, who is made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

The warden and matron have been here four years and receive a salary of \$225. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BERLIN.

(Visited June 12, 1896.)

This town boards its poor, one man and two women, in private families. The man is demented and blind; he receives satisfactory care. One woman is demented and difficult to care for; \$3.25 a week is paid for her support, and she has reasonably good care. The other woman, mildly insane, is well provided for, and has a good home.

BEVERLY.

(Visited April 30, 1896.)

No special change is noticed at this almshouse, which is kept in good repair. As two-thirds of the inmates are mentally defective, management is difficult and the work burdensome. More paid help might be employed, with advantage. There is separation of the sexes, but none of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are twenty-eight in number ; fourteen of each sex. Nine are insane, ten idiotic and two epileptic. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BILLERICA.

(Visited June 12, 1896.)

The almshouse here remains unchanged. No repairs have been made, and it lacks proper facilities for bathing and heating. The house is clean and orderly, and the inmates are well treated. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are eight in number ; four men and four women, three men being insane and two women idiotic. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$504. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BLACKSTONE.

(Visited July 21, 1896.)

This almshouse continues under the same management and presents the same general features as at the last report. There is room for improvement both in the general appearance of the building and in some reconstruction of the interior, which should provide for the proper separation of the sexes. There is no separation of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are eighteen in number ; fourteen men and four women, of whom two men are insane. Salary of warden and matron, \$450. The Overseers of the Poor report, under date of August 5, that no improvements have been made, and none are contemplated.

BLANDFORD.

(Visited June 26, 1896.)

But one woman receives town support, and she is well provided for in a house formerly her own. She is entirely blind and has had epilepsy since childhood. The case is a difficult one, but she receives good care.

BOLTON.

(Visited July 17, 1896.)

This almshouse is badly in need of repairs : no changes have been made during the year in this direction except shingling. It is old and unattractive, especially within. The house is kept clean and orderly, and is as well managed as possible under the circumstances. There is no provision for the separation of the sexes, or of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are five in number; four men and one woman. All are mentally defective, the woman being insane and the men feeble-minded. Salary of warden and matron, \$300. The Overseers report, July 27, the shingling and roofing of all the buildings.

Boston.

Charlestown.

(Visited November 18, 1896.)

Some improvements have been made at this almshouse since the last report. Two new sun-rooms have been built, one for either sex, two new water-closets added, and other minor repairs made. The general condition was found as usual, and the inmates appear happy, and are well clothed and fed, but the building is overcrowded. There is a partial separation of the sexes by day, and complete separation at night. There is no separation of the sane from the insane.

The number of inmates is one hundred and forty-nine, of whom eighteen are insane, two feeble-minded and one is epileptic. The warden and matron are serving their seventh year in this place, and they receive a salary of \$1,300.

Long Island.

(Visited December 2, 1896.)

No special structural changes have been made since the last report. The almshouse is composed of a number of commodious buildings, which provide for a good separation of the sexes as well as of the vicious from the unfortunate poor. The well-appointed hospital is doing a good work. It is understood that the custom of employing men from the Deer Island Institution to work in and about the almshouse building, returning each night, is soon to be discontinued. It is hoped that this will be done and that the able-bodied paupers, who are present in sufficient numbers, will be required to do the necessary work about the Institution. A training school is in operation. Dr. C. H. Cogswell continues in charge, assisted by a staff of three physicians.

There are seven hundred and thirty-nine inmates. It is not the intention to care for insane persons at this Institution, but a special examination revealed the presence of forty-four mentally defective people, thirty-two of whom are considered insane, and twelve are feeble-minded; six also have epilepsy.

Marcella Street Home.

(Visited November 12, 1896.)

This Institution, devoted entirely to the care of children, shows no special change since the last report. In appearance and general order there is some room for improvement.

There are four hundred and eighty-one children under supervision. This includes a number at board in families, — one hundred and fifty-two. One hundred and eighteen are neglected children. Twenty-nine children are idiotic, of whom sixteen remain at the school. The other thirteen are boarded out in families and receive good care, frequent supervision, and necessary medical attendance. M. J. Dwyer is the present Superintendent.

BOXFORD.

(Visited July 31, 1896.)

There has been no special change at this almshouse since the last report. There is lack of good executive management, as shown by its disorderly condition. A bath-room with hot and cold water is needed. There is no separation of the sexes, or of the sane from the insane.

There are four inmates, two men and two women, the man being idiotic and epileptic. The warden's and matron's combined salary is \$450. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BOYLSTON.

(Visited May 18, 1896.)

This almshouse, as has been reported previously, differs but little from an ordinary farmhouse. It is old and in need of repair, and lacks bathing facilities. There is no provision for separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane. A room for tramps is provided in the woodshed chamber which was found exceedingly filthy and evidently receives no care.

The inmates are four men, of whom one is insane and one idiotic. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BRAINTREE.

(Visited February 12, 1896.)

This almshouse presents its usual satisfactory appearance. It is kept in good repair, is clean and orderly, and the inmates receive good care. There is provision for separation of the sexes, but not of the sane from the insane.

There are eleven inmates, seven men and four women. Two men are feeble-minded and one is epileptic; one woman is insane and two are feeble-minded. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$480. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BREWSTER.

(Visited October 20, 1896.)

The building used as an almshouse is an ordinary dwelling, but it is kept in excellent condition, and the inmates have very satisfactory care. A bath-room should be supplied, and some structural changes made for the separation of the sexes.

The inmates are nine in number, six men and three women. Three men and two women are feeble-minded and one woman is insane. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BRIDGEWATER.

(Visited February 14, 1896.)

The building used as an almshouse is much dilapidated and not worth repairing. There is imperative need of a new and properly arranged building. The management both of the house and the farm shows lack of experience and executive ability. There is no provision for separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are thirteen in number including two children. One man and two women are insane and one woman is feeble-minded. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BRIMFIELD.

(Visited May 14, 1896.)

This almshouse has many objectionable features. The inmates do not receive proper care, and some structural provision for complete separation of the sexes should be made, most unfortunate results having followed from the present arrangement. There is evidence of inefficient management in the general appearance of the place.

There are ten inmates, including one child, of whom three are insane, two of each sex are feeble-minded, and one is epileptic. The combined salary of the warden and matron is \$425. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BROCKTON.

(Visited October 15, 1896.)

This almshouse continues to be satisfactory in most respects, and is one of the best in the state. The management is excellent and very efficient. The house is amply provided with proper sanitary appliances and safeguards against fire, and there is complete separation of the sexes, but not of the sane from the insane,—a matter which should receive early attention. If more inmates are to be admitted, increased accommodations should be added. The farm is quite productive, and products have been sold during the past year to the amount of \$4,500.

There are fifty-one inmates, of whom thirteen are insane and three feeble-minded. There are four children. The combined salary of the warden and matron is \$1,200. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BROOKFIELD.

(Visited May 20, 1896.)

There has been no change at this almshouse since the last report. For an old house it is in very good condition, and is provided with steam heat and bath-room. It is kept clean and orderly, and the inmates are under a fair degree of control.

There is a partial separation of the sexes, (which should be made complete), but none of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are seven in number, of whom three women are insane and one is feeble-minded. The combined salary of the warden and matron is \$350. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BROOKLINE.

(Visited November 11, 1896.)

This almshouse was found in its usual excellent condition, and the addition of new water-closets which could be flushed would leave little to be desired. There is complete separation of the sexes, and no insane people are received.

The inmates are four in number. A matron is in charge of the place, who receives a salary of \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

BUCKLAND.

(Visited July 3, 1896.)

This almshouse continues in its old dilapidated condition, no repairs or improvements having been made the past year. The building should either be abandoned for its present use or extensively repaired. The house is kept as clean as possible under the circumstances, but the wooden bedsteads and partitions are badly infested with vermin. The water-closets are improperly constructed and very offensive. There is no separation of the sexes by day and but an insecure one by night, and there is no separation of the sane from the insane.

There are six inmates, of whom four are insane. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$200. No reply to abstract of visitor's report.

BURLINGTON.

(Visited April 16, 1896.)

This almshouse, although nearly new, lacks a cheerful appearance and is of cheap construction. The rooms occupied by the inmates are very cold in winter. There is need of a bath-room supplied with hot and cold water. The management is not efficient, the house being disorderly and dirty. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

The inmates are five in number, one being feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$400. No reply to abstract of visitor's report.

CAMBRIDGE.

(Visited September 8, 1896.)

There has been no special change in this almshouse since the last report, either in structure or in the character of the inmates. The almshouse is under excellent management. There is complete separation of the sexes by day and night, and at meals, with a partial separation of the sane from the insane. The farm and quarry are quite remunerative, \$6,000 being realized from the former, and \$7,000 from the latter.

There are one hundred and eleven inmates, of whom twenty-three are insane and two feeble-minded. There are nine children. The warden and matron, who have occupied their present position for ten years, receive a salary of \$1,500.

CANTON.

(Visited April 10, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated, and was found in good repair, being also clean and orderly within. No special changes have been made since the last inspection. There is complete separation of the sexes by night, but none of the sane from the insane. The place is under good management.

There are nine inmates, of whom one is insane and one feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$500, and are serving their fifth year. The Overseers report, under date of June 15, that no further changes have been made.

CARLISLE.

(Visited November 13, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated, and possesses the advantage of having a farm, the income from which makes it practically self-supporting. The whole is under good and economical management. There is no provision for separation of the sexes.

There are four inmates, three of whom are idiotic. The salary of the warden and matron is \$350 per year.

CHARLEMONT.

(Visited July 2, 1896.)

The poor of this town, two in number, both mentally deficient, are boarded in private families, where they receive good care and kind treatment.

CHARLTON.

(Visited October 26, 1896.)

This almshouse, which has been much improved within the last two years, is under very good management. Some further repairs would improve the house, and if some structural change could be made to provide for the separation of the sexes, the building would be entirely creditable to the town. It has a farm of two hundred acres, and products to the amount of \$2,184 were sold during the past year.

There are ten inmates, two of whom are insane and one feeble-minded, and one is a child three years of age. The salary of the warden and matron is \$450.

CHATHAM.

(Visited October 21, 1896.)

Although the administrative part of this almshouse is inconveniently arranged, in other respects it is fairly well adapted to its present use. There is, however, inefficient management, as shown in the dirty and disorderly condition of the house. The Overseers of the Poor fully realize this, and will make improvements as soon as possible. There is no separation of the sexes, or of the sane from the insane.

There are eight inmates, one of whom is insane and three are feeble-minded. The salary of the warden and matron is \$150. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged by Overseers of the Poor.

CHELMSFORD.

(Visited June 12, 1896.)

This almshouse, formerly an old tavern, is kept in fairly good condition, and is under good management. It should be supplied with a bath-room, and some provision should be made for the separation of the sexes. There is a productive farm of one hundred acres.

There are eleven inmates, two of whom are insane and three feeble-minded. There are three children. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$350 a year.

CHESHIRE.

(Visited July 1, 1896.)

The poor of this town are boarded in two families, one of which has materially improved since last year's visit, the inmates receiving much better care, and having more healthful surroundings than before. The two men, one of whom is insane, boarding in the second family, are well provided for. They occupy separate rooms, which were found clean and in good order.

CHESTERFIELD.

(Visited August 19, 1896.)

This town has no almshouse, and its poor are distributed in families. One case is a feeble-minded man who boards where he has been for several years. The house is poor and his surroundings are disorderly, but he is made comfortable.

The case is one requiring much care and supervision. The town allows \$65 a year and clothing.

CHICOPEE.

(Visited November 3, 1896.)

There has been no change in this almshouse since the last report. It is kept clean and orderly, but some renovation and rearrangement of rooms is necessary. The privy vaults in the rear are offensive and a menace to health, and should be removed. Some division of the house should immediately be made for the separation of the sexes. Owing to the small number of insane, separate apartments for them are not at present considered necessary.

There are forty-five inmates, of whom twelve are insane and one is feeble-minded. A matron is in charge who receives a salary of \$25 per month, and a man is employed to take charge of the farm and all out-door work. One of the inmates is also allowed a small amount a month for his services. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

CLINTON.

(Visited September 22, 1896.)

The recent alterations and additions to this almshouse have much improved it. The house is heated by steam and well provided with new bath-rooms and water-closets, and evidence of good management is shown in its clean and orderly appearance. There is complete separation of the sexes by night, but they mingle through the day and at meals. There is no separation of the sane from the insane.

There are fifteen inmates, six being children, and one man is insane. The warden receives a salary of \$700 per year. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

COHASSET.

(Visited April 23, 1896.)

This almshouse, which is an old, irregular building, and poorly arranged for its present use, was found clean and the inmates very comfortable. There has been a great improvement here within the last three years. The bath-room, which, owing to its location, can be used only in the summer, should be changed and provided with hot and cold water. There is no separation of the sexes.

The inmates are eight in number, including one child. One is insane and three are feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$600 per year. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

CONCORD.

(Visited November 7, 1896.)

There has been no change in this almshouse since the last inspection, and it presents its usual appearance, being homelike and cheerful both within and without. It is heated by steam, supplied with bath-room and other sanitary appliances, and is under good management. There is no provision for the separation of the sexes.

The inmates are six in number, none of whom are insane. One woman has epilepsy. The salary of the warden and matron is \$480. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

CONWAY.

(Visited August 5, 1896.)

This almshouse is not pleasantly situated, is in a dilapidated, leaky condition, and should be abandoned or replaced by a new building. The condition of the interior is disorderly and dirty. Some slight effort is made to subdue the vermin with which the house is infested. The farm is made fairly productive under the present management. It would appear that the expense to the town would be less were the inmates of this house placed in a good almshouse in some neighboring town.

There are but two inmates, both men and idiotic. The salary of the warden and matron is \$350. The Overseers of the Poor report, October 14, that no changes are proposed.

CUMMINGTON.

(Visited August 6, 1896.)

The poor of this town, three in number, one man and two women, all mentally defective, are supported in different families at different rates. The women are made fairly comfortable, but the man, eighty-five years of age, should be removed to a different place and a larger sum than one dollar per week furnished for his support. The rates paid for the women are two dollars and two dollars and fifty cents respectively.

DALTON.

(Visited July 24, 1896.)

Having no almshouse, this town provides for its poor in private families. A woman with four young children, one of whom is a helpless idiot, referred to in last year's report, continues to be supported by the town at the rate of \$2 *per capita* per week.

DANA.

(Visited June 2, 1896.)

This almshouse is a large, old-fashioned structure, and well situated, but is greatly in need of repairs. Such small improvements as new paper and paint are contemplated. The house is clean and orderly, but bathing facilities are lacking.

The only inmate, an insane woman, receives good care. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$225. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

DARTMOUTH.

(Visited Oct. 5, 1896.)

This almshouse is comparatively new, and provides good separation of the sexes, but none of the sane from the insane. There is a lack of proper facilities for bathing and heating. The interior is neat and clean, and sufficient paid help is employed.

There are seven inmates, of whom two are insane and one is idiotic. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

DEDHAM.

(Visited May 7, 1896.)

This almshouse is new, well constructed and supplied with all modern appliances, including electric lighting. There is proper provision for separation of the sexes, but none of the sane from the insane. No paid help is employed, but a few of the inmates are capable of light work. The management is efficient.

There are eleven inmates, of whom one is idiotic and epileptic. The combined salary of the warden and matron is \$600. The Overseers of the Poor report, under date of June 25, that no changes are contemplated.

DEERFIELD.

(Visited August 11, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated, is in fair repair, and presents an interior clean and orderly. The sleeping rooms occupied by the men are in the L, and need radical changes. Farther repairs should be made upon the out-buildings. The cellar is small, ill-ventilated, and damp, and should be enlarged and properly drained. The inmates receive kind care and treatment. A bath-room supplied with hot and cold water is needed.

The inmates are five in number, three of whom are insane. The salary of the warden and matron is \$425. The Overseers of the Poor report, October 7, no change in buildings or management.

DENNIS.

(Visited Oct. 21, 1896.)

This house occupies a lonely site, and is far removed from any other buildings. It is in a fair state of repair and well managed, and the inmates appear to be well cared for. A bath-room is needed. Owing to the distance from town, the tramp quarters in the attic are but seldom occupied.

There are six inmates, two of whom are feeble-minded. The warden receives a salary of \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

DIGHTON.

(Visited July 9, 1896.)

This almshouse, of the construction of an ordinary farm dwelling, is in good condition, and presents a clean and orderly appearance within. Repairs are much needed upon the exterior, and a bath-room, properly supplied with hot and cold water, should be provided. A sum of money has been appropriated to build a new barn. The drainage is defective and offensive, but the evil could be easily remedied with a small outlay of money and labor. Either more interest should be taken in this place by the Overseers of the Poor, or the place should be abandoned and the inmates boarded in the almshouse of some neighboring town.

The inmates are two in number. There are no insane. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$200. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged by the Overseers of the Poor, but no statement made by them in reply.

DOUGLAS.

(Visited July 21, 1896.)

No changes have been made at this almshouse since the last visit. The building is old and in need of repairs. The house is poorly arranged, and does not provide for any separation of the sexes. There is urgent need of a bath-room and a better heating apparatus. The interior is disorderly and not clean, and the management is evidently inefficient. The custom of permitting the warden to engage in outside work, as followed in this and some other towns, is to be deprecated; his whole attention should be paid to home affairs.

The inmates are seven in number, two of whom are feeble-minded and one is epileptic. The salary of the warden and matron is \$300.

The town also pays for the care, at his mother's house, of a feeble-minded man afflicted with a severe form of epilepsy. The case is a difficult one to care for, and the mother gives him constant attention. He should, however, be better provided for in some respects.

DRACUT.

(Visited May 1, 1896.)

The almshouse of this town is an old building kept in a fair state of repair, and shows no change since the last inspection, except some improvement of the interior by painting and whitewashing. The few inmates receive very good, homelike care. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane, nor is it necessary in small families like this, where proper supervision is exercised. The farm is well managed and quite productive. A large amount of milk is sold which, with other produce, yielded the sum of \$2,647.29 to the town during the year.

The inmates are four in number, of whom two are insane. The salary of the warden and matron is \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

DUDLEY.

(Visited September 15, 1896.)

The almshouse of this town is undergoing extensive repairs, and the result will be a great improvement. The building will be much enlarged; the structural arrangements will be made much better than formerly and, it is hoped, will provide for a separation of the sexes. Steam heat will be used, but the bath-room which it is proposed to build is to have no hot water connections; these it is highly desirable to supply.

There are seven inmates, two of them are insane and two feeble-minded. The salary of the warden and matron is \$450. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

DUXBURY.

(Visited Nov. 16, 1896.)

This almshouse is new, having been occupied but about two weeks at the time of the visit. Although of very good construction, the arrangement of the rooms is such that it is inconvenient in administration and must involve much discomfort and disorder.

A properly planned house would have cost no more money, and would have been infinitely better than an ill-arranged structure like this, which does neither the town nor the builder credit.

The inmates are four in number, two of whom are insane. The salary of the warden and matron is \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

(Visited February 14, 1896.)

Additions and changes which have long been needed are in progress at this almshouse. Additional sleeping-rooms are being supplied; a new stairway at the rear of the men's dormitory has been built; the interior is to be newly painted, and improvements have also been made in the sanitation. The general management of the house is good, the interior being clean and orderly. Only partial separation of the sexes is secured, but the structural changes in progress will secure greater efficiency in this respect. There is no separation of the sane from the insane.

There are seven inmates, one woman being insane and one feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$425. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

EASTHAM.

(Visited August 21, 1896.)

This town continues to support its poor in private families. Among them is a feeble-minded woman, who is boarded at three dollars a week, and has suitable care in an excellent home.

EASTHAMPTON.

(Visited August 18, 1896.)

But little change has been made in this almshouse since the last report. Minor repairs are needed inside, but the exterior is in good condition. Partial separation of the sexes is secured, but the sane and the insane are allowed to mingle.

There are twelve inmates, of whom one man and four women are insane, and two women are epileptic. All the insane have had hospital treatment. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$600. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

. EASTON.

(Visited April 14, 1896.)

This almshouse presents a good appearance and is mostly in good repair. There should be improvements in the attic sleeping-rooms, these apartments being uncomfortable both in winter and summer. The bath-room should be supplied with hot and cold water, and the water supply for the whole institution should be improved. There is no efficient separation of the sexes and none of the sane from the insane.

There are nine inmates, of whom two men and one woman are insane, and two men and one woman feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$450. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

EDGARTOWN.

(Visited July 14, 1896.)

A feeble-minded, epileptic woman of this town is cared for by her mother, and the town pays \$1.50 per week toward her support. She is able to perform certain household duties, and has good care.

EGREMONT.

(Visited July 22, 1896.)

An elderly woman of this town, feeble-minded since childhood, is boarded in the family of a relative, where she has good care, at \$140 per year. This woman is untidy, often excited, and is a difficult case to care for.

ENFIELD

(Visited June 4, 1896.)

This town continues to board its poor in private families. A feeble-minded woman, who is epileptic, is cared for by her mother for \$2 per week. Another woman, who has been insane many years, is boarded in a family in Leverett at \$2.20 per week. Both cases are well situated.

ESSEX.

(Visited September 21, 1896.)

No repairs or improvements have been made at this almshouse since last year. It continues in a very dilapidated condition, and should be replaced by a new and properly arranged building. There are no modern sanitary appliances. There is no provision for separation of the sexes, and complications from this source are not unknown. Sane and insane mingle indiscriminately.

There are nine inmates, of whom two men and one woman are insane, and three women feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

FAIRHAVEN.

(Visited October 6, 1896.)

The new almshouse in this town has been used with satisfaction during the past year and gives evidence of efficient management. The house is thoroughly clean and orderly, the heating and sanitary equipment is good, and the inmates are well provided for. The construction provides for complete separation of the sexes excepting at meals. No provision is made for separating the sane from the insane.

There are five inmates, all men, two being insane. Both of them have had hospital treatment. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

FALL RIVER.

(Visited July 10, 1896.)

Substantial improvements have been made at this almshouse during the past year, the old hospital building having been renovated and repaired for use as an infirmary, one floor for men, the other for women. Minor repairs have been made in the interior of the main building. The house is generally well kept and is clean and orderly. Some of the attic rooms used for the insane are lacking in light and ventilation. There is complete separation of the sexes, but none of the sane from the insane.

The inmates number one hundred,—sixteen men, sixty-nine women, and fifteen children. Of the men, two are insane and one is feeble-minded, one of the insane being also epileptic; of the women, five are insane. The warden receives a salary of \$650; and his wife, who is matron, \$350. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

FALMOUTH.

(Visited August 10, 1896.)

This almshouse continues in the clean and satisfactory condition that has been previously reported, and is under good management. The structural conditions allow of no systematic separation of the sexes, and the sane and the insane mingle. Among the inmates are several untidy cases that require a great deal of care, to facilitate which a suitable bath-room should be supplied. Addi-

tional domestic help is also needed. The farm is productive, and a large quantity of small fruits are supplied to the inmates.

There are eight inmates. One of the men is insane and two of the women are feeble-minded; one of the latter is also paralyzed and helpless. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$375. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

FITCHBURG.

(Visited August 17, 1896.)

A partial renovation of this almshouse has taken place the past year. Paint has been renewed, and the house has been equipped with electric lights. The house is clean and orderly, and efficient management is everywhere apparent. Complete separation of the sexes is secured, and some of the most troublesome of the insane are separated from the general population.

There are sixty-eight inmates, including two children. Seven men are insane and five feeble-minded, one of the latter being also epileptic. Eighteen women are insane and one is feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$950. The Overseers report the addition of a fruit and vegetable storehouse, detached from the other buildings.

FOXBOROUGH.

(Visited September 11, 1896.)

The buildings at this place are dilapidated and unfit for occupancy; no repairs have been made for a long time, and general neglect is evident. The rooms are cold in winter. The present house should be abandoned, and a new one, adapted to the uses of an almshouse, built at the earliest feasible time. The sanitation should be improved, the cellar being damp and insufficiently drained. The water supply is deficient, the well at the house being dry and water carried from the well at the barn. The sexes are not separated, and no provision is made for separating the sane from the insane.

There are three inmates, all sane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

FRAMINGHAM.

(Visited January 29, 1896.)

Minor repairs have been made in the interior of this almshouse, and the tramp quarters have been removed to a distant part of the town. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are fifteen inmates, including two children with their unmarried mother and one insane man. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

FRANKLIN.

(Visited March 27, 1896.)

Repairs and improvements have been made at this almshouse during the past year, and others are contemplated. An abundant supply of water and efficient fire protection have been secured. A store-room for general household supplies is much needed. In general the house is kept clean, but some rooms are infested with vermin. Increased orderliness would improve the appearance of the interior. There is imperfect separation of the sexes and none of the sane from the insane.

The inmates, who number seven, have good care and appear to be comfortable. There is one feeble-minded man, and one insane woman. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$550. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

FREETOWN.

(Visited July 9, 1896.)

This house, as previously reported, continues much out of repair, and unfit for almshouse purposes. There is no bath-room, and the arrangement of the house is inconvenient for caring for the inmates. General cleanliness prevails, and the inmates seem to be made comfortable at this season. The farm is productive and contributes materially to the support of the household. There is no separation of the sexes and none of the sane from the insane.

There are six inmates, including one child with its mother. One man and four women are feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$250. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

GARDNER.

(Visited August 31, 1896.)

Having been in use but a few years, this almshouse is still in good repair and in generally good condition. It is equipped with modern conveniences, and the interior is well arranged. Some minor improvements have been made since the last report. Complete separation of the sexes is secured, but no attempt is made to separate the sane from the insane.

Of the sixteen inmates, two of each sex are insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$425. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

GEORGETOWN.

(Visited September 25, 1896.)

There have been no special repairs and no material improvements at this almshouse since the last report. It is comfortably heated by a hot water system, and is kept clean and in good order. A bath-room should be provided. The sexes are separated by night, but no classification of inmates is made by day.

The inmates are five in number, of whom two men are insane and one is feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged, and the statement made that a domestic is usually employed.

GLOUCESTER.

(Visited January 21, 1896.)

This almshouse is found in its usual condition, and is kept very clean and in excellent order, although these results are secured in the face of many difficulties, owing to the inconvenience of the house, its overcrowding, and the lack of proper water supply. For general domestic purposes cistern water is used, and the water for drinking and cooking is carried in pails from a distant well. The interior is in need of quite extensive repairs. The sexes are separated by assignment to different floors. No effort is made to provide separately for the insane.

The inmates number thirty-one. Five men and seven women are insane and two men and one woman feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$550. Receipt of visitor's report acknowledged, and statement made that no changes are contemplated.

GRAFTON.

(Visited September 18, 1896.)

This almshouse is in a better condition than when last visited. It provides good bathing facilities, but there has been a lack of enforcement of proper bathing regulations. A considerable amount of new bedding has lately been supplied. There is no effectual separation of the sexes and no separate provision for the insane.

The inmates number thirteen, of whom one man is idiotic and epileptic, and one woman feeble-minded. Combined salary of

warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

The town supports two insane women in private families, one within the town limits and the other with her mother at Worcester. The latter case has had hospital treatment. Both cases are well cared for.

GRANBY.

(Visited August 6, 1896.)

This town still continues to board its poor in private families. Among those so cared for is a feeble-minded woman with her child, who is in wretched surroundings. The attention of the town authorities has been called to the case, and a change will probably be effected.

GRANVILLE.

(Visited June 25, 1896.)

This town supports its poor in private families, and among them is a woman, many years insane, who is well situated at \$2 a week. A feeble-minded man is also cared for by his mother at the same rate. In both cases this sum is almost the sole support of these families.

GREAT BARRINGTON.

(Visited July 22, 1896.)

This town, although having a considerable number of poor, does not provide an almshouse for their care, but boards them in private families. In one of these four cases were found, for whom the town pays \$8 a month apiece, a man and three women, all defective, the man and one woman being insane and two women feeble-minded. A rough unfinished building, which is unattractive and must in the colder season be very uncomfortable, is used for the care of these cases. There appears to be but little discipline enforced, and the inmates of both sexes roam about the place unrestrained. A colored woman, who has been insane for many years, is boarded in a colored family at \$10 a month, where she has good care. Criticisms on conditions found here were sent to the Overseers of the Poor, but no acknowledgment has been made.

GREENFIELD.

(Visited August 4, 1896.)

This house has been improved by the finishing of the attic, making two comfortable rooms; and a room for the special care of a troublesome insane woman has been built in the wing: this case

has very good care. The building should be provided with fire escapes, and a properly equipped bath-room should be supplied. The sexes are not separated, nor are the sane separated from the insane.

The inmates are five in number, three women being insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

An insane woman, who has had hospital treatment, is boarded in a private family in a neighboring town at \$13 a month, which is partly paid by her relatives. The case is well provided for.

GREENWICH.

(Visited May 19, 1896.)

The town has done very little in the way of repairs at this almshouse, although they are much needed. The farm is only slightly productive, and has little capacity for improvement. The inmates receive reasonably good care, but their surroundings are cheerless. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are three inmates, all men; one is a helpless idiot. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$275. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

GROTON.

(Visited May 8, 1896.)

Besides the painting of the exterior, no repairs have been made at this place since the last report. The interior is cheerless and dilapidated. The house is kept clean and orderly, chiefly through the assistance rendered by the inmates. Tramps are lodged in the wing, with the men. Complete separation of the sexes by night is secured by locking the women in their rooms. There is no attempt made to separate the sane from the insane.

The inmates are seven in number, of whom one man and one woman are insane and one of each sex is feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$550. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

GROVELAND.

(Visited October 4, 1896.)

The surroundings of this almshouse are unattractive, and the house itself has little to make it inviting, being old, poorly arranged and lacking in modern conveniences. The inmates are

well provided for and receive considerate care. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are five inmates, — all men, one being insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

HADLEY.

(Visited August 8, 1896.)

This almshouse remains unchanged, and continues under the same efficient management. There is need of bathing facilities and a better supply of heat. The sexes are not separated, or the sane from the insane. The water supply has been improved within the past year.

There are five inmates, of whom one is insane. The combined salary of the warden and matron is \$375. The Overseers of the Poor report, under date of October 24, that the adoption of a general supply of heat has been advocated for some time.

HANOVER.

(Visited March 25, 1896.)

Formerly an ordinary farmhouse, this place is not adapted to its present use. The sleeping quarters on the second floor, occupied by men, are rudely finished and cold in winter. There is a lack of bathing facilities, and no provision for separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane. The house is kept clean and made as homelike as possible under the circumstances.

There are eleven inmates, of whom three are insane. The combined salary of the warden and matron is \$250. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

HANSON.

(Visited April 24, 1896.)

This is an old, dilapidated building past repair, insufficiently heated, and without bathing facilities; but withal kept neat and clean. The sexes are not separated or the sane from the insane.

There are five inmates, of whom one man is idiotic. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$225. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

HARDWICK.

(Visited June 2, 1896.)

This almshouse is well situated, in good repair, and under good management. There is no structural provision for separation of the sexes, or of the sane from the insane. The method of heating is by stoves only. The warden has evinced an interest in the farm and is repaid by a good income.

There are six inmates, two of whom are insane and two idiotic. The salary is \$450. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged, but no changes reported.

HARVARD.

(Visited June 24, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated and has an attractive exterior. The interior is poorly furnished and shows the want of systematic housekeeping. It is insufficiently heated by stoves and lacks bathing facilities. There is fairly good structural provision for separation of the sexes, but they mingle more or less. Tramps are lodged in cellar and attic.

There are six inmates, of whom three are idiotic. The salary paid for warden and matron is \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

HARWICH.

(Visited October 21, 1896.)

No special changes have been made in this place, but it is well conducted, and kept in comparatively good repair. The bathing facilities are inadequate and heat is supplied by stoves. The sexes are well separated, but not the sane from the insane. The lodging room of an insane woman is not suitable.

There are ten inmates, including two children, who are simple-minded. One inmate is insane and three are idiotic. The salary of the warden and matron is \$250. The receipt of abstract of visitor's report was acknowledged, in which it was proposed to improve the drainage.

HAVERHILL.

(Visited October 16, 1896.)

This almshouse, continuing under the same good management, is neat, clean, and orderly. The number of inmates has increased and the capacity of the house has been taxed to such an extent that the attics have been fitted up for dormitories. All modern

appliances are supplied. The sexes are well separated, but sane, insane, and criminals indiscriminately mingle.

There are ninety-five inmates, of whom sixteen are insane, and twenty-one idiotic. The combined salary of the warden and matron is \$1,200.

HAWLEY.

(Visited June 14, 1896.)

This almshouse has received some repairs during the past year improving its general appearance. It is heated by stoves, and bathing facilities are not provided. The sexes are separated by night. Tramps are lodged in the house, an objectionable arrangement. The water supply is not sufficient in dry seasons.

The number of inmates is three,—no defectives. The combined salary of the warden and matron is \$298.39. The Overseers of the Poor acknowledged the receipt of the visitor's report, but did not suggest any changes.

HEATH.

This almshouse has been closed and the place leased, as there were no paupers to be cared for here after April 1, 1896.

HINGHAM.

(Visited February 12, 1896.)

This almshouse is brick, in good repair and under good management. There is structural provision for separation of the sexes, but none of sane from insane. It is well heated by steam, but bathing facilities are lacking. It is proposed to supply this deficiency in the near future.

There are thirteen inmates, two idiotic and two insane. The salary is \$720. The abstract of the visitor's report has been acknowledged and a proposition made to supply a bath-room.

HOLBROOK.

(Visited March 13, 1896.)

The poor of this town are boarded in private families, at the rate of \$3 per week. A feeble-minded man who has had hospital treatment, lives with his mother.

HOLDEN.

(Visited October 2, 1896.)

This almshouse is occupied by the poor of seven towns, viz.: Holden, Hubbardston, Oakham, Rutland, Westminster, Paxton, and Phillipston. It is known as the "Poor Farm Association." It is old and badly arranged, and does not well accommodate the large number of inmates. The house is inadequately heated by furnace, and is poorly equipped with means of escape in case of fire. The water supply is inadequate for daily consumption. The bath-tub, supplied by cold water only, is situated in a general thoroughfare on the first floor. The water-closets are improperly placed. The sexes are not separated, or the sane from the insane.

There are twenty inmates, of whom eight are insane and four feeble-minded. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$575. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

HOLLISTON.

(Visited September 18, 1896.)

This almshouse, known as the "Holliston Home", is all that the name suggests. It is pleasantly situated near the village, in good repair, and kept neat and clean. Good bathing facilities are provided, and it is well heated by steam. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are twelve inmates, of whom two are insane and two idiotic, and two are children. \$450 is paid for the services of warden and matron. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged.

HOLYOKE.

(Visited November 4, 1896.)

This almshouse occupies a commanding site overlooking the Connecticut River. It is comparatively new, and the grounds about it still remain partly in the rough. An extension is being built to each wing, which it is proposed to have occupied by the insane now here and the mildly insane of the town at the State Hospitals. The general appearance is untidy and disorderly. There is a supply of all modern appliances. The sexes are separated, and there is a partial separation of the sane from the insane. The discipline is not good.

The inmates number eighty-eight, including four children. Twenty-eight are insane, and two are idiotic. There are three epileptics. The warden's salary is \$540, and the matron's \$420. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged.

HOPKINTON.

(Visited February 10, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated and has an attractive exterior, but its accommodations are inadequate for the large number of inmates. There is a lack of proper bathing facilities and a general want of repairing. The water-closets are badly placed, and a source of danger. The sexes are not separated nor are the sane from the insane. In-door help is insufficient, but the house is clean and orderly.

There are seventeen inmates, including one child; two women are insane, two men and one woman idiotic. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

HUDSON.

(Visited July 17, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated, in very good repair, and under efficient management. There are good bathing facilities and other modern appliances. There is no separation of the sexes, or of the sane from the insane.

There are nine inmates, of whom one man is insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$500. Overseers of the Poor acknowledged receipt of abstract of visitor's report, but proposed no changes.

IPSWICH.

(Visited February 11, 1896)

This almshouse continues under efficient management, and is in good condition. There has been some rearrangement of the partitions, increasing the convenience of the interior and facilitating escape in case of fire. The farm is productive and in a good state of cultivation. The sexes are separated, but the sane and the insane are allowed to mingle.

There are thirteen inmates, of whom four men and two women are insane, and one man and two women feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$600. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

KINGSTON.

(Visited March 20, 1896.)

Among the poor of this town who are boarded in private families is a feeble-minded, epileptic woman, who is cared for by relatives at \$5 a week. She is well provided for.

LANCASTER.

(Visited September 22, 1896.)

This almshouse was found neat and orderly, in good repair, and in generally satisfactory condition. The management is efficient and the inmates are under careful supervision. There is complete separation of the sexes, but none of the sane from the insane.

There are fourteen inmates, including three children. One man is insane, and two men, two women, and a boy are feeble-minded; one woman and the boy being also epileptic. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$600. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged.

LAWRENCE.

(Visited September 9, 1896.)

A new brick building for the pauper department is in process of erection, upon the completion of which the old wooden structure is to be torn down. It is intended to provide the new building with all modern conveniences. The department for the insane is orderly and clean, and the inmates were found comfortable. A considerable number of the women were employed in the sewing room and in other work. The hospital has been greatly improved, and was found in excellent condition. There is complete separation of the sexes, and the insane are cared for in a separate department.

There are one hundred and thirty-one inmates, including ten children. Eleven men and forty-one women are insane and one woman is feeble-minded, and there is one epileptic. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$1,000. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

LEE.

(Visited July 23, 1896.)

There have been no repairs and improvements at this almshouse since the last report, and the unfavorable conditions previously referred to are still existing. The house is unfit for an almshouse, and at the last annual meeting the town voted to purchase a farm

to build a new one on. The warden is also town sexton, and in addition has charge of the sluices and bridges on the highways. Two men sleep in a damp basement room, and the general state of dilapidation of the building is a barrier to good management.

There is general separation of the sexes but not of the sane from the insane.

There are seven inmates. One man and one woman are insane, and one man and two women feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

An insane woman, who has had hospital treatment, is cared for in the home of her daughter in a neighboring town at \$2.25 per week.

LEICESTER.

(Visited October 26, 1896.)

This almshouse was found in its usual neat and clean condition, and under good management. Farming has been partially discontinued and the dairy herd and farming tools have been sold. Milk and vegetables for household use will still be produced. A new system of sanitation has been placed here at the dictation of the Metropolitan Water Commission and is in satisfactory operation. There is no provision for separating the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are fourteen inmates, of whom three women are insane and two men feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

LENOX.

(Visited July 22, 1896.)

The poor of this town are distributed in private families. One of them, a woman who has been insane many years, is cared for in the family of relatives at a cost of \$2.50 per week.

LEOMINSTER.

(Visited August 17, 1896.)

This almshouse presents a very good appearance, and is in fair repair. The management is good and the inmates are well cared for. A system of hot water heating has been supplied since last year, and additional sleeping-rooms have been finished in the lower floor of the wing. The farm is productive. The sexes are separated, but the sane and insane associate.

Of the eleven inmates, three men and one woman are insane, and three men are feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$700. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

LEXINGTON.

(Visited July 14, 1896.)

This almshouse has been improved during the year by the addition of steam heat. The house is inconveniently arranged and not adapted for its present use. Repairs are contemplated, and it is intended to provide a bath-room and new sanitary appliances. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

The inmates number five, all of whom are sane. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$550, and they pay for the hire of a domestic. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged.

LITTLETON.

(Visited June 24, 1896.)

There have been no changes at this almshouse during the past year. The drainage is still faulty and a menace to the health of the inmates. The housekeeping is inefficient. The sexes are not separated or the sane from the insane.

There are five inmates, three of whom are children; one woman is insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged, and it is intended to remedy some existing defects.

LOWELL.

(Visited November 13, 1896.)

Very substantial improvements have been made at this almshouse during the past year. A new office has been fitted up and general improvements and renovations have been made in the administrative portion. A new kitchen and bakery are being built, and farther changes are contemplated. The old building that was occupied by the insane men has been torn down. The objectionable feature of indiscriminate association of the workhouse inmates with the general population still continues, and there are at this time seventy criminal inmates. There are twenty-one employés. Separate departments are maintained for the insane, and there is complete separation of the sexes.

There are four hundred and nine inmates, including thirty-seven children. There are twenty-nine insane men, and seventy-five insane women; two feeble-minded men, and two feeble-minded

women ; also four men and six women epileptic. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$2,000. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

LUDLOW.

(Visited May 22, 1896.)

The poor of this town are chiefly supported in one family under a contract of \$2 per week. There are at this time three persons so situated, — a man and his wife, who occupy a very comfortable room ; and an insane man, who has had hospital treatment, and is well cared for.

LUNENBURG.

(Visited May 8, 1896.)

The surroundings of this almshouse are very pleasant, the buildings are attractive and in excellent repair, and a general condition of thrift is apparent. A bath-room is still needed, and there should also be improvements in the heating. There is no structural provision for separating the sexes or the sane from the insane.

Of the eight inmates, four men are insane and two are feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

LYNN.

(Visited October 12, 1896.)

The new almshouse has been occupied during the year ; it is commodious and well built, and has been used with satisfaction. The arrangement of the culinary department is not wholly convenient, and its situation over the boiler-room is undesirable. The insane men still continue to occupy the old building, which is not well suited for its present use. Complete separation of the sexes is secured, and the insane men have separate apartments. No special provision is made for the insane women.

There are eighty-eight inmates. Eighteen men and two women are insane, five men and five women are feeble-minded, and one man and two women are epileptic. There are six small children. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$1,200. Receipt of abstract of report of visitor not acknowledged.

MALDEN.

(Visited February 17, 1896.)

This almshouse is found, as usual, in an orderly condition. A good deal has been done in the way of repairs and improvements, — electric lights have been put in, and the laundry, kitchen, and

heating departments have also received additions to their equipment. The management is good and the house is clean and orderly. There is complete separation of the sexes, but no special provision is made for the insane, as it is not intended to keep any here.

Of the thirty-seven inmates, one woman is insane and one epileptic, and one man is feeble-minded. There are ten children. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$700. The warden is also inspector of milk and provisions, for which he receives an additional \$100. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

MANCHESTER.

(Visited April 30, 1896.)

This almshouse, which was originally built for a dwelling, is very antiquated, but it is in excellent repair and the inmates are made very comfortable. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are six inmates, all sane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$275. Receipt of visitor's report acknowledged; no comments.

MANSFIELD.

(Visited March 17, 1896.)

This house continues in need of repairs and is lacking in modern conveniences. Some improvements have been made during the past year, and the tramp quarters have been removed from the almshouse proper to a detached building. Over three thousand tramps were lodged here last year. One aged woman is situated in a detached building distant from the house, and mostly provides for herself. Complete separation of the sexes is secured at night, but the sane are not separated from the insane.

There are seven inmates, of whom two women are feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

A feeble-minded man, who has been at the State School, is boarded with a relative, where he has good care.

MARBLEHEAD.

(Visited February 7, and April 13, 1896.)

Since the last report this almshouse has had many and important repairs made, including thorough renovation of the detached building occupied by the insane. Bath-rooms and water-closets of an improved pattern have been introduced and the whole building put

in good order. The main building has also been repaired to a lesser degree, and a decided improvement is manifest throughout. The Overseers and the newly appointed warden and matron are thoroughly alive to the needs of the town, and evidences of good management are everywhere apparent. The place is clean and orderly, and the inmates are receiving kind care and treatment. There is complete separation of the sexes and a partial one of the sane from the insane, the more violent and untidy cases of the latter class being lodged in the detached building.

There are twenty-one inmates, including one child. Two are insane, and three feeble-minded. One of the latter, a feeble-minded man, who has for many years been practically confined to his room, is now taken out regularly for exercise in the open air, greatly to his improvement.

MARION.

(Visited March 11, 1896.)

Most of the poor supported by this town are mentally defective. Among the latter is an insane man, who is boarded with relatives at \$4 a week; he has excellent care. A feeble-minded man, who is supported at the same rate, is with his father in an adjoining town. Although a troublesome case, and epileptic, he is reasonably well provided for.

MARLBOROUGH.

(Visited July 16, 1896.)

Some improvement has been made in the surroundings of this almshouse, but the house is not adapted to its present use, and a new building is much needed. There is objectionable overcrowding, and the inmates who sleep in the attic are not properly provided with means of escape in case of fire. The sexes are separated completely by night and partially by day. No separate provision is made for the insane.

There are twenty-nine inmates, of whom six men and five women are insane, three men feeble-minded, and one is epileptic. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$750. The receipt of abstract of visitor's report was acknowledged, the Overseers reporting that suggestions made had been adopted.

MARSHFIELD.

(Visited October 9, 1896.)

One-half of this house has been shingled during the past year, but no other repairs have been made. A large number of fires are required to make it habitable in the winter season. The equip-

ment is generally faulty and deficient. There is no separation of the sexes and no special provision is made for the insane.

There are five inmates, of whom one man is feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$250. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

MATTAPOISETT.

(Visited October 6, 1896.)

This house, originally a farm dwelling, has a wing devoted to the use of inmates which is unsuited for the purpose. The sexes are not separated, and evils from this defect are apparent. There is no separation of the sane from the insane.

There are four inmates: one is a feeble-minded man, and another a feeble-minded woman with her illegitimate child. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$350. Reply to receipt of abstract of visitor's report states the intention to make alterations and improvements, especially in regard to separation of the sexes.

MAYNARD.

(Visited July 7, 1896.)

Better results would be reached in the care of the inmates of this almshouse if the whole of the building were devoted to almshouse purposes; as previously reported, one half is rented to a private family. There have been some renovations made during the past year, chiefly in paint and paper. There are no provisions for separating the sexes or the sane from the insane.

There are seven inmates, including one infant, and one insane man. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$350. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

MEDFIELD.

(Visited September 28, 1896.)

This almshouse presents a good appearance, and is found in its usually good condition. There is need of a bath-room, and better heating should be supplied. The sane and the insane are not separated, and the house does not provide for the complete separation of the sexes.

There are four inmates, of whom one woman is feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$425. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

MEDFORD.

(Visited February 17, 1896.)

This almshouse was found in its usual good condition. The inmates are under good supervision and have satisfactory care. There is no provision made for separating the sexes or of the sane from the insane. (A subsequent visit shows that a new wing has been built which will give more efficient classification and provide for the removal of some of the insane from State hospitals. An insane woman has been removed to a State hospital.)

The inmates number twenty-one, of whom one man is feeble-minded and one woman insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$700. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged; no comments.

MEDWAY.

(Visited September 28, 1896.)

This almshouse is much less attractive within than the exterior would indicate. It is poorly arranged, many of the rooms communicate, and on the whole it is not well suited for its present use. A bath-room is needed, and there should be improved sanitation. The housekeeping is not wholly satisfactory. An excited insane woman, who is also epileptic, is kept closely confined in the wing. There is no farther separation of the sane from the insane and no separation of the sexes.

There are fifteen inmates. Two men are insane and two feeble-minded and one woman is insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$450. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged; no comments.

Since this visit the excited woman has been committed to a State hospital.

MERRIMAC.

(Visited July 31, 1896.)

Among the poor of this town who are supported in private families, is a feeble-minded man who is boarded with relatives, at \$3 per week, and an insane woman who is with relatives in Lawrence at \$2 per week. Both have been in institutions: the man, who is blind, at Perkins Institute, and the woman at a State hospital. Both have good care.

METHUEN.

(Visited February 20, 1896.)

This house is generally lacking in modern conveniences, but is in good repair, and well managed. Heating is by stoves and

imperfect. There is partial separation of the sexes, but none of the sane from the insane.

There are five inmates, including two children. One man is feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$450. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

MIDDLEBOROUGH.

(Visited October 22, 1896.)

This almshouse is well kept, and, aside from needing renewal of paint, is in good repair. The basement rooms occupied by the mentally defective men are objectionable. The drainage is defective. Complete separation of the sexes is secured except at meals. No separate provision is made for the insane.

There are fifteen inmates, of whom two men and two women are insane, and two men and four women feeble-minded, one of the latter being also epileptic. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

MILFORD.

(Visited July 28, 1896.)

There has been an improvement in the management of this almshouse during the past year: the sexes are separated, and there has been a general improvement in the interior of the house. There is a marked degree of over-crowding, and a large number of inmates would be in danger of injury in case of fire. Some simple fire apparatus has been provided. Better sanitation is needed. No separate provision is made for the insane.

The inmates number forty-one, among whom are one insane man, two insane women, and two children. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$600. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

MILLBURY.

(Visited July 20, 1896.)

But little has been done in the way of repairs at this almshouse excepting what is absolutely necessary to keep it habitable. It is old and poorly arranged, and does not provide for the separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane. It is kept clean and the inmates are as well cared for as can be expected with the lack of proper conveniences.

Of the four inmates, one woman is insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

MILTON.

(Visited August 13, 1896.)

This place is in good condition, and the inmates are well cared for. The arrangement of the house is not good for its present use, and the detached building for men is objectionable. The well has been dry a portion of the year, during which time cistern water has been used. There is complete separation of the sexes, but no special provision is made for the insane.

The inmates number seven. One woman is feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged, and resignation of superintendent and matron reported.

MONSON.

(Visited May 15, 1896.)

No special repairs or improvements have been made here during the past year. The house is in good repair and is well kept. It still lacks a bath-room, and only stove heating is supplied. There is imperfect separation of the sexes and sane and insane are allowed to associate. The general management of the property has improved. An insane man has unattractive lodgings in an out-building.

There are ten inmates, among whom are three insane men and two insane women, and one man and one woman feeble-minded. Combined salary, \$600. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

MONTAGUE.

(Visited August 25, 1896.)

This house is inadequate for the needs of the town, being poorly arranged and scantily furnished. Stoves are used for heating, and the danger from this source is emphasized by the death of an inmate from asphyxiation in April. Tramps are lodged in a detached building, which is cared for by an inmate of the almshouse. There is no separation of the sexes, and none of the sane from the insane.

There are eleven inmates, among whom are one insane woman, one feeble-minded man, one feeble-minded and epileptic woman, and one child. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$350. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

MONTEREY.

(Visited July 21, 1896.)

The poor of this town, outside the State hospitals, are supported in private families. At present there are two so supported, —an epileptic feeble-minded man in the care of relatives in a neighboring town, and a feeble-minded woman, also outside the town limits. Both of these cases have good care, the man at \$10 a month, and the woman at \$1.87 a week.

NANTUCKET.

(Visited July 15, 1896.)

This almshouse was found in its usual good condition, scrupulously clean and orderly throughout. The management of the almshouse and the general management of the poor of the town are very creditable. There is complete provision for separation of the sexes, but none of the sane from the insane.

There are twenty-four inmates, including one child, seven of whom are insane, one is feeble-minded, and two have epilepsy. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

NATICK.

(Visited January 17, 1896.)

Two visits have been made to this almshouse. As the result of criticisms regarding the condition of things at the first inspection, the town appropriated \$10,000 for the erection of a new and modern almshouse, which is rapidly approaching completion. It is in close proximity to the old one, but on higher ground, and the appearance of the partially finished building indicates that it will be very satisfactory and a credit to the town.

At the first visit there were present twenty inmates, including one child, one woman being insane, and one feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$600. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

NEW ASHFORD.

(Visited June 30, 1896.)

Among the poor of this town, all of whom are supported in private families, is a feeble-minded woman who is farmed out by the town for her board and clothes. The case is disposed of by

auction at the annual town meeting, and under the arrangement for this year the town receives a bonus of \$25. As may be supposed, a good deal of work is exacted of the woman.

NEW BEDFORD.

(Visited September 20, 1896.)

This almshouse, which is most advantageously situated, presenting a very pleasant appearance, is not up to the standard which should be maintained in an institution of this size and which the city has a right to expect. Although it provides for the separation of the sexes, there is no separate provision for the insane, who mingle more or less freely with the other inmates. It also contains the workhouse element, another most objectionable feature, which should be entirely eliminated. The main house is poorly arranged and might be improved by rearranging the interior. A different disposition should be made of some of the insane men, their present quarters being dark and unhealthy. The detached water-closets should be removed, and their places supplied with modern and sanitary appliances. Greater attention should be given to the care of the inmates and their surroundings.

There are eighty-six inmates, of whom twenty-one are insane, and nine feeble-minded, and seven are children. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$950.

NEWBURY.

(Visited April 7, 1896.)

The poor of this town are boarded in private families, and among them are two harmless insane women in the same family, who were found reasonably well clothed and provided with sufficient food, but the one room which they occupy is very disorderly and dirty. An idiotic girl, referred to last year, is found in the same place as formerly, and no improvement has been made in her care.

NEWBURYPORT.

(Visited May 6, 1896.)

This almshouse continues under efficient management, and its general condition is commendable. The sanitary appliances are good, and there is an efficient system of heating. The farm is productive, and furnishes occupation for a considerable number of the men. The most untidy inmates continue to occupy basement rooms. There is complete separation of the sexes, but none of the sane from the insane.

The inmates number forty, of whom four men and two women are insane, and six men are feeble-minded, one of the latter being also epileptic; three are children. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$700. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

NEW SALEM.

(Visited June 3, 1896.)

There have been no changes at this almshouse during the past year. It is in good repair, but entirely lacking in modern conveniences. It provides for no separation of the sexes, and the insane are not separated from the sane. More careful attention to individual cases is desirable.

There are three inmates, of whom one woman is insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$260. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

NEWTON.

(Visited July 30, 1896.)

Some of the rooms at this almshouse have been renovated during the past year, and aside from more efficient sanitation little is required to make the place satisfactory, no extensive repairs being required. An additional bath-room for women is still needed. There is no provision for complete separation of the sexes, but they are kept apart at night. Sane and insane associate.

The inmates number nineteen, including one child. One man and three women are insane, and one man and two women are feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$700. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged.

NORTH ADAMS.

(Visited June 30, 1896.)

No improvements have been made at this almshouse since last year. The construction is good and provides for complete separation of the sexes, but no separate provision is made for the insane. The housekeeping is open to criticism, there being a general lack of order and cleanliness. The proximity of the out-buildings is still an objectionable feature.

There are nineteen inmates. Two men and two women are insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$950. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

A feeble-minded woman, who has efficient care, is boarded with her mother in a neighboring town at \$10 per month. An idiotic man is boarded in town and cared for by his sister.

NORTHAMPTON.

(Visited August 11, 1896.)

Recent renovations have brought this almshouse into satisfactory condition, and the sanitary fixtures are in good order. Cleanliness and order prevail, and the inmates have good care and seem contented. The men and women occupy opposite wings, but there is no separation of sane and insane. The method of paying the warden and matron is not to be commended. Under the present arrangement, which has existed for several years, the warden receives \$2.25 per week for inmates from Northampton and \$2.50 for boarders from other towns.

There are twenty-seven inmates, one of whom is epileptic, three men and eleven women are insane, and one woman is feeble-minded; two are children. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

NORTH ANDOVER.

(Visited March 24, 1896.)

There are no changes to report at this almshouse: it is found in good condition and is made homelike. The farm is productive. Separation of the sexes is secured, but the sane and the insane are allowed to mingle.

There are six inmates, of whom one woman is insane, and two are feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH.

(Visited February 18, 1896.)

Criticisms based upon observations at the above visit have resulted in providing for a detached hospital building. The house and buildings are in good repair, and there is a well equipped kitchen with ample cold storage. The place is under efficient management, and provides for complete separation of the sexes, but there is no special provision for the insane.

There are thirteen inmates. Two men are feeble-minded, one of whom is also epileptic, and there are two feeble-minded women. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$550. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

NORTHBOROUGH.

(Visited July 16, 1896.)

This almshouse is poorly arranged and lacking in proper conveniences. There have been no improvements within the past year, except minor ones in the way of painting and papering. The house is heated by stoves, and some portions of it are uncomfortable in winter. There is no separation of the sexes and none of the sane from the insane.

The inmates number three, all sane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$350. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

NORTHBRIDGE.

(Visited July 21, 1896.)

This almshouse is under good management and the house is in satisfactory condition. No repairs or improvements have been made during the past year. There should be improvements in the sanitation, and the bath-room lacks water connection. There is no provision for separation of the sexes, and none of the sane from the insane.

The inmates number six, all sane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

(Visited March 11, 1896.)

The criticisms which have formerly been made on this almshouse are again emphasized. The house should be abandoned, being unfit for occupancy and past repair. It is kept clean and the management is as good as the difficulties of the situation permit. The farm has been made very productive under fertilization of the town sewage. The structural conditions permit of no separation of the sexes nor of classification of the inmates.

The inmates are nine in number, including one child with its unwedded mother. One man is feeble-minded, and one woman insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$450. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report has been acknowledged, and conference has been held with the Overseers relative to bringing the matter of building a new house before the town at the next annual meeting.

An insane woman, formerly at a State Hospital, has excellent care in a private family in Westfield.

NORTHFIELD.

(Visited April 24, 1896.)

The poor of this town are situated in different private families. Most of them are boarded, by contract, at the rate of \$2.50 a week; but an idiotic man, for whose support \$1.50 a week is paid, receives most of his clothes and part of his board from neighbors, for whom he runs errands and saws wood. The lodgings for this man are very objectionable.

NORTH READING.

(Visited March 10, 1896.)

This almshouse is on the whole well kept, but the portion formerly occupied by tramps and now used for general purposes was found much overheated from the stove which is left to the care of an inmate, and the inmates who are kept here, and locked in their rooms, are in great danger from fire. The house lacks modern conveniences. Tramps are now lodged in a detached building, which was found in fair condition. There is no separation of sexes, and the sane and the insane are allowed to mingle.

There are four inmates, including one insane woman, and one woman who is a dwarf and feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

NORTON.

(Visited March 17, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated, in a good state of repair, in good order, and well equipped. The water supply is deficient, and the well on the place failed a part of the year, so that water had to be brought from a neighboring farmhouse. The sexes are not separated, nor are the sane from the insane.

The inmates are four in number, of whom one man is insane and one woman feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged, and suggestions noted.

NORWELL.

(Visited October 9, 1896.)

The good impression made by the exterior of this almshouse is dissipated by inspection of its interior, which is poorly arranged, unattractive, and unsuitable for its purposes. The situation in the centre of the town is undesirable, and a re-location in a more

retired place is recommended. The inmates are well cared for, and the condition of the house and its management is as good as the structural inconveniences permit. There is no classification of inmates.

There are six inmates, of whom one of each sex is insane, and one man and one woman are feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

ORANGE.

(Visited June 4, 1896.)

This almshouse continues under good management and is clean and in good order. The situation is undesirable. There is no separation of the sexes, nor is there any provision for separate care of the insane.

There are four inmates, of whom two women are insane, and one is feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

OXFORD.

(Visited September 15, 1896.)

The sanitary conditions at this almshouse remain unsatisfactory, and the place is still lacking a bath-room. No repairs and improvements have been made during the past year, and the too rigid system of economy which is generally apparent is not to be commended. There is complete separation of sexes by night, but no special provision for the insane.

The inmates are twelve in number. One woman is insane and three men and two women feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged, and Overseers report that alterations in the vaults and improvements at the barn have been made.

An insane woman belonging to this town has good care in a private family in New Braintree at \$2 a week.

PALMER.

(Visited May 14, 1896.)

Changes and additions at this almshouse, formerly mentioned, have been completed and entire separation of the sexes is now secured. The new wing was cheaply constructed and is scarcely large enough for the present demands. The arrangement of the interior is not good. The housekeeping is subject to criticism, especially in the men's department. The bath-room is not used

and is very objectionably located in a passage way. A domestic should be employed. No provision is made for separating the sane from the insane.

There are twenty-six inmates. Four men and three women are insane and one of each sex feeble-minded. One child is here, cared for by his mother. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

PEABODY.

(Visited February 7, 1896.)

This almshouse is found in its usual condition. It is clean and orderly, and the inmates are under good care. Eight paupers belonging to other towns are boarded here. The house is provided with modern conveniences. The farm is productive and furnishes employment for a considerable number of the men. The warden distributes supplies to the outside poor of the town from the almshouse stores. There is complete separation of the sexes, but the sane and insane are not separately provided for.

The inmates number forty, among whom are four children. One inmate is insane and four are feeble-minded, one of the latter being also epileptic. The warden and matron are paid \$600. Receipt of visitor's report acknowledged, and mention made of minor interior repairs.

PEMBROKE.

(Visited April 24, 1896.)

Farther improvements in the management of this almshouse are to be noted, but a higher standard is desirable. The construction of the building is a barrier to the best classification of inmates, several of the sleeping-rooms communicating with each other. Objectionable feather beds are used for most of the inmates. The sexes are completely separated by night, but no effort is made to separate the sane and insane.

Among the inmates, who number seven, are one insane, one epileptic and two feeble-minded persons. The warden and matron are paid \$350 per year. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

PEPPERELL.

(Visited May 28, 1896.)

But little has been done at this almshouse in the way of repairs during the last year. It is in good condition, however, although lacking in some modern appointments. The bath-room is of little use, not being supplied with water. Tramps are accommodated

in neat quarters in the attic, — an objectionable arrangement. The house is not arranged for separation of the sexes, but they are kept apart at night. The sane and insane associate.

There are three inmates, of whom one is insane, and one feeble-minded. Warden and matron are paid \$375. Reply to visitor's report states that a contract has been made for supplying the bathroom with hot and cold water.

PERU.

(Visited July 21, 1896.)

This town supports a helpless, deformed idiot in her mother's home at \$1.50 a week. The case has as good care as can be given by the family in their squalid condition. More liberal provision should be made for this family.

PETERSHAM.

(Visited May 30, 1896.)

This almshouse is an old, poorly arranged structure, and but few repairs are made excepting such as are necessary to preserve the property. The water supply is in danger of contamination from the drains and vaults. No separation of the sexes is made, and none of the sane from the insane.

There are three inmates, all mentally defective, two being insane, and one feeble-minded. The warden and matron are paid \$400. No comments on visitor's report.

PITTSFIELD.

(Visited October 20, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated, and in many respects is well arranged. It provides a separate building for its insane, who are kindly treated. The general condition, while not up to the highest standard, is commendable, and the discipline, order and thrift shown are praiseworthy. The house provides for complete separation of the sexes. A new barn is building, which, when finished, will make the equipment very complete.

There are forty-six inmates, including two children. Eighteen are insane and six feeble-minded. There is also one woman boarding in a private family, who receives partial support from the town. The warden receives a salary of \$600 per year.

PLYMOUTH.

(Visited April 23, 1896.)

This almshouse is under good management and is in good condition. The inmates are well cared for. Complete separation of the sexes is secured, and a separate wing has been arranged for several insane of both sexes, but it has not yet been used for that purpose.

There are thirteen inmates. Two men are insane, one of them being also epileptic, and another inmate is feeble-minded. The warden and matron are paid \$450. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

PROVINCETOWN.

(Visited October 20, 1896.)

This almshouse is found in excellent condition and is a model of neatness and order. It lacks modern appliances, but the inmates are provided with a good home and receive the best of care. No separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane is made.

There are seven inmates. One man is feeble-minded and epileptic, and three women are also feeble-minded. The matron is paid \$260. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

QUINCY.

(Visited January 20, 1896.)

The almshouse here remains unchanged. No proper separation of the sexes is secured. There is a bath-room, but it is used by the inmates only as they choose. Heating and ventilation are good, and the house is clean and orderly. The premises have been improved by discontinuing the use of the front yard as a city dump, but the swill nuisance in the rear continues. There are accommodations for nearly twice the present number of inmates. The warden distributes supplies to the outside poor of the town from the almshouse stores.

There are twelve inmates, of whom one man is insane. The warden and matron have a salary of \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

RANDOLPH.

(Visited March 13, 1896.)

This almshouse is found in a dirty, disorderly condition, showing a general lack of good management. There have been no

repairs since the last report except such renewals of paint and paper and similar minor interior renovations as have been made by the warden. The vaults continue as an objectionable feature, and should be re-located. A domestic should be employed. The house does not provide for effectual separation of the sexes, and the sane and the insane are allowed to associate.

Of the eight inmates, two women are insane, and one man is feeble-minded. There is also an insane woman boarded here who has had hospital treatment. The case is a troublesome one, requiring almost entire seclusion, and her care occupies a large portion of the time of the matron. Salary of warden and matron, \$500. The Overseers of the Poor acknowledge the receipt of visitor's report, and deny that there is ground for the criticisms made.

RAYNHAM.

(Visited June 22, 1896.)

The poor of this town are supported in private families. A feeble-minded girl, thirteen years of age, also epileptic, is in a good home, where she is treated as one of the family. The town pays \$3 a week for her support.

READING.

(Visited March 10, 1896.)

This almshouse is found in a good state of repair, and every portion of it is clean and orderly. Two men sleep in a rough attic room, occupying it by preference. There is no separation of the sexes, and the sane and the insane are allowed to mingle. There is one criminal inmate who is associated with the rest.

There are six inmates, of whom two men are feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

Since the above visit, charges of harsh treatment of inmates have been made against the warden, and a change of management has taken place.

REHOBOTH.

(Visited September 24, 1896.)

At this almshouse an improvement has been made in removing the tramps from the attic rooms to a detached building; otherwise the place is found in the same condition as last year. Additional changes are very much needed. The interior is not cheerful, is poorly arranged, and in need of renovation. The drainage is very faulty, and a recent case of typhoid fever is undoubtedly due to contamination of the water supply from the privy vaults. The

sexes are associated, and there is no separate provision for mental cases.

The inmates are seven in number, including two children. One of each sex is feeble-minded, one woman being also epileptic. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$350. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

ROCHESTER.

(Visited October 6, 1896.)

This town continues to use for an almshouse the old, poorly arranged, and somewhat dilapidated building that has served for the purpose for many years. It is entirely without modern conveniences, and is heated by stoves. There is a lack of good housekeeping, although a reasonable degree of cleanliness is maintained. There is no structural provision for separation of the sexes, and no separation of the sane from the insane.

The inmates, four in number, including one child, are all defective. One insane woman is kept in close confinement most of the time. Two women are insane, and one of each sex is feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$200. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

ROCKLAND.

(Visited March 25, 1896.)

This almshouse is found in good repair, clean, and in good order. Since the last report, wiring of the house for electric lights has been completed, and the system is in good working order. At the last annual town meeting a committee was appointed to report upon the enlargement of the house, with the view of providing for separation of the sexes, and making other improvements. At the present time no separation is made, and the sane and the insane are also allowed to mingle. Tramps are accommodated in a detached building.

The inmates are thirteen in number, two of whom are feeble-minded men. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Reply of Overseers to visitor's report states that the committee referred to has not yet reported, and no changes in the house have been made.

ROCKPORT.

(Visited January 21, 1896.)

Since the last report, city water has been introduced, but otherwise no repairs or improvements have been made at this almshouse. The place, however, was found in good order and well cared for.

Improvements in the bath-room are suggested: there is no set tub and no supply of hot and cold water. No effectual separation of the sexes is made, and the sane and the insane are in association.

The inmates number seven. One of each sex is insane and three women are feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

SALEM.

(Visited October 14, 1896.)

This almshouse is well constructed, well arranged and in good preservation. In general it is clean and orderly. It provides for a complete separation of the sexes, and the insane are cared for in a separate building. The general management is excellent, and with a few changes and improvements, the almshouse would be all that could be desired. More attention should be paid to good housekeeping in the department occupied by insane men. The use of the outside water-closets on the men's side of the department for paupers should be at once given up, and the objectionable buildings removed. Some minor repairs are also much needed upon the main building. The house has a most excellent situation, with plenty of pure, fresh air, and good opportunities for drainage.

There are one hundred and nineteen inmates, of whom fifty-two are insane, two feeble-minded, and four epileptic. Several children are present, — some with their mothers, and others for temporary relief. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$800.

SANDISFIELD.

(Visited June 25, 1896.)

This town has no almshouse, and its poor are supported in private families. They are two in number, one of them in another town. One, a feeble-minded man, has insufficient care and accommodation, and the Overseers express their willingness to remove him to a hospital or provide a better home. The other, also feeble-minded, lives with his mother and receives but indifferent care. \$2 per week is paid for his support.

SANDWICH.

(Visited January 24, 1896.)

The general condition of this almshouse remains the same as stated in the reports for many years. The house is old, poorly arranged, and inadequate for its present use. A complete separa-

tion of the sexes is provided by night, but none during the day. There is no separation of the sane from the insane. There is a general appearance of order and cleanliness. The house is heated by stoves. It is necessary to lock several patients in their rooms, and, owing to the peculiar construction of the building, in case of fire there would inevitably be loss of life. A different method of heating should be adopted, and a bath-room should be furnished. The insane man, whom for so long a time it has been considered necessary to keep apart by himself, now has entire freedom, assisting somewhat in work upon the farm.

There are sixteen inmates, eleven of whom are insane, and one is feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive \$800 a year. The Overseers of the Poor report, June 27, that no changes have been made.

SAUGUS.

(Visited March 23, 1896.)

This almshouse presents its usual appearance, with the exception of an improved exterior, which has been recently painted. The interior is ill arranged, and the care which the house and inmates receive is poor. Dirt and disorder are found throughout. The use of the attic as a sleeping place for men should be abandoned, for in case of fire there is no exit from it except by the steep attic stairs. The room which serves the double purpose of a chamber and bath-room should be devoted entirely to the latter use, and hot and cold water supplied. There is no provision for separation of the sexes.

There are six inmates, one of whom is insane, two are feeble-minded, and one is epileptic. The warden and matron receive \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

SAVOY.

(Visited July 1, 1896.)

This town sells the keeping of its poor to the lowest bidder. At present they are placed in two families. For the care of an insane woman and her idiotic daughter \$229.50 per year is paid, with clothing in addition. One man, eighty-eight years old, is boarded and clothed by another family at a cost of \$90 to the town. His general appearance and surroundings would indicate that the amount was entirely too small.

SEERONK.

(Visited September 24, 1896.)

There has been no change at this almshouse since the last report. The exterior presents a good appearance, and within order and cleanliness prevail. A bath-room should be put in, and heat should be supplied from a common source, either by furnace or steam. There is no provision for separation of the sexes.

There are five inmates, two of whom are feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive \$400 a year. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

SHARON.

(Visited April 10, 1896.)

This almshouse is an ordinary country dwelling-house, without any of the characteristics of a modern almshouse. It is placed in an isolated spot, and lacks conveniences for good administration. A bath-room should be supplied, and a furnace would be an improvement upon the present use of stoves. The place is kept clean and in an orderly condition.

There are four inmates, one of whom is insane. The warden and matron receive \$275. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

SHEFFIELD.

(Visited July 22, 1896.)

This town has no almshouse, and its poor are boarded in a private family, which is regarded as a substitute for the almshouse. \$2.50 a week is paid for such cases as are sent here. They are lodged in an old frame building, which is dilapidated and cheerless. The furniture, mostly town property, is old and poor. The inmates, however, seem contented, and probably are well supplied with food. Several cases are boarded in other families at a lower rate. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged.

SHELBURNE.

(Visited July 3, 1896.)

This town has no almshouse, and supports one feeble-minded man at an expense of \$2.50 per week, besides clothing. He apparently receives good and sufficient food, but the condition of his room and bedding is one of dirt and disorder.

SHERBORN.

(Visited June 11, 1896.)

This almshouse, which, in its old and dilapidated condition, has been so long a subject of criticism, is about to be replaced by a new one. Plans for this have been submitted to the Board and heartily approved. While it is to be regretted that a little larger sum could not be appropriated, so as to insure more ample accommodations, yet the town is to be congratulated that, upon the completion of the building, it will have one of the best arranged almshouses in the State. There will be provision for the complete separation of the sexes, and, if necessary, of the sane from the insane. For ease of administration and economy of space, it will be a model building.

The number of inmates now supported by the town is four, including one insane and one feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive \$475.

SHREWSBURY.

(Visited September 2, 1896.)

This almshouse, as reported previously, is too old and dilapidated for its present use, and should either have extensive repairs or be replaced by a new building. The general condition is as good as could be expected under the circumstances. The old barn has been replaced by a new one.

There are four inmates, one of whom is feeble-minded and one epileptic. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

SHUTESBURY.

(Visited August 25, 1896.)

This almshouse is like an ordinary country farmhouse. It appears to be very well managed, and is kept in a clean and orderly condition. There is need of a bath-room with hot and cold water. The farm is quite productive, and supplies the house with good and suitable food.

The inmates are five in number, of whom one is insane, four are feeble-minded, and two epileptic. The salary of the warden and matron is \$225. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

SOMERSET.

(Visited July 10, 1896.)

No improvement has been made in this almshouse. It is still much in need of repair, and is cheerless and unattractive without

and within, and very cold in winter. Greater attention should be paid to good housekeeping, the lack of which is very apparent. A bath-room is needed. There is no provision for separation of the sexes.

There are seven inmates, three of whom are insane and one is feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

SOMERVILLE.

(Visited August 15, 1896.)

Two of the insane of this city are provided for at the homes of relatives, one in East Taunton and one in Maine. Both have satisfactory care.

SOUTHBOROUGH.

(Visited August 29, 1896.)

This town has no almshouse, and its poor are supported in private families. There is at present but one, a feeble-minded man, who has a good home, and receives proper care and attention.

SOUTHBRIDGE.

(Visited September 16, 1896.)

No changes have been made at this almshouse since the last report. The general management would not appear to be of the best, the house not being in that clean and orderly condition which is desirable. The bath-tub placed in a remote room, and never used, should be changed and properly fitted, and regular bathing enforced. More attention should be paid to the condition of the water-closets, which were found neglected. A more wholesome and nutritious diet should be provided. There is provision for separation of the sexes, but not of the sane from the insane.

There are fifteen inmates, four of whom are insane and one feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$600.

SOUTH HADLEY.

(Visited November 3, 1896.)

This almshouse was found in good order, well cared for, clean and tidy. A bath-room is much needed and should be immediately supplied. There is no provision for separation of the sexes. The custom of providing for tramps in the almshouse proper, as practised here, should be abandoned, and such persons placed in some remote building.

There are nine inmates, one of whom has epilepsy. They evidently receive good care. The warden and matron are paid \$400 a year. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

SOUTHWICK.

(Visited June 25, 1896.)

This town has no almshouse, and the one charge of the town, an aged feeble-minded woman, is boarded in a private family, where she receives proper care and attention.

SPENCER.

(Visited September 14, 1896.)

This almshouse is a wooden building of two stories and two wings, pleasantly situated, in good condition, and under efficient management. Necessary repairs are made from time to time as occasion demands. There is no provision for separation of the sexes.

There are nine inmates, four of whom are insane and one has epilepsy. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$500 and the aid of two employés. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

SPRINGFIELD.

(Visited November 4, 1896.)

This almshouse is one of the best in the State. It is fitted throughout with every requirement for good administration and the care of its inmates. There is complete separation of the sexes, and the insane are well provided for in a building constructed specially for their use. All the inmates have the advantage of regular medical inspection, and the insane are provided with special attendants. The management is excellent.

There are one hundred and eighty-two inmates, including ten children. Eighty are insane, two feeble-minded, and nine have epilepsy. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$1,000. The Overseers report that no changes are contemplated at present.

STERLING.

(Visited September 22, 1896.)

This almshouse is well managed, and kept in a clean and orderly condition, but it lacks some appliances, the most important of which is a bath-room, of which there is urgent need. There is no separation of the sexes, and a structural provision for this purpose

should be made. The farm is quite productive, yielding \$1,300 for the town in the past year.

There are eight inmates, three of whom are insane and two feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$564. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

STONEHAM.

(Visited January 27, 1896.)

This almshouse is a wooden structure of two stories with two wings, and is pleasantly situated. It is under good management, and is kept in a clean and orderly condition. It is provided with steam heat and a sufficient number of properly equipped bathrooms and closets. A number of inmates sleep in the attic dormitories, and better means for escape in case of fire should be provided for them. There is a complete separation of the sexes, but none of the sane from the insane.

There are ten inmates, two of whom are feeble-minded and one is epileptic. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$500. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

STOUGHTON.

(Visited March 13, 1896.)

This old almshouse is still badly out of repair, and so ill adapted to its present use that it should be abandoned. It lacks a bathroom and fire escapes. In general it is kept in a clean and orderly condition, but a little more attention to details is desirable. The inmates are made as comfortable as the place will permit. There is no provision for separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are eight inmates, including one child. Two are insane and one idiotic. The warden and matron receive \$500 a year. The Overseers report, July 11, that no change has been made.

STOW.

(Visited July 7, 1896.)

This almshouse, although it is very old, is kept in fairly good repair, and the management is very efficient. The house is clean and orderly throughout, and the inmates receive very satisfactory care. Proper facilities for bathing should be added.

The inmates are five in number, all women. There are no insane. The warden and matron receive \$300 per year, besides

having the assistance of one man the entire year, and of another a portion of the year, for farm work. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

STURBRIDGE.

(Visited September 16, 1896.)

This almshouse, originally built for a tavern, is very old and dilapidated and very cold in winter. It should either be repaired, or replaced by a new building. It is kept in a clean and orderly condition, but its appearance would be much improved by new paper and paint. A bath-room is an urgent need. There is no provision for separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

There are nine inmates, one a woman with an illegitimate child. One man is insane, and one man and two women are feeble-minded. Two of the inmates are boarders.

SUDBURY.

(Visited July 7, 1896.)

There has been no change at this almshouse since the last report, and it continues to be much in need of repairs. It is old and poorly arranged, not providing for any separation of the sexes. A bath-room should be fitted up and something done to make the place more comfortable and attractive.

There are six inmates, one of whom is insane and four are feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive \$375. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report acknowledged by Overseers of the Poor.

SUTTON.

(Visited July 20, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated, but is too small for the demands made upon it, and it is much overcrowded. An additional wing should be built, which would give a proper separation of the sexes and lead to a much better classification than now exists, the present condition in this respect being very objectionable. Too little money appears to be allowed by the town for the support of the almshouse inmates. More help should be allowed the warden and matron both for in-door and out-door work.

The inmates are seventeen in number, many of whom are defective mentally, and require much care at times. There are six

insane, seven feeble-minded, and one epileptic, among them. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$600. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

SWANSEA.

(Visited July 10, 1896.)

This almshouse, although it lacks a much needed bath-room and other conveniences, is well managed and provides satisfactorily for its inmates.

There are four inmates, all mentally defective, two being insane and two feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive \$375.

TAUNTON.

(Visited September 2, 1896.)

This almshouse presents an attractive appearance, but is poorly arranged for its present use. Its general appearance is disorderly but fairly clean. There are a large number of infirm inmates, many being confined to their beds. The large attics used as dormitories are an objectionable feature in their present condition. There is provision for separation of the sexes, but none for separation of the sane from the insane.

There are sixty-one inmates, including six children. Four are insane and two feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$900. The Overseers of the Poor acknowledge receipt of abstract of visitor's report, and express themselves as fully alive to the situation, and the necessity for improvements.

TEMPLETON.

(Visited August 27, 1896.)

There have been no repairs at this almshouse since the last report. The equipment is poor, and the furnace does not heat it thoroughly. There is no supply of water for the bath-tub. Tramps are accommodated in the portion of the house devoted to men. General repairs, both exterior and interior, are needed. The management is as good as the many structural inconveniences permit. Separation of the sexes by night is secured, but no special provision is made for the insane.

There are seven inmates, of whom two women are insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$750. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

TEWKSBURY.

(Visited June 22, 1896.)

This almshouse is found in good order and under good management. The rooms are pleasant, the construction modern, and the inmates are provided with a comfortable home. Tramps are lodged in the basement, an arrangement which is objectionable. Complete separation of the sexes is made except at meals. Sane and insane are not separated.

There are five inmates. Two men and one woman are insane, and one woman is feeble-minded. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$450. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

TOLLAND.

(Visited June 25, 1896.)

The poor of this town are boarded in private families. Among them, an idiotic woman is boarded with her father at \$1.25 per week, and is well cared for.

TOPSFIELD.

(Visited July 31, 1896.)

The outside of the buildings has been painted and blinds put on the house, and there has also been some renovation of the interior. Aside from these repairs no changes have been made since the last report. A bath-room is needed. There is no separation of the sexes and no separate provision is made for the insane.

The inmates are five in number, all sane; one is a child. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$350. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

TOWNSEND.

(Visited June 25, 1896.)

Although entirely lacking in modern conveniences, this almshouse furnishes a comfortable home for its inmates, and the place is under good management. New floors have been laid since the last visit, but no other repairs have been made, although it is stated that improvements in the drainage are contemplated. The sexes, and the sane and insane, associate.

The inmates are eight in number. One man and five women are insane, one woman is feeble-minded and epileptic. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$450. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

TRURO.

As this town has no poor, the almshouse has been closed.

TYNGSBOROUGH.

(Visited May 1, 1896.)

This almshouse is in an extreme state of dilapidation, open to the weather, and wholly unfit for habitation. The interior is clean but disorderly. Most of the rooms are used for storage of farm products. The farm is productive and forms the basis of a business arrangement for the town. The niggardly economy on the part of the town gives the warden and matron but little encouragement in their work, but the place is reasonably well managed in the face of many obstacles.

There is but one inmate, a feeble-minded man. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

TYRINGHAM.

(Visited July 23, 1896.)

The poor of this town are supported in private families. Among them are a feeble-minded woman and a feeble-minded girl, both well cared for, the former at \$2 a week and the latter at \$90 for the year. The precaution has been taken to put the girl in a retired country place.

UPTON.

(Visited July 28, 1896.)

This almshouse, built of wood, is new, but poorly arranged. It provides for no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane. There are good bathing facilities, and the house is well heated by a furnace. The sanitary arrangements are good, and the interior is clean and homelike.

There are four inmates, none of whom are insane. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

UXBRIDGE.

(Visited July 21, 1896.)

This place is in ordinary repair, but under poor management. There are no bathing facilities and the house is heated by stoves. By intelligent management the structural provisions might permit of good separation of the sexes at night, but at present this is not attempted.

There are eleven inmates, including one child. One woman is insane, and one man and one woman idiotic. Combined salary of warden and matron, \$300. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WAKEFIELD.

(Visited January 24, 1896.)

This almshouse has received some needed repairs within the past year. Steam heat has been introduced, and there are good bathing facilities, but some of the sanitary conditions are faulty. The management is good, and special attention is paid to the farm, which yields a good income. The sexes are not separated or the sane from the insane.

There are nine inmates, among whom are a brother and sister, and an illegitimate child of the latter, all feeble-minded. The salary paid is \$650. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WALES.

(Visited May 20, 1896.)

This town supports most of its poor who are not in State Hospitals in one family, at a weekly rate of \$2 for each. There are three aged insane women so cared for who have had hospital treatment. Better care could doubtless be secured at a higher rate.

WALPOLE.

(Visited September 11, 1896.)

This almshouse is past repair, but is kept as homelike as the condition of the building will permit. There is no bath-room, the house is heated by stoves, and the sanitary conditions are faulty. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are three inmates, of whom two are idiotic. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$400. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WALTHAM.

(Visited January 12, 1896.)

This comparatively new almshouse is well arranged, and provides good separation of the sexes and partial separation of the sane from the insane. It is supplied with all modern appliances, and is well kept.

The number of inmates is thirty-seven, of whom eighteen are insane, two idiotic, and two epileptic. An insane woman who

has had hospital treatment receives \$100 from the city, with which, together with her earnings, she is able to maintain herself. The combined salary of warden and matron is \$900. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WARE.

(Visited May 18, 1896.)

This almshouse is old, out of repair, lacks bathing facilities, and is heated by stoves. The sexes are not separated, nor is any provision made to separate the sane from the insane. The house is kept in good order, and the inmates are well cared for.

There are eight inmates, all sane. An idiotic man is boarded by the town in a private family, and is well cared for. The warden's salary is \$420. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WAREHAM.

(Visited October 19, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated and in good repair, but lacks bathing facilities and is heated by stoves. There is partial separation of the sexes, but none of the sane from the insane.

There are eight inmates, of whom two are idiotic and one epileptic. The warden's salary is \$250. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WARREN.

(Visited May 20, 1896.)

This almshouse is in good repair and is made homelike. It is steam heated, but lacks a good bath-room. The sexes are not separated, and the insane associate with the sane. The barns are in bad condition.

There are eleven inmates, of whom two are idiotic, one of the latter a child. The warden's salary is \$600. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WARWICK.

(Visited June 4, 1896.)

This almshouse, pleasantly situated, and in fair repair outside, is in a dilapidated condition within and poorly furnished. A part of it is in a disorderly condition. There is a lack of bathing facilities and other modern appliances.

There are three inmates, of whom one is insane and epileptic. The warden's salary is \$325. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WATERTOWN.

(Visited January 28, 1896.)

This almshouse has a pleasing exterior, but the interior shows cheapness of construction and is not kept in the best of order. It is well supplied with bath-rooms, is heated by steam, and has other modern appliances. There is good structural provision for separation of the sexes, but none for the separation of the sane from the insane.

There are ten inmates, of whom two are insane and one is epileptic. The warden's salary is \$500. The Overseers of the Poor acknowledged receipt of abstract of visitor's report, and stated that the condition of the almshouse was entirely satisfactory to themselves.

WAYLAND.

(Visited August 14, 1896.)

This almshouse has been built but a few years, and was constructed without any provision for separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane. There is a bath-tub, but it is not supplied with hot or cold water. The house is neat and clean, but the bedding is poor. The water-closets are badly situated and poorly ventilated.

There are four inmates, of whom one is insane. The warden's salary is \$350. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WEBSTER.

(Visited September 15, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated and kept in fair repair, but is lacking in good bathing facilities and a method of general heating. It is kept neat and clean, but sufficient help is not provided. There is no provision for separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are seventeen inmates, of whom two are insane and one is idiotic. The warden's salary is \$600. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WELLESLEY.

(Visited January 29, 1896.)

This almshouse has a pleasant outside appearance, but is not well adapted to its present use. There are bathing facilities and the house is well heated by a furnace. There is no provision made for separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

Of the eleven inmates, two belong to Needham. Three of the inmates are insane, and one is idiotic. There is one child, with its mother. The warden receives \$550. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WENDELL.

(Visited August 26, 1896.)

This almshouse, which is a large, old-fashioned farmhouse, has had no change since last year, and is fairly clean and orderly. Two insane persons were removed to one of the lunatic hospitals at the request of this Board. The remaining inmates receive indifferent care, and a more efficient management is desirable. A different provision should be made for tramps, who are now lodged in the house. Complaint is made of an insufficient water supply. The location of the well is objectionable, as it is in a position to receive drainage from unwholesome sources.

There are two inmates, both old men, one of whom is insane. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$300 a year.

WESTBOROUGH.

(Visited May 26, 1896.)

This almshouse is very pleasantly situated, and appears to be efficiently managed. It is heated by steam, and the present objectionable water-closets are soon to be replaced by modern and approved ones. There is provision for separation of the sexes, but none for separation of the sane from the insane. The rooms are comfortably furnished, and the food is good and abundant.

There are fifteen inmates, of whom five are feeble-minded and two have epilepsy. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$500. The Overseers of the Poor report, June 24, that the proposed repairs and improvements have been made.

WEST BOYLSTON.

(Visited May 18, 1896.)

This almshouse is pleasantly situated, and remains in the same satisfactory condition as at the time of the last report. It is kept

clean and orderly ; and although it is lacking in some points, the few inmates who are sent here receive good care. A bath-room is needed, and a different method of disposing of tramps should be provided, and is said to be under consideration. The farm is quite productive, and, chiefly from its dairy, yielded the town \$1,200 last year.

There is at this time but one inmate, a feeble-minded woman. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$500 per year. The Overseers report, under date of July 4, that no changes have been made.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

(Visited June 23, 1896.)

This almshouse, of comparatively recent construction, is pleasantly situated, and in general appearance shows an improvement since the last inspection. It is heated by steam, has good sanitary appliances, is clean and orderly, and the inmates appear to receive good care. Separation of the sexes is provided for, but none of the sane from the insane.

There are seven inmates, two of whom are insane and two feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$375. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

(Visited May 20, 1896.)

This almshouse, a comparatively new one, is constructed like an ordinary dwelling, and lacks some necessary appliances. A bath-room is especially needed, and bathing should be enforced. The house appears to be efficiently managed, and is kept in a clean and orderly condition. There is complete separation of the sexes at meals but not at other times.

There are five inmates, one of whom is insane. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$425. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WESTFIELD.

(Visited May 13, 1896.)

This almshouse is very well situated, and in many respects affords good accommodations for its inmates. The place is in a clean and orderly condition, and the management is efficient and satisfactory. Provision for separation of the sexes is made, but none for the separation of the sane from the insane. The detached brick building in the rear is an objectionable feature, and the in-

mates who now occupy it should be provided with other and better accommodations.

There are twenty-seven inmates, two of whom are insane, four feeble-minded, and one has epilepsy. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$700, and have served here nearly fifteen years. The Overseers report that some of the improvements suggested are under consideration.

WESTFORD.

(Visited June 24, 1896.)

This almshouse is a brick structure of two stories, with one wing. It presents a good appearance upon the exterior and is kept in a clean and orderly condition within. It lacks a bath-room, and suitable fire escapes. The inmates apparently receive kind care and treatment and are furnished with a plentiful supply of food of good quality.

There are eight inmates, two of whom are insane. Among the inmates are three old soldiers, who pay the town for their board. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$450. The Overseers report, July 24, that no changes have been made.

WEST NEWBURY.

(Visited September 25, 1896.)

There has been no change at this almshouse during the year. The construction is that of an ordinary dwelling house, and it would be improved by furnace heat and a bath-room, the latter being much needed. Bathing should be regular and should be enforced. The management is satisfactory.

There are four inmates, one of whom is insane. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$325. The Overseers of the Poor report, October 7, that no changes have been made.

WESTON.

(Visited August 14, 1896.)

This almshouse was found in bad condition. Nothing has been done in the way of repairs, and little or no interest is shown in management, the interior being disorderly and dirty. Repairs and improvements are much needed, including a bath-room, better drainage, and a new water supply. The farm is productive and yields a large revenue to the town. Additional help is needed in the house.

There are three inmates, one of whom is feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive \$450 a year. The Overseers of the Poor report, October 6, that they intend to make needed repairs at an early date.

WESTPORT.

(Visited October 5, 1896.)

This almshouse is an old building, and arrangements are being made to improve its condition. Steam heat is to be added and also suitable bathing facilities, which are much needed. Additional help in the house would greatly assist in maintaining the proper order and cleanliness, many of the inmates being demented and untidy, and requiring much time and attention.

There are nine inmates, including one child: five of them are insane and three feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive \$450 per year. The Overseers of the Poor report, November 2, that they propose making some changes.

WEYMOUTH.

(Visited February 12, 1896.)

This almshouse is well situated, but is entirely too small for its present use, and lacks some structural provisions which are important in a house caring for so many inmates. At present it is much overcrowded. The separation of the sexes should be made complete at all times, to avoid such unfortunate results as have already followed from the present arrangement. There is no separation of the sane from the insane. The general management is as good as could be expected under the existing conditions.

There are thirty-six inmates, including two children. Five are insane and five feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$850 per year. Overseers of the Poor acknowledge receipt of visitor's report.

WILBRAHAM.

(Visited May 22, 1896.)

This town fully supports but one person, — an aged insane woman, who lives at her old home under peculiar and unsuitable conditions, she being cared for by neighbors and an old man who lives with her.

WILLIAMSBURG.

(Visited August 6, 1896.)

This town has no almshouse, and supports its one pauper in an excellent family, where she receives every necessary care and attention.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

(Visited June 30, 1896.)

The buildings used for an almshouse here are two, — the main dwelling occupied by the warden's family, and a second occupied by inmates. The conditions upon which this place is managed are peculiar, the warden renting the farm from the town for \$100 per year and receiving \$2 per week for each inmate. The warden also has a blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop. There are no bathing facilities in the inmates' part, and whatever water is used by them has to be carried in pails. The condition of the buildings and their surroundings is not creditable.

There are five inmates, one being feeble-minded.

WILMINGTON.

(Visited June 16, 1896.)

This almshouse is kept in a clean and orderly condition, but a poor economy is manifested in an unwillingness to expend money for repairs or improvements. The only money allowed for repairs is derived from the sale of eggs produced on the place. There is no bath-room, and no provision for the separation of the sexes.

There are but two inmates, one being feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive \$375. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

WINCHENDON.

(Visited May 29, 1896.)

This almshouse is in good state of repair except in regard to windows, which should be replaced by new ones. The house is kept clean and orderly, and is provided with steam heat, and a bath-room which is not sufficiently used. There is no provision for separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are nine inmates, two of whom are insane and one is feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$800. The Overseers of the Poor report, June 25, their willingness to make needed changes.

WOBURN.

(Visited February 3, 1896.)

As usual, this almshouse was found clean and in good order. The water-closets should be improved. The inmates being largely men addicted to intemperance, five of them held under workhouse sentences, more rigid discipline is enforced than is usually necessary in almshouses. Parts of the basement are not suitable for occupancy, though needed for use. Separation of the sexes is very imperfect; for the insane there is no provision. Little useful labor is furnished by the inmates.

There are thirty-four inmates, one of whom is insane, and four are idiotic, one of the latter being also epileptic. A veteran warden is in charge, at a salary of \$650. The Overseers acknowledge receipt of visitor's report, and state their desire to improve the present unsatisfactory condition which permits a mingling of pauper and criminal elements.

WORCESTER.

(Visited October 28, 1896.)

This large almshouse, among the best in the State, is well equipped for its purpose, and maintains a separate department for the care of its insane, of modern and improved construction; it provides also for the complete separation of the sexes. The efficient management is shown in the order and scrupulous cleanliness found in every department. Regular medical inspection is provided, and paid help, to the number of thirty, are employed, insuring all needed attention to the inmates.

There are one hundred and eighty-one inmates, including six children, of whom eighty-four are insane, four feeble-minded, and three epileptic. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$2,000.

WORTHINGTON.

(Visited August 6, 1896.)

This town supports two people in private families,—an insane woman boarding with a relative who receives \$100 a year for her care, and a feeble-minded girl, for whom \$2 a week is paid. Both receive satisfactory care and attention.

WRENTHAM.

(Visited March 27, 1896.)

A number of improvements have been made at this almshouse since the last report. Steam heat, a bath-room, a new windmill affording an excellent water supply, and an improved condition of the cellar, are among them. The management is not efficient, as shown in the dirty and disorderly condition of the house. Additional help should be furnished.

There are eleven inmates, including three children; two of them are insane and two feeble-minded. The warden and matron receive a salary of \$300 per year. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

YARMOUTH.

(Visited October 22, 1896.)

This is an old almshouse, in fair repair, well kept, and home-like. There are no bathing facilities, and the house is heated by stoves. There is no separation of the sexes or of the sane from the insane.

There are eight inmates, among whom are six idiotic persons, and a girl, three years of age, the daughter of one of the idiots. The place is in charge of a matron who has served here many years, and receives \$300 salary. Receipt of abstract of visitor's report not acknowledged.

REPORT OF SPECIAL VISITOR.

I hereby submit a report of my investigation into the condition of the insane and feeble-minded in the care of the cities and towns of this State. This work, which was begun March 1, includes visits to 1,547 cases, distributed among 244 cities and towns, as shown by Tables 1 and 2.

Although having organized institutions for the insane, the city of Boston has 93 defective cases in almshouse care, as shown by Table 3, and 80 of these are in association with the general population of their respective almshouses. These cases are in general well cared for and are either under medical management or subject to frequent medical visitation. The cases at the Marcella Street Home attend the schools with the other children. Those boarded out from this institution are in country homes, are generally well situated, and are visited regularly and frequently by the Superintendent of the Home and by a visitor from the Institutions Department of the city.

In 995 cases in cities and towns where no separate departments for the insane are maintained at the almshouses, individual case histories have been written. The previous history of many of these cases it has been impossible to obtain, but the prominent points in such information as was obtainable are set forth in Table 4.

Of the 595 insane cases included in this table, 292 have had hospital treatment; and it will be observed that 250 of these have been removed from the hospitals by the Overseers of the Poor. The cost to the towns of maintaining patients at the State hospitals is \$3.25 per week, while the average weekly cost of maintenance of almshouse inmates for last year was \$2.46 per capita. This difference of \$0.79 in per capita support has been the stimulus for the removal of most of these cases from hospital treatment to the inferior care of the almshouses. As a rule, the provision made for these cases is sufficient to insure reasonable care. They are fed, lodged, and clothed with general sufficiency, but medical supervision is practically entirely lacking, and in many of the cases emergencies may be expected that medical custody would anticipate, and either avert or properly provide for. There is a general failure to supply for these cases the discipline in regular habits that is regarded as so valuable at the asylums for the chronic insane, and while 562 of the cases visited are found able to work, the work which they actually perform is in many cases very insignificant; and in many of the cases of women it amounts only to making a bed daily or the occasional sweeping of a room. But few of the class under consideration can be expected to be competent to carry on any kind of work independently, and the resources of the almshouses do not permit of the employment of sufficient attendants to supervise the performance of organized occupation.

It will be noticed by reference to Table 2 that seven cities beside Boston maintain separate departments for their insane in connection with their almshouses; 459 insane and feeble-minded persons were found so provided for. A better organization is maintained in this separate provision than is reached in the ordinary almshouse, and the mentally defective are under better discipline, and in general are better cared for, than they are in the cities and towns where no organized departments for the insane are maintained. These institutions have an organization inferior to State institutions; only a few persons are employed, and in but few of them is there any systematic employment of the inmates.

It has been gratifying to observe the evidences of improvement in the methods of caring for the insane. In many almshouses there are still to be found strong cages that were formerly used

for the close confinement of insane inmates. These have almost wholly gone into disuse, and but a small number of cases are subject to restraint or confinement. The latter number 51 altogether, as shown by Table 4. In but few of these is mechanical restraint resorted to, and in most cases where seclusion is required it is resorted to only in emergencies and employed for but short periods.

Illustrating what may be accomplished under intelligent management, I may cite the case of an insane man who was removed by the Overseers of the Poor from a State hospital to the town almshouse, where he had been kept for many years in apartments specially provided for his custody, and from which he was never allowed to go. Under a change of wardens, this man was in a few weeks enjoying the usual liberties of the almshouse premises, and, at his own solicitation, he was made a regular and intelligent worker on the farm.

In several cases where defective persons have been found improperly cared for, committals to State hospitals have been required, and the disposition of other cases is still pending.

Respectfully submitted,

LOWELL F. WENTWORTH.

TABLE I. — *Number of Cases Visited, with Residence, Situation and Classification, in Cities and Towns having no Separate Provision for Insane.*

TOWNS.	IN ALMSHOUSES.				IN FAMILIES.				Total.
	INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Abington,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Acton,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Adams,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Agawam,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Amesbury,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Amherst,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Andover,	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
Arlington,	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Ashburnham,	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Ashby,	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Ashland,	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	5
Athol,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE I. — *Continued.*

TOWNS.	IN ALMSHOUSES.				IN FAMILIES.				Total.
	INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Chicopee, . . .	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Clinton, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cohasset, . . .	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
Conway, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cummington, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Dalton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dana, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dartmouth, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dedham, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deerfield, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dennis, . . .	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Douglas, . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
Dracut, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dudley, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Duxbury, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
East Bridgewater, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Eastham, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Easthampton, . . .	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Easton, . . .	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Edgartown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Egremont, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Enfield, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Essex, . . .	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	7
Fairhaven, . . .	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Fall River, . . .	1	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	12
Falmouth, . . .	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Fitchburg, . . .	10	11	4	1	-	-	-	-	26
Framingham, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Franklin, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Freetown, . . .	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	5
Gardner, . . .	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Georgetown, . . .	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Gloucester, . . .	5	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	14
Grafton, . . .	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	4

TABLE I. — *Continued.*

TOWNS.	IN ALMSHOUSES.				IN FAMILIES.				Total.
	INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE		INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Granby,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Granville, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Great Barrington, . .	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	5
Greenfield,	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Greenwich,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Groton,	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
Groveland,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hanover,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hanson,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hardwick,	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Harvard,	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Harwich,	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4
Haverhill,	9	7	9	4	-	-	-	-	29
Hingham,	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	5
Holbrook,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Holden,	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Holliston,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Holyoke,	11	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	32
Hopedale,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hopkinton,	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
Hubbardston,	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Hudson,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ipswich,	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	8
Kingston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lancaster,	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	5
Lee,	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	6
Leicester,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Lenox,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Leominster,	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
Littleton,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ludlow,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lunenburg,	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
Malden,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mansfield,	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3

TABLE I. — *Continued.*

TOWNS.	IN ALMSHOUSES.				IN FAMILIES.				Total.
	INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Marblehead, . . .	2	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	9
Marion, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Marlborough,. . .	7	3	4	2	-	-	1	-	17
Mattapoisett, . . .	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Maynard, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Medford, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Medway, . . .	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
Merrimac, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Methuen, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Middleborough, . . .	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	7
Milford, . . .	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Millbury, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Milton, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
Monson, . . .	3	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	8
Montague, . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Monterey, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nantucket, . . .	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	8
Natick, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
New Ashford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
New Bedford, . . .	10	11	4	5	-	-	-	-	30
New Marlborough, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
New Salem, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Newbury, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Newburyport, . . .	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	11
Newton, . . .	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	7
North Adams, . . .	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	7
North Andover, . . .	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5
North Attleborough, . . .	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
North Brookfield, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
North Reading, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Northampton, . . .	2	13	2	1	-	-	-	-	18
Northborough, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northfield, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Norton, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Norwell, . . .	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4

TABLE I. — *Continued.*

TOWNS.	IN ALMSHOUSES.				IN FAMILIES.				Total.
	INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Oakham,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Orange,	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
Oxford,	-	1	4	2	-	1	-	-	8
Palmer,	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
Paxton,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Peabody,	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	8
Pembroke,	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pepperell,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peru,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Petersham,	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Phillipston,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pittsfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Plymouth,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Provincetown,	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	4
Quincy,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Randolph,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Raynham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Reading,	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rehoboth,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rochester,	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
Rockland,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rockport,	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
Rowley,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Sandisfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sandwich,	6	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	14
Saugus,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Savoy,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Seekonk,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sheffield,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Shelburne,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sharborn,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Shrewsbury,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Shutesbury,	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	5
Somerset,	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Somerville,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

TABLE I. — *Continued.*

TOWNS.	IN ALMSHOUSES.				IN FAMILIES.				Total.
	INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Southborough, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Southbridge, . . .	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Southwick, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Spencer, . . .	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Sterling, . . .	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Stoneham, . . .	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
Stoughton, . . .	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Stow, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sturbridge, . . .	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
Sudbury, . . .	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	5
Sutton, . . .	2	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	13
Swansey, . . .	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Taunton, . . .	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	8
Templeton, . . .	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tewksbury, . . .	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Tolland, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Townsend, . . .	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
Tyngsborough, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tyringham, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Uxbridge, . . .	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Wakefield, . . .	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Wales, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Walpole, . . .	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Waltham, . . .	3	9	1	1	-	1	-	-	20
Ware, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wareham, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Warren, . . .	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	4
Warwick, . . .	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Watertown, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Wayland, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Webster, . . .	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Wellesley, . . .	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Wendell, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
West Boylston, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
West Bridgewater, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

TABLE I. — *Concluded.*

TOWNS.	IN ALMSHOUSES.				IN FAMILIES.				Total.
	INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
West Brookfield, . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
West Newbury, . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Westborough, . .	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5
Westfield, . . .	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	7
Westford, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Westminster, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Westport, . . .	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	7
Weymouth, . . .	4	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	11
Wilbraham, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Williamsburg, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Williamstown, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wilmington, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Winchendon, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Woburn, . . .	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
Worthington, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Wrentham, . . .	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	7
Yarmouth, . . .	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	6
Total, . . .	246	307	179	170	10	32	23	28	995

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

Barnstable, . . .	10	9	10	21	-	-	1	1	52
Berkshire, . . .	4	3	2	3	3	7	5	14	41
Bristol, . . .	24	34	18	20	-	-	1	1	98
Dukes, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Essex, . . .	47	33	32	23	-	5	1	1	142
Franklin, . . .	6	12	5	4	-	2	3	1	33
Hampden, . . .	25	35	4	5	1	5	2	3	80
Hampshire, . . .	4	19	3	2	-	4	3	4	39
Middlesex, . . .	46	63	34	32	1	1	2	1	180
Nantucket, . . .	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	8
Norfolk, . . .	11	20	16	10	1	-	2	-	60
Plymouth, . . .	14	24	10	13	1	1	1	1	65
Suffolk, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester, . . .	52	54	44	34	3	7	2	-	196
Total, . . .	246	307	179	170	10	32	23	28	995

TABLE II. — *Insane, Idiots and Imbeciles in Cities which maintain Separate Departments for the Insane.*

TOWNS.	IN ALMSHOUSES.				IN FAMILIES.				Total.
	INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Boston,	15	35	21	9	-	-	3	5	93
Lawrence,	18	44	1	1	-	-	-	-	64
Lowell,	30	68	1	3	-	-	-	-	102
Lynn,	17	2	5	5	-	-	-	-	29
Pittsfield,	12	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	24
Salem,	21	31	8	7	-	-	-	-	67
Springfield,	34	42	2	4	-	-	-	-	82
Worcester,	34	50	5	2	-	-	-	-	91
Total,	181	278	47	33	-	-	3	5	552

TABLE III. — *Insane, Idiots and Imbeciles maintained by Almshouses in Boston.*

	IN ALMSHOUSES.				IN FAMILIES.				Total.
	INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Long Island Almshouse,	11	21	9	3	-	-	-	-	44
Charlestown Almshouse,	4	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	20
Marcella Street Home, .	-	-	11	5	-	-	3	5	29
Total,	15	35	21	9	-	-	3	5	33

TABLE IV.— *Table showing Situation, Classification and Condition of Insane, Idiots and Imbeciles in Cities and Towns which maintain no Separate Departments for Insane.*

	INSANE.		IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
In almshouses,	246	307	179	168	900	
In private families,	10	32	23	30	95	
American born,	96	106	186	187	575	
Foreign born,	57	129	12	7	205	
Duration of disease, {	Less than 1 year,	6	7	-	-	13
	From 1 to 5 years,	72	68	-	-	140
	More than 5 years,	169	266	-	-	435
Disease congenital,	-	-	153	168	321	
Disease acquired,	-	-	41	33	74	
Heredity traced or probable,	44	56	80	92	272	
Have had hospital treatment,	130	162	10	9	311	
Removed from hospitals by Overseers of Poor,	112	138	7	9	266	
Been in schools or reformatory institutions,	-	-	17	16	33	
<i>Present Condition.</i>						
Able to work,	139	185	122	116	562	
Epileptic,	12	20	26	17	75	
Paralytic,	16	18	7	9	50	
Violent or noisy,	29	82	23	24	158	
Of uncleanly habits,	49	49	57	42	197	
Requiring restraint or seclusion,	13	26	9	3	51	
Properly cared for,	218	306	166	160	850	
Improperly cared for,	38	33	36	38	145	
A. Air space at night less than 500 cubic feet,	28	24	27	26	105	
B. Bedding and clothing unsuitable or unclean,	20	13	21	14	68	
C. Food unsuitable or improperly served,	4	6	6	7	22	

RELIEF OF SMALL TOWNS IN THE SUPPORT OF THEIR INSANE.

Under the Act of 1892, providing that towns having a taxable valuation of less than \$500,000 may be partly or wholly reimbursed for the support of their insane in the State Hospitals, forty-seven towns, viz.: Becket, Berlin, Bernardston, Boxborough, Charlemont, Chesterfield, Cummington, Erving, Florida, Granby, Granville, Greenwich, Halifax, Hampden, Heath, Holland, Leverett, Leyden, Mashpee, Middlefield, Monroe, Monterey, Montgomery, New Salem, Pelham, Peru, Phillipston, Plainfield, Prescott, Richmond, Rowe, Sandisfield, Savoy, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Tolland, Truro, Tyngsborough, Tyringham, Wales, Warwick, Washington, Wendell, Westhampton, Whately, Windsor, and Worthington, are now receiving relief in this way. The law leaves it to the Governor and Council to determine what proportion of the expense incurred shall be reimbursed; and, by their ruling, all towns having a valuation of less than \$200,000 are allowed their expenses in full, while the amount repaid for those of a higher valuation varies according to considerations both of valuation and of tax-rate. The whole sum actually paid back to the towns during the last official year was \$10,578.94, as against \$7,935.63 the previous year, \$6,552.13 two years ago, and \$4,825.75 three years ago.

THE BOARD'S FINANCES.

The following table shows the Legislative appropriations for expenses under the direction of the Board for the calendar year 1895, the expenses for the same year, the appropriations for the year 1896, and the estimates for the year 1897. The expenses for the year 1896 are not completed, and cannot now be given, but excepting in the cases of the care and maintenance of indigent and neglected children, and the support of pauper infants, they will probably not exceed the appropriations.

	Appropriations. 1895.	Expenses. 1895.	Appropriations. 1896.	Estimates. 1897.
Expenses of the Board, including travelling and other expenses of the members, and salaries and expenses in the Office of the Clerk and Auditor,	\$4,750 00	\$4,729 04	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Salaries and expenses in the Department of In-Door Poor,	47,000 00	46,434 65	40,000 00	40,000 00
Salaries and expenses in the Department of Out-Door Poor,	24,000 00	23,999 57	24,300 00	25,000 00
Salaries and expenses in the Department of Inspector of Institutions, .	10,500 00	10,285 18	12,000 00	11,000 00
Travelling and other necessary expenses of Auxiliary Visitors, . . .	1,500 00	1,357 93	1,500 00	1,500 00
Transportation of State Paupers, .	20,000 00	16,373 45	20,000 00	20,000 00
Support and relief of State Paupers in State Lunatic Hospitals and Asylums, and of State lunatic paupers boarded in families, and reimbursement of towns for paupers supported in State Lunatic Hospitals, etc.,	180,000 00	183,357 64*	190,000 00	200,000 00
Expenses attending the management of cases of settlement and bastardy, .	1,000 00	227 56	1,000 00	-
Care and maintenance of indigent and neglected children and juvenile offenders,	65,000 00	63,297 83	80,000 00	88,000 00
Education and instruction in public schools of indigent and neglected children and juvenile offenders, .	-	-	-	12,000 00
Support of State paupers in the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, and the Hospital Cottages for Children,	10,000 00	8,598 23	10,000 00	8,500 00
Support of sick State Paupers, and cases of wife-settlement, by cities and towns,	70,000 00	69,999 79	65,000 00	87,300 00
Burial of State Paupers by cities and towns,	8,000 00	7,999 70	10,000 00	10,000 00
Temporary aid for State paupers and shipwrecked seamen by cities and towns,	40,000 00	39,999 50	20,000 00	40,000 00
Support of State pauper infants, .	25,000 00	24,999 83	25,000 00	29,000 00
Expenses incurred in connection with small-pox and other diseases dangerous to the public health, . . .	5,000 00	4,999 56	8,000 00	8,000 00
	\$511,750 00	\$506,659 46	\$506,800 00	\$580,300 00

* Deficiency.

The expenses for the official year, — October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896, — were as follows : —

Expenses of Board,	\$4,601 74
Department of In-Door Poor,	36,906 13
Department of Out-Door Poor,	23,373 05
Department of Inspector of Institutions,	11,729 93
Auxiliary Visitors,	1,224 04
Transportation of State Paupers,	19,061 85
State Lunatic Hospitals, etc.,	189,053 76
Settlement and Bastardy,	991 52
Indigent and Neglected Children, etc.,	80,326 60
Support of Feeble-Minded, etc.,	8,368 19
Support of Sick State Paupers,	71,916 75
Burial of State Paupers,	7,950 88
Temporary Aid of State Paupers,	19,877 77
Support of Pauper Infants,	27,663 21
Dangerous Diseases,	3,993 70
Total,	<u>\$507,039 12</u>

DETAILS.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

Salaries :

John D. Wells, <i>Clerk of the Board</i> ,	\$2,200 00
Henry J. Jenner, <i>Assistant</i> ,	400 00
	<u>\$2,600 00</u>

Travelling expenses of members,	1,004 10
Printing,	148 98
Stationery,	241 38
Postage, telegrams, messenger service, etc.,	264 55
Publications,	160 58
Extra service and miscellaneous expenses,	182 15
Total,	<u>\$4,601 74</u>

DEPARTMENT OF IN-DOOR POOR.

Salaries :

Stephen C. Wrightington, <i>Superintendent</i> ,	\$3,200 00
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Central Division.

Joshua F. Lewis, M.D., <i>Deputy Superintendent</i> ,	1,800 00
Henry H. Fairbanks, <i>Clerk</i> ,	*1,175 00
Thomas M. Doane, <i>Transportation Officer</i> ,	1,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,	<u>\$7,175 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$7,175 00
Emma T. Cornish, <i>Transportation Officer,</i>	700 00
Emma S. Wiley, <i>Clerk,</i>	*975 00
Charles A. Colcord, <i>Settlement Clerk,</i>	1,200 00
William H. Brown, <i>Clerk,</i>	†435 48
Edward F. Morgan, <i>Clerk,</i>	*931 19
Berndt F. Heurlin, <i>Clerk,</i>	‡385 00
Patrick Glynn, <i>Messenger,</i>	\$753 34
Annette E. Barnes, <i>Clerk,</i>	600 00
Mary J. Breslin, <i>Clerk,</i>	||656 18

Division of Visitation.

Bertha W. Jacobs, <i>Deputy Superintendent,</i>	¶1,425 00
George H. Hull, <i>Visitor,</i>	1,000 00
Charles K. Morton, <i>Visitor,</i>	1,200 00
Thomas P. Bagley, <i>Visitor,</i>	1,200 00
Frederick G. Southmayd, <i>Visitor,</i>	1,200 00
G. Frederick Davis, <i>Visitor,</i>	1,000 00
Edward W. Bowker, <i>Visitor,</i>	1,000 00
William W. Foster, <i>Visitor,</i>	†666 67
David Walker, <i>Visitor,</i>	1,000 00
Nathan Coe, <i>Visitor,</i>	1,000 00
Henry L. Gardner, <i>Visitor,</i>	1,000 00
Mary S. Beale, <i>Visitor,</i>	1,000 00
E. Mabel Tyler, <i>Visitor,</i>	700 00
Lucy B. Hancock, <i>Visitor,</i>	800 00
Adelaide I. Smith, <i>Visitor,</i>	**708 06
Alice A. Page, <i>Visitor,</i>	600 00
Ellen L. Lynch, <i>Clerk,</i>	600 00
Lilla D. Baker, <i>Clerk,</i>	700 00
Annie A. McBride, <i>Clerk,</i>	700 00
Annie E. Hancock, <i>Visitor,</i>	††325 81
Katherine A. McMahon, <i>Clerk,</i>	‡37 09
Mary Agnes Perrault, <i>Visitor,</i>	††325 81
Total salaries,	\$31,999 63

Printing,	52 10
Stationery,	808 56
Postage, expressage, telegrams and telephone,	1,062 77
Publications,	263 14
Extra service and miscellaneous expenses,	320 38
Travelling and other expenses of Superintendent,	640 25

Amount carried forward, \$35,141 83

* Rate, \$1,000.

† Part of the year; rate, \$1,000.

‡ Temporary service.

§ Rate, \$800.

|| Rate, \$700.

¶ Rate, \$1,500.

** Rate, \$799.

†† Par of the year; rate, \$600.

Amount brought forward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$35,141 83
Travelling expenses :							
Joshua F. Lewis,	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,103 62	
Emma S. Wiley,	.	.	.	.	.	24 21	
William H. Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	394 37	
Edward F. Morgan,	.	.	.	.	.	242 10	
						<hr/>	1,764 30
Total Department of In-Door Poor,	.	.	.	.	.		<hr/><hr/>\$36,906 13

DEPARTMENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

Salaries:

Henry Stone, <i>Superintendent</i> ,	*\$745 97
William P. Derby, M.D., <i>Superintendent</i> ,	*1,069 44
George B. Tufts, <i>Deputy Superintendent</i> ,	1,800 00
Edwin F. Cummings, M.D., <i>Medical Visitor</i> ,	1,500 00
Sarah M. Crawford, M.D., <i>Medical Visitor</i> ,	1,500 00
Edward I. White, <i>Visitor</i> ,	1,400 00
Frederick A. Burt, <i>Visitor</i> ,	1,400 00
Willard D. Tripp, <i>Visitor</i> ,	†1,275 00
Henry D. Hawkes, <i>Visitor</i> ,	1,000 00
Benjamin W. Peck, <i>Visitor</i> ,	‡1,175 00
William J. Hinchcliffe, <i>Visitor</i> ,	1,000 00
Harry H. Pray, <i>Visitor</i> ,	1,000 00
Robina A. Morison, <i>Clerk</i> ,	\$666 66
Annie F. Merrill, <i>Clerk</i>, . . . . .	||575 00
Georgiana C. Faden, <i>Clerk</i> ,	600 00
Eleanor A. Eames, <i>Clerk</i> ,	700 00
Katherine A. Kiley, <i>Clerk</i> ,	600 00
Emma W. Kelley, <i>Clerk</i> ,	600 00
Nellie R. Bray, <i>Clerk</i> ,	¶100 00

Total salaries, \$18,807 07

Printing,	540	10
Stationery,	896	12
Postage, expressage, telegrams and telephone,	423	99
Publications,	34	25
Extra service and miscellaneous expenses,	351	80

Amount carried forward, **\$20,558 33**

* Part of the year; rate, \$2,500.

† Rate, \$1,300.

† Rate, \$1,200.

§ Part of the year; rate, \$800.

|| Rate, \$700.

¶ Temporary service.

Amount brought forward,

\$20,553 33

Visitors' travelling expenses :

Edwin F. Cummings,	\$30 00
Edward I. White,	497 00
Willard D. Tripp,	354 50
Henry D. Hawkes,	425 00
Benjamin W. Peck,	513 80
William J. Hinchcliffe,	241 69
Frederick A. Burt,	448 58
Harry H. Pray,	809 15
	2,819 72

Total Department of Out-Door Poor,

\$23,373 05

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS.

Salaries :

Charles E. Woodbury, M.D., <i>Inspector</i> ,	*\$2,937 50
Henry C. Prentiss, M.D., <i>Deputy Inspector</i> ,	1,800 00
Henry A. Purdie, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,000 00
Sarah Chapman, <i>Clerk</i> ,	800 00
Mabel E. Bacon, <i>Visitor</i> ,	†675 00
Sadie L. Powers, <i>Clerk</i> ,	600 00
Mabel L. Clark, <i>Visitor</i> ,	†60 00
Lowell F. Wentworth, M.D., <i>Visitor</i> ,	†700 00
Esther E. Elwell, <i>Clerk</i> ,	†100 00

Total salaries,

\$8,672 50

Printing,	294 11
Stationery,	106 00
Postage, expressage, telegrams and telephone,	169 22
Publications,	80 00
Miscellaneous expenses,	191 60

Travelling expenses :

Inspector,	\$510 40
Deputy Inspector,	149 73
Henry A. Purdie,	68 36
Mabel E. Bacon,	637 76
Mabel L. Clark,	103 78
Lowell F. Wentworth,	575 65
	2,045 68

Miscellaneous expenses on account of insane boarded out,

220 82

Total Department of Inspector of Institutions,

\$11,729 93

* Rate, \$3,000.

† Rate, \$700.

‡ Temporary service.

AUXILIARY VISITORS.

Travelling and other expenses,	\$1,224 04
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TRANSPORTATION OF STATE PAUPERS.

Travelling expenses of officers :

Thomas M. Doane,	\$932 95
Emma T. Cornish,	573 74
William H. Brown,	42 52
Charles E. Colcord,	94 17
Edward F. Morgan,	6 79

\$1,650 17

Foreign fares,	8,601 30
Inland fares,	4,703 26
Carriage and express,	1,310 91
Food and lodging,	810 53
Assistance and miscellaneous expenses,	1,664 50
Transportation to State Almshouse,	321 18

Total,	\$19,061 85
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STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS, ETC.

Support of State Patients :

Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	\$27,834 05
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	28,043 21
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	44,595 36
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	14,058 25
Worcester Insane Asylum,	20,003 49
Westborough Insane Hospital,	24,443 43
Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates,	12,187 24
Medfield Insane Asylum,	1,526 00

\$172,691 03

Insane boarded out,	5,783 79
Reimbursement of towns,	10,578 94

Total,	\$189,053 76
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SETTLEMENT AND BASTARDY.

Legal and other expenses,	\$991 52
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INDIGENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, ETC.

Board, clothing, etc.,	\$64,182 63
Mrs. Bean's,	3,422 89
Mrs. White's,	3,116 74

Amount carried forward,	\$70,722 26
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Amount brought forward, \$70,722 26

Travelling expenses of visitors:

Bertha W. Jacobs,	\$66 23
George H. Hull,	365 52
Charles K. Morton,	921 00
Thomas P. Bagley,	406 17
Frederick G. Southmayd,	683 08
Mary S. Beale,	571 22
Lacy B. Hancock,	583 76
Alice A. Page,	702 31
G. Frederick Davis,	640 33
Edward W. Bowker,	133 13
Adelaide I. Smith,	740 19
William W. Foster,	407 30
E. Mabel Tyler,	214 68
Ellen L. Lynch,	87 44
David Walker,	777 16
Nathan Coe,	917 27
Henry L. Gardner,	923 36
Mary Agnes Perrault,	337 37
Annie E. Hancock,	126 82
	<hr/>
	9,604 34

Total, \$80,326 60

SUPPORT OF FEEBLE-MINDED, ETC.

Custodial cases in Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded,	6,920 62
Cases in Hospital Cottages for Children,	1,447 57
	<hr/>
Total,	\$8,368 19

SUPPORT OF SICK STATE PAUPERS.

City and town bills of 1891,	\$9 86
" " " 1892,	365 65
" " " 1893,	2,599 34
" " " 1894,	4,613 14
" " " 1895,	57,002 80
" " " 1896,	7,325 96
	<hr/>
Total,	\$71,916 75

BURIAL OF STATE PAUPERS.

City and town bills of 1891,	\$7 00
" " " 1892,	162 95
" " " 1893,	287 30
" " " 1894,	398 30
" " " 1895,	4,997 28
" " " 1896,	2,098 05
	<hr/>
Total,	\$7,950 88

TEMPORARY AID OF STATE PAUPERS.

City and town bills of 1891,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$20 00
“ “ “ 1892,	.	.	.	.	.	.	45 50
“ “ “ 1893,	.	.	.	.	.	.	326 24
“ “ “ 1894,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,694 87
“ “ “ 1895,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,614 79
“ “ “ 1896,	.	.	.	.	.	.	692 09
							<hr/> \$14,393 49
Foreign fares,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,896 43
Inland fares,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,132 41
Carriage and express,	.	.	.	.	.	.	289 64
Food and lodging,	.	.	.	.	.	.	100 53
Miscellaneous,	.	.	.	.	.	.	65 27
							<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$19,877 77
							<hr/>

PAUPER INFANTS.

Board of infants,	\$22,831 59
Medicine, medical attendance, clothing, etc.,	3,139 50
Expenses of nursery,	955 78
Travel of Visitors:	
Sarah M. Crawford,	\$544 49
Edwin F. Cummings,	191 85
	<hr/>
	736 34
	<hr/>
Total,	\$27,663 21
	<hr/>

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

City and town bills of 1893,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$39 03
“ “ “ 1894,	.	.	.	.	.	.	461 77
“ “ “ 1895,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,431 90
“ “ “ 1896,	.	.	.	.	.	.	61 00
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$3,993 70</u>

The above details may be classified as follows : —

Salaries,	62,079	20
Travelling expenses,	21,656	81
Printing,	1,032	79
Stationery,	1,529	16
Other office expenses,	3,354	93
Support of State Wards,	98,592	68
Transportation,	17,411	68
Support of Insane and Feeble-Minded,	197,642	77
Support of State Out-Door Poor,	103,739	10
	<u>\$507,039</u>	<u>12</u>

It should be noted that, in regard to the last two items of expenditure in this classification, amounting to \$301,381.87, the function of the Board is simply to ascertain whether the persons to whom payment is made are properly chargeable to the State, and also whether the charges are within the amount fixed by law; and that it is only the remaining expenses, amounting to \$205,657.27, which are actually within the Board's control.

Under the law authorizing advances to the disbursing officer of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, the Clerk has received from the State Treasurer during the past official year, and advanced from time to time, to visitors and other agents of the Board, for travelling, transportation, and other necessary expenses, the sum of \$31,985.00, all of which has been accounted for in detail to the State Auditor, as a part of the Board's audit.

It is to be added that the Board has received, during the year, in the way of repayment from sundry towns and individuals, as follows:—

On account of,—									
Sick State Poor,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$30 00
Temporary Aid,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 10
Pauper Infants,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	697 74

There has also been received:—

From the United States for reimbursement of immigration expenses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,839 40
From certain Steamship Companies for the support of alien immigrants,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	400 67
Making a total of,								<u>\$2,969 91</u>

This has been transmitted to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and should be credited to the Board's account, although not available for the Board's use.

IMMIGRATION.

Under the contract entered into between the State Board of Lunacy and Charity and the Treasury Department of the United States March 28, 1894, and still in force, the State

is reimbursed for the support of such alien immigrants as have fallen into serious distress within one year after their landing. Until last June such reimbursement has been allowed only from the date of verification and full notification in each case, but an appeal to the Commissioner General of Immigration at that time secured a construction of the contract under which reimbursement is allowed from the date of first notification, however incomplete, if it subsequently proves to be an accepted case, under the Act of 1882, and the rules of the Immigration Bureau.

The following immigration statistics have been obtained from the office of the Commissioner of Immigration for Massachusetts.

**ARRIVALS AT THE PORTS OF MASSACHUSETTS FROM FOREIGN PORTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.**

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Passengers.	Number Barred from landing.	Number of Deaths.
British,	717	55,494	139	1
American,	45	2,696	5	-
Others,	27	451	16	-
Total,	789	58,641	160	1

CLASSIFICATION OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT THE PORTS OF MASSACHUSETTS FROM FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Aliens from Transatlantic Ports,	18,511
Aliens from Dominion of Canada,	19,009
American Citizens from Dominion of Canada,	12,378
American Citizens from Transatlantic Ports,	2,759
Tourists and visitors from Transatlantic Ports,	219
Cattlemen from Transatlantic Ports,	5,605
Barred from landing from Transatlantic Ports,	118
Barred from landing from Dominion of Canada,	42
Total,	58,641

**CLASSIFICATION OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT THE PORT OF BOSTON
FROM TRANSATLANTIC PORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER
30, 1896.**

[illegible]

Immigration at the Port of Boston from Transatlantic Ports for the Year ending September 30, 1896.

NATIONALITY.	TOTAL.	SEX.		IMMIGRANTS.		RELIEVED.	
		Males.	Females.			In hospital.	Other than hospital.
<i>Europe.</i>							
Austria-Hungary:							
Bohemia and Moravia,	20	18	7				
Galicia and Bukowina,	63	34	29				
Other Austria,	16	7	9				
Hungary,	4	1	3				
Belgium,	61	37	24				
Denmark,	24	18	17				
France (including Corsica),	83	53	30				
Germany,	6	6	-				
Greece,	21	17	4				
Italy,	10	6	4				
Netherlands,	766	433	333				
Norway,	11	7	4				
Portugal,	4	1	3				
Romania,	303	216	87				
Russia (proper),	979	613	367				
Finland,	16	9	7				
Poland,	9	9	-				
Spain,	2,199	1,134	1,065				
Sweden,	3	1	2				
Switzerland,	11	8	3				
Turkey in Europe,							
United Kingdom:							
England,	8,577	1,701	1,876				
Ireland,	8,717	2,034	6,683				
Scotland,	940	410	530				
Wales,	37	23	14				
Not specified,	-	-	-				
Total Europe,	18,168	8,002	9,664	2,066	14,204	69	1

Immigration at the Port of Boston from Transatlantic Ports, etc.—Concluded.

NATIONALITY.	IMMIGRANTS.				Total amount of money brought.	Returned within one year after landing.
	LITERACY OF PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS.		NO. OF PERSONS OVER 20 YEARS BRINGING—			
	Cannot write.	Can neither read nor write.	\$20 and over.	Less than \$20.		
<i>Europe.</i>						
Austria-Hungary:						
Bohemia and Moravia,	—	6	1	10	9166	—
Galicia and Bukowina,	—	12	6	17	1,750	—
Other Austria,	—	4	1	9	113	—
Hungary,	—	—	—	3	60	—
Belgium,	—	—	—	27	1,350	—
Denmark,	—	—	—	8	1,461	—
France (including Corsica),	—	4	16	33	812	—
Germany,	—	1	—	6	70	—
Greece,	—	4	—	10	436	—
Italy,	—	—	—	1	240	—
Netherlands,	—	—	—	461	7,966	—
Norway,	—	—	—	4	368	—
Portugal,	—	—	—	2	27	—
Romania,	—	—	—	206	3,336	—
Russia (proper),	—	116	28	772	12,374	—
Finland,	1	27	69	7	146	—
Ireland,	117	6	1	—	545	—
Spain,	—	—	206	1,453	22,930	—
Sweden,	—	6	1	2	120	—
Switzerland,	—	—	3	6	173	—
Turkey in Europe,	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom:						
England,	26	106	266	865	27,466	2
Ireland,	49	806	537	4,764	32,943	11
Scotland,	9	8	126	356	10,008	—
Wales,	—	1	9	16	678	—
Not specified,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Europe,	213	630	1,464	9,925	\$375,712	11

Destination of Immigrants arriving at Boston.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Males.	Females.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Males.	Females.
<i>North Atlantic Division.</i>			<i>North Central Division — Concluded.</i>		
Maine,	145	186	Nebraska,	14	11
New Hampshire,	152	242	Kansas,	8	1
Vermont,	31	32	Total,	946	530
Massachusetts,	5,786	7,844	<i>South Central Division.</i>		
Rhode Island,	463	588	Kentucky,	6	-
Connecticut,	69	39	Tennessee,	-	-
New York,	740	471	Alabama,	8	3
New Jersey,	29	15	Mississippi,	-	-
Pennsylvania,	178	80	Louisiana,	-	-
Total,	7,593	8,996	Texas,	4	5
<i>South Atlantic Division.</i>			Oklahoma,	1	-
Delaware,	1	1	Arkansas,	-	-
Maryland,	8	3	Total,	19	8
District of Columbia,	1	-	<i>Western Division.</i>		
Virginia,	8	4	Montana,	7	7
West Virginia,	2	-	Wyoming,	6	6
North Carolina,	-	-	Colorado,	36	18
South Carolina,	-	-	New Mexico,	-	-
Georgia,	1	1	Arizona,	-	-
Florida,	1	-	Utah,	3	2
Total,	22	9	Nevada,	2	-
<i>North Central Division.</i>			Idaho,	-	-
Ohio,	73	24	Washington,	7	3
Indiana,	14	4	Oregon,	2	-
Illinois,	306	208	California,	30	22
Michigan,	150	57	Total,	93	53
Wisconsin,	81	46	RECAPITULATION.		
Minnesota,	196	123	North Atlantic Division,	7,593	8,996
Iowa,	46	22	South Atlantic Division,	22	9
Missouri,	5	5	North Central Division,	946	530
North Dakota,	40	17	South Central Division,	19	8
South Dakota,	13	12	Western Division,	93	53
			Total,	8,673	9,601

Occupations of Immigrants arriving at Boston.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
<i>Professional.</i>			<i>Skilled — Concluded.</i>		
Actors,	-	2	Seamstresses,	-	34
Artists,	9	1	Shoemakers,	54	8
Clergy,	29	1	Spinners,	84	74
Editors,	4	-	Stonecutters,	-	-
Engravers,	1	-	Tailors,	46	15
Lawyers,	4	-	Tanners and curriers, . .	4	-
Musicians,	12	1	Tinners,	6	-
Physicians,	15	1	Tobacco manufacturers, . .	1	2
Sculptors,	4	-	Watch and clock makers, .	-	-
Teachers,	15	22	Weavers,	150	273
All others, not specified, .	-	15	Wheelwrights,	-	-
Total professional, .	93	43	All others, not specified, .	32	42
<i>Skilled.</i>			Total skilled, . .	1,550	641
Accountants,	-	-	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Bakers,	43	-	Agents, factors,	32	-
Barbers and hairdressers, .	7	1	Bankers,	2	-
Blacksmiths,	52	-	Cooks,	17	63
Brewers,	1	-	Farmers,	353	-
Butchers,	35	-	Grocers,	14	-
Cabinet-makers,	11	-	Hotel-keepers,	3	-
Carpenters and joiners, .	132	-	Laborers,	5,239	-
Clerks,	229	23	Merchant dealers,	122	-
Coopers,	5	-	Servants,	92	5,631
Dressmakers,	2	163	Shepherds,	7	-
Engineers,	62	-	All others, not stated, .	-	-
Gardeners,	43	-	Total miscellaneous, .	5,881	5,694
Glaziers,	1	-	Not stated,	110	221
Iron workers,	59	-	No occupation, including women and children, .	1,039	3,002
Jewellers,	10	1	Total,	1,149	3,223
Locksmiths,	-	-	<i>RECAPITULATION.</i>		
Machinists,	110	-	Professional,	93	43
Mariners,	157	-	Skilled,	1,550	641
Masons,	51	-	Miscellaneous,	5,881	5,694
Mechanics, not specified, .	-	-	Not stated,	110	221
Millers,	8	-	No occupation,	1,039	3,002
Miners,	51	-	Total,	8,673	9,601
Painters,	43	-			
Plasterers,	2	-			
Plumbers,	25	-			
Printers,	26	5			
Saddlers and harnessmak- ers,	8	-			

In addition to the above, 19 alien immigrants who arrived at the ports of New York and Philadelphia were returned to

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>										\$7,392 00
1896.										
May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,887 00
June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,854 00
July,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,426 00
August,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,301 00
September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,751 00
1895-96.										
New Bedford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	236 00
Gloucester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
										<hr/>
										\$18,848 00

The following statement shows the number of alien immigrants arriving at the port of Boston from transatlantic ports in each official year from May 10, 1848, when State supervision began, to the close of the last official year, September 30, 1895 :—

1848,	.	.	.	.	13,927	1874,	.	.	.	.	20,223
1849,	.	.	.	.	29,518	1875,	.	.	.	.	13,468
1850,	.	.	.	.	24,739	1876,	.	.	.	.	8,118
1851,	.	.	.	.	23,307	1877,	.	.	.	.	5,765
1852,	.	.	.	.	19,618	1878,	.	.	.	.	6,471
1853,	.	.	.	.	21,206	1879,	.	.	.	.	10,895
1854,	.	.	.	.	24,229	1880,	.	.	.	.	33,626
1855,	.	.	.	.	14,408	1881,	.	.	.	.	43,642
1856,	.	.	.	.	14,022	1882,	.	.	.	.	52,416
1857,	.	.	.	.	12,536	1883,	.	.	.	.	42,384
1858,	.	.	.	.	4,551	1884,	.	.	.	.	30,030
1859,	.	.	.	.	7,096	1885,	.	.	.	.	19,929
1860,	.	.	.	.	7,874	1886,	.	.	.	.	28,512
1861,	.	.	.	.	5,091	1887,	.	.	.	.	40,415
1862,	.	.	.	.	2,196	1888,	.	.	.	.	43,351
1863,	.	.	.	.	5,316	1889,	.	.	.	.	33,979
1864,	.	.	.	.	5,830	1890,	.	.	.	.	30,802
1865,	.	.	.	.	7,057	1891,	.	.	.	.	31,556
1866,	.	.	.	.	11,527	1892,	.	.	.	.	31,234
1867,	.	.	.	.	11,266	1893,	.	.	.	.	28,143
1868,	.	.	.	.	15,128	1894,	.	.	.	.	14,673
1869,	.	.	.	.	26,414	1895,	.	.	.	.	23,508
1870,	.	.	.	.	30,069	1896,	.	.	.	.	18,274
1871,	.	.	.	.	22,904						<hr/>
1872,	.	.	.	.	25,957	Total,	.	.	.	.	1,028,242
1873,	.	.	.	.	31,042						

Statement furnished by the United States Treasury Department, showing Collections and Disbursements at the Ports of Massachusetts, on Account of Expenses of Regulating Immigration during Each Fiscal Year, from August 3, 1883, to June 30, 1893, and to October 1, 1896.

		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Boston, . . .	{ Collections, .	\$20,452 00	\$17,526 50	\$9,468 50	\$12,529 50	\$18,409 50	\$22,819 00	\$17,818 50	\$13,030 00
	{ Disbursements,	152 00	10,661 39	3,340 20	12,703 30	12,085 67	19,171 26	17,425 16	26,276 77
Barnstable, . .	. Collections, .	-	-	34 50	24 50	25 50	30 00	32 00	24 50
Edgartown, . .	. Collections, .	5 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester, . .	. Collections, .	42 00	74 50	2 00	-	-	-	-	1 00
Marblehead, . .	. Collections, .	12 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Bedford, . .	. Collections, .	133 50	187 50	190 50	174 50	-	399 00	306 00	241 00
Salem and Beverly,	. Collections, .	5 50	3 50	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statement furnished by the United States Treasury Department, showing Collections and Disbursements, etc. — Concluded.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board here presents a summary of its official proceedings from the time of issuing the last Annual Report.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, January 4, 1896.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, showing visits made to the buildings of the Medfield Insane Asylum, the Westborough Insane Hospital, and the private asylum of Dr. Selling.

Report of Committee on the removal of insane persons out of the State, and action thereon.

Report of Committee on Lunacy; Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendation adopted, ordering commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Westborough Insane Hospital until farther order.

Report of Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge of inmates of the State Farm, and children in the custody of the Board.

Action on petitions for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Report of the Clerk and Auditor.

Voted, That a special visitor be appointed in the Department of the Inspector of Institutions, to investigate the condition and treatment of the insane and feeble-minded in the city and town almshouses.

Action on the matter of diphtheria at the Lyman School.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, February 1, 1896.

Report of Executive Committee: Appointment of William W. Foster as visitor in the Department of In-Door Poor, and assignment of Charles K. Morton as visitor-at-large in the same Department.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, showing a visit to the Lyman School.

Report of Committee on the removal of insane persons out of the State, and action thereon.

Report of Committee on Lunacy.

Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendation adopted, ordering commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Danvers Lunatic Hospital until farther order.

Report of Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge from the State Farm, and the custody of the Board, and eight adoptions of children.

Adoption of the following statement: The members of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity desire to record their sorrow at the loss, by sudden death, of their former associate member, Col. Henry Stone, and to testify to his unselfish devotion to his work during the period of his membership. In his change to an official position under the direction of the Board, by appointment of that body, the members gladly bear witness to his earnest endeavors to carry out the plans suggested by the Board, and his readiness to subordinate all personal opinions to its expressed purposes. As he had been loyal to his country in its hour of need, so after that need had passed was he loyal as a citizen of the State, as a public official, and as a friend; and the Board will cherish his memory as that of a man of unstained integrity, of intellectual ability, of humane nature, and of unselfish devotion to duty.

Action on petition for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Report of the Clerk and Auditor.

Special Meeting, Saturday, March 7, 1896.

Appointment of Committee to represent the Board at the funeral of Governor Greenhalge, on the 9th inst.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, showing a visit to the State Farm.

Report of Committee on the removal of insane persons out of the State, and action thereon.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted: (1) ordering commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Taunton Lunatic Hospital until farther order; (2) providing for the selection of criminal insane persons for transfer from the State Lunatic Hospitals to the State Farm.

Report of Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge of inmates of the State Farm and of children in the custody of the Board; two indentures, and eight adoptions.

Action on petitions for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Appointment of Dr. Lowell F. Wentworth as special visitor in the Department of In-Door Poor. Transfer of William H. Brown from the employment of the Board to that of the Insurance Department.

Regarding a communication from Judge Utley, Central District Court of Worcester, addressed to the Governor and referred to the Board, it was

Voted, That report be made to the Acting Governor that, of the sixty Massachusetts magistrates, (thirteen of them from Boston), who responded to communications asking their judgment on the work of the Board's agents in their attendance at the trial of juvenile offenders and neglected children, and their efforts to protect the interests of or otherwise provide for said children, forty-eight were unqualifiedly favorable to such attendance, eleven were qualifiedly so, and one was unqualifiedly opposed to such attendance. In other words, one magistrate states that the Board's agents are of no possible service in determining the guilt or innocence of alleged juvenile offenders, or in determining the character and measure of the discipline to be awarded the guilty; eleven state that, while these agents are of no service in determining the guilt or innocence of alleged juvenile offenders, they are of great assistance in determining the character and measure of the discipline to be awarded the guilty; and forty-eight magistrates state that these agents are of very great service in determining the guilt or innocence of alleged juvenile offenders, as well as in determining the character of the discipline to be awarded the guilty.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, April 4, 1896.

The Executive Committee report that, at a meeting held by them on the 14th ultimo, action was taken as follows:

Voted, That hereafter no female ward of the state above the age of twelve years shall be released to her home, or placed in a family, until investigation into the propriety of such release or placing has been made by a salaried officer of the Board; and that said officer shall from time to time visit all wards so placed or released, for the purpose of securing their best interests.

Voted, That female officers of the Board shall attend the trials of all offending girls at the several Municipal Courts of Boston, to protect the interests of or otherwise provide for such girls.

The Committee also reported that they had appointed Mary A. Perrault and Annie E. Hancock visitors in the Department of In-Door Poor.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, showing visits made to the Danvers and Northampton Lunatic Hospitals, the Medfield Asylum buildings, the McLean Hospital, and the State Almshouse.

Report of Committee on the removal of insane persons out of the State and action thereon.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted: (1) instructing the Clerk to communicate with the Acting Governor, suggesting, in behalf of the Board, that when persons are committed to lunatic hospitals under the provision of section 10, chapter 222, Public Statutes, copies of the physician's certificate be forwarded to the hospital authorities, with the order of commitment, in order that said authorities may be in possession of important facts in the history of the patients in question which such certificates contain; (2) ordering commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Worcester Lunatic Hospital until farther order; (3) instructing the Inspector to send abstracts of the reports of almshouse visitors to the Overseers of the Poor of the several cities or towns, soon after such visits are made; (4) providing for the transfer of certain criminal insane patients to the State Farm.

Voted, That the Board recommend that the application of Allan Mott Ring, M.D., of Arlington Heights, for a license to maintain a private asylum for the care and treatment of the insane, referred by his late Excellency to the Board for consideration and report, be granted.

Report of Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge from the State Farm and the custody of the Board, and one adoption.

Action on petitions for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Permanent appointment of Annette E. Barnes as clerk in the Department of In-Door Poor.

Special Meeting, Wednesday, April 22, 1896.

Appointment of Dr. William P. Derby as Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

Report of Executive Committee that they had appointed Esther E. Elwell as temporary clerk in the Department of Inspector of Institutions and Nellie R. Bray as temporary clerk in the Department of Out-Door Poor.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, May 2, 1896.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, showing visits made to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, Worcester Lunatic Hospital, Northampton Lunatic Hospital, and Westborough Insane Hospital.

Hearing on a representation of the Trustees of Medfield Insane Asylum, and the Superintendent of that Institution, regarding the character of patients recently transferred to the Asylum.

Report of Committee on the removal of insane persons out of the State, and action thereon.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted, (1) ordering commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Westborough Insane Hospital until farther order; (2) providing for the transfer of certain criminal insane patients to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at the State Farm.

Report of Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted involving action on applications for discharge of inmates of the State Farm and of children in the custody of the Board, four adoptions, and the appointment of an auxiliary visitor.

Action on petitions for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Report of the Clerk and Auditor.

Voted, That the Acting Governor be recommended to appoint such members of the Board as may be able to attend, and the Heads of its Departments, as delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, to be held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, June 4-10, 1896.

Voted, That the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor be informed that it is the general policy of the Board to discourage the permanent separation of infants from their mothers, and, in all cases of infants temporarily cared for by the Board, to secure from the mother, so far as practicable, the payment of at least some portion of the expense of such infant's support.

Adjourned Meeting, Saturday, May 9, 1896.

Action with regard to communications from the Superintendent of Danvers Lunatic Hospital and Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, and consideration of several matters relating to the State wards.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, June 6, 1896.

Annual election of officers. Mr. Johnson elected Chairman, and Mrs. Codman Vice-Chairman.

Stephen C. Wrightington elected Superintendent of In-Door Poor; William P. Derby, M.D., Superintendent of Out-Door Poor; Charles E. Woodbury, M.D., Inspector of Institutions; and John D. Wells, Clerk of the Board.

Appointment of Standing Committees.

Report of the Executive Committee: Action on a case of adoption, and the passage of the following vote:

Voted, That the Superintendent of In-Door Poor be instructed to call the attention of the local authorities to any instances that may come to his knowledge, of neglect or insufficient care and treatment, in cases of minor children supported by any city or town.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, showing visits made to Worcester Lunatic Hospital and Worcester Insane Asylum, McLean Hospital, and the two branches of Boston Insane Hospital.

Action on petitions for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Report of Committee on Removal of Insane Persons out of the State, and action thereon.

Report of Committee on Lunacy; Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted: (1) providing for certain transfers of insane patients; (2) ordering commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Taunton Lunatic Hospital until farther order.

Report of Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge from the State Farm and the custody of the Board, one indenture, and ten adoptions.

Appointment of Auxiliary Visitors for the ensuing year.

Report of Committee on transfers to Medfield Insane Asylum.

Subscription for 75 copies of the Report of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Report of the appointment, by the Acting Governor, of Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Richardson, and Dr. Hildreth, as delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Friday, July 3, 1896.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, showing visits to Worcester and Danvers Lunatic Hospitals, and Medfield Insane Asylum.

Report of Committee on the removal of insane persons out of the State, and action thereon.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted: (1) ordering

commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Worcester Lunatic Hospital until farther order; (2) instructing the Clerk to certify to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth the names of the cities and towns reported by the Inspector of Institutions as having failed to make the Annual Pauper Returns required by Sections 34 and 35 of Chapter 84 of the Public Statutes, within the month of April, 1896, together with the amount of penalty incurred in each instance under the provisions of Section 37 of the same Chapter, and also to forward to the Treasurer at the same time, certain letters of excuse and explanation from the Overseers of the Poor of several of the aforesaid delinquent towns; (3) providing for certain transfers of insane patients.

Report of Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge from the State Farm and of children in the custody of the Board, and two adoptions.

Action on petitions for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Report of farther transfers to Medfield Insane Asylum.

The Clerk submitted a copy of recent correspondence on Immigration matters, from which it appeared that an appeal to the Commissioner General of Immigration had secured the construction of the contract between the United States Treasury Department and the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, agreed upon between the Committee of the Board visiting Washington in February, 1894, and the Immigration authorities, but hitherto denied by the Boston Commissioner of Immigration. The letter of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Clerk of the Board, dated June 9, 1896, concludes as follows: "When an immigrant is admitted into a hospital, or receives aid under the contract mentioned, it becomes your duty to at once notify the Immigration officials, and at the same time, or within a reasonable time, taking into consideration the condition of the patient and the regular mail service, to furnish them with all the information obtainable as to landing, etc.; compensation will then be allowed from the date of notification, if it proves to be a case under the Act of 1882 and the rules and regulations prescribed by this Bureau." Under the ruling of the Boston Commissioner, compensation has been allowed only from the date of the completed notification in each case.

Adjourned Meeting, Thursday, July 9, 1896.

Voted, That the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor be instructed that it is the general policy of the Board to refuse applications for temporary aid, under the provisions of Section 18 of Chapter 84 of the Public Statutes, as amended by Chapter 90 of the Acts of 1891, excepting in cases where the need of such aid is not likely to continue beyond the period of four weeks in summer, or eight weeks in winter.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, August 1, 1896.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, showing visits made as follows: two to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, and one each to the Worcester, Taunton, and Northampton Lunatic Hospitals, the Westborough Insane Hospital, the Worcester and Medfield Insane Asylums, the two branches of the Boston Insane Hospital, the State Farm, the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates, and the private asylums of Doctors Heald, Wiswall, Russell, Baker, Norton, Stedman and Paine, and Miss Cooke.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted: (1) providing for certain transfers of insane patients; (2) ordering commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Danvers Lunatic Hospital until farther order.

Report of the Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge from the State Farm, and the custody of the Board, and the appointment of two auxiliary visitors.

Report of the Committee on removal of insane persons out of the State, and action thereon.

Action on petitions for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Reports of the Clerk and Auditor.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, September 5, 1896.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, showing visits made to Danvers and Northampton Lunatic Hospitals, the two branches of the Boston Insane Hospital, the McLean Hospital, and Dr. Bemis's private asylum.

Report of Committee on removal of insane persons out of the State, and action thereon.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted: (1) providing for certain transfers of insane persons; (2) ordering commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Taunton Lunatic Hospital until farther order.

Report of Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge from the State Farm and the custody of the Board, one adoption, and the appointment of two auxiliary visitors.

Action on petitions for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Action on a bastardy case.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, October 3, 1896.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, showing visits made to the State Almshouse, Lyman School, and Westborough Insane Hospital.

Report of Committee on removal of insane persons out of the State, and action thereon.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted; (1) providing for certain transfers of insane patients; (2) ordering commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Westborough Insane Hospital until farther order.

Report of Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge from the State Farm and of children in the custody of the Board, seven adoptions, and the appointment of an auxiliary visitor.

Action on petitions for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Reports of the Clerk and Auditor.

Action on petitions for increase of salaries of certain employes of the Board.

Recommendation that the application of Dr. Ellen L. Keith, for a license to maintain a private asylum for the insane in the town of Framingham, referred by the Acting Governor to the Board for investigation and report, be granted.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, November 7, 1896.

Report of Committee on the removal of insane persons out of the State, and action thereon.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted: (1) ordering commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Worcester Lunatic Hospital until farther order; (2) providing for certain transfers of insane patients.

Report of Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge from the State Farm, and the custody of the Board, two indentures and eight adoptions, and the appointment of an auxiliary visitor.

Action on petitions for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, December 5, 1896.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, showing visits made to Taunton and Northampton Lunatic Hospitals, Medfield Insane Asylum, McLean Hospital, State Farm, and the buildings of the Epileptic Hospital at Monson.

Action on petitions for licenses to maintain boarding-houses for infants.

Report of Committee on the removal of insane persons out of the State, and action thereon.

Report of Committee on Charities: Monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor: recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge from the State Farm and the custody of the Board, four adoptions, and the appointment of two auxiliary visitors.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions: recommendations adopted; (1) providing for certain transfers of insane patients; (2) ordering commitments of insane persons from Suffolk County to be made to Taunton Lunatic Hospital until farther order.

Report of the Clerk and Auditor.

Miss Perrault and Miss Tyler constituted assistants to Miss Beale, for the visitation of the homes and court attendance.

Appointment of Grace L. Ordway as visitor in the Department of In-Door Poor.

Increase of salary of an employé of the Board.

Adjourned Meeting, Saturday, December 19, 1896.

Action on estimates for annual appropriations under direction of the Board.

Approval of the following estimates of the Trustees of the State Almshouse and State Farm for the year 1897, viz., for salaries and expenses at the State Almshouse, \$146,700; for salaries and expenses at the State Farm, \$127,400.

Approval of the following estimates of the Trustees of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital for extraordinary appropriations, viz., for construction of bay windows and enlarging of other windows, etc., \$6,000; for general repairs, \$5,000; for gate house, \$5,000; for painting, etc., \$3,000; for new laundry machinery, \$500; for new floors, \$500.

Approval of the estimate of the Trustees of Westborough Insane Hospital, of the sum of \$2,000 to cover the expense of improving the sewage.

On the estimate of the Trustees of Worcester Lunatic Hospital for a building for kitchen and work rooms, patients' rooms, help, etc., it was

Voted, That the Board approves of the erection of such a building, at a moderate expense.

In considering the estimate of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital for the building of two infirmaries at a cost of \$40,000 each, and the estimate of the Trustees of the Westborough Insane Hospital for a building for the treatment of acute cases at an expense not to exceed \$50,000, it was the general opinion of the members of the Board that, while fully approving the desire of the Trustees of these and other Institutions to make special provision for the care of the sick, and for the study and treatment of recent cases, and heartily sympathizing with every effort for the improved care of the insane, the Board should hesitate to indorse propositions for the immediate erection of separate buildings for such purposes. The question of incurring the great expense involved in such an undertaking, and imposing a heavy burden on the tax payers of the State at the present time of financial stringency is a most serious one; and it is also to be taken into consideration that Medfield Insane Asylum is still unfinished and but little more than half filled, and that it is too soon to estimate the extent of the relief to the other hospitals which its establishment will finally afford. Moreover, it is an open question whether some other provision cannot be made for these classes of cases in the hospitals, built, as they are,

at great cost, and containing all the appliances necessary for the care and treatment of every form of insanity.

The suggestion was also made that, when the hospitals shall again have become crowded, (as must inevitably be the case at no very distant time), a more economical method of relief might be the erection on the grounds of the several institutions, or in their immediate vicinity, of inexpensive buildings, where a large number of chronic cases could be comfortably cared for at a rate so low that the Overseers of the Poor would find it to their advantage to place there the unfortunates now detained in the various town almshouses, — a change which would result in an improved condition of the almshouses as well as of the insane. It was therefore

Voted, That until the general policy of the Commonwealth in relation to the supply of increased accommodations for the insane shall be more definitely determined, it is unwise and inexpedient to incur additional expenditures for the erection of separate buildings for the purposes designated.

Adjourned Meeting, Wednesday, December 23, 1896.

Approval of the estimates of the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, of \$27,000 for salaries, wages and labor, and \$36,975 for expenses at the Lyman School; and \$27,775 for salaries and expenses at the Industrial School. Disapproval of the estimates of \$4,000 for the boarding of boys and \$1000 for the boarding of young girls, the Board being opposed to the extension of this system. While approving of the erection of a new house for girls at the State Industrial School, the Board considers the estimate of \$18,000 for building and furnishing the same larger than necessary.

Adjourned Meeting, Monday, December 28, 1896.

Adoption and signing of draft of Annual Report.

Number and Location of Insane in Massachusetts.

LOCATION.	NUMBER SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.			Number of Persons within the Year.	Average Number for the Year.	NUMBER SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>In State Institutions:—</i>								
Worcester Hospital,	455	506	961	1,515	956.25	377	484	861
Worcester Asylum,	225	222	447	467	427.36	207	218	425
Taunton Hospital,	416	430	846	1,270	819.37	386	413	799
Northampton Hospital,	276	271	546	745	560.49	292	267	559
Danvers Hospital,	478	470	948	1,362	914.28	392	465	857.
Westborough Hospital,	201	358	559	835	579.9	209	339	548
Medfield Asylum,	—	—	—	600	*461.61	272	291	563
Asylum Wards, State Almshouse,	104	372	478	551	475.8	98	376	474
Asylum Wards, State Farm,	244	—	244	344	267.04	300	—	300
Aggregate,	2,403	2,629	5,032	7,683	5,194.90	2,533	2,853	5,386
Less Duplications and Transfers,	—	—	—	661	—	—	—	—
Total for State Institutions,	2,403	2,629	5,032	7,028	5,194.90	2,533	2,853	5,386
<i>In Municipal Institutions:—</i>								
Boston Lunatic Hospital,	236	291	527	630	508.4	238	244	482
<i>In Corporate or Private Institutions:—</i>								
McLean Hospital, Waverley,	61	75	136	255	133.98	72	78	150
Herbert,	—	7	7	15	8.5	—	12	12
The Highlands, Winchendon,	7	7	14	26	13.75	8	6	14
Private Asylum, Brookline,	3	11	14	19	14.16	2	8	10
Woodbourne, Jamaica Plain,	—	6	6	17	7.	3	8	11
Riverview, Baldwinville,	1	3	4	6	4.98	1	3	4

Private Asylum, Norwood,	3	3	6	3.76	-	4	4
The Newton Nervine,	3	5	23	7.9	4	4	4
Broadview, Agawam,	2	1	6	3.06	1	2	3
The Attleborough Sanitarium,	-	1	4	.42	-	-	-
Private Hospital, Newton,	-	6	17	5.06	2	2	4
Locust Grove Asylum, Sandwich,	-	2	2	2.00	-	2	2
Cutter Retreat, Pepperell,	-	-	1	1.00	-	1	1
Aggregate,	77	127	397	205.56	93	130	228
Less Duplications and Transfers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total for Private Institutions,	77	127	394	205.56	93	130	228
At Board in Private Families (in care of the Board of Lunacy and Charity),	26	116	149	133.63	24	105	129
Others in care of Overseers of the Poor:† — In Town Almshouses,	357	446	1,010	825.60	362	467	829
In Private Families,	20	40	91	46.59	9	27	36
Aggregate,	377	486	1,101	872.19	371	494	865
SUMMARY.							
Under direct Medical Supervision,	2,742	3,163	8,082‡	6,042.49	2,888	3,332	6,220
In care of Overseers of the Poor,	977	486	1,046	872.19	371	494	865
Aggregate,	3,119	3,649	9,128	6,914.68	3,259	3,826	7,085
Less Duplications and Transfers,	-	-	26	-	-	-	-
Total under Supervision,	3,119	3,649	9,102	6,914.68	3,259	3,826	7,085

* For 6 months equivalent to 194.41 through the year.

† For the town year ending March 31, but approximately correct for the year specified.

‡ Deducting 119 for duplications between the State, the Municipal and the Private hospitals.

|| Reported last year as 239 and 288 respectively.

Summary of Insane in Massachusetts under State Supervision, September 30, 1896.

LOCATION.	SEX.		Total.	SUPPORT.	
	Males.	Females.		Private.	Public.
In State Hospitals and Asylums,	2,533	2,853	5,386	528	4,858
In Municipal Asylums,	238	244	482	76	406
In Corporate or Private Asylums,	93	130	223	223	-
Boarded in Families under —					
State Control,	24	105	129	108	21
Town Control,	9	27	36	-	36
In Town Almshouses,	362	467	829	-	829
Total,	3,259	3,826	7,085	935	6,150

Insane in Institutions under Medical Care for the Year ending September 30, 1896.

	PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number September 30, 1895,	2,699	2,996	5,695	16	52	68	2,715	3,048	5,763
Admissions of the year—whole number,	1,469	1,486	2,955	29	47	76	1,498	1,533	3,031
Viz.:—Committed by Courts,	996	1,022	2,018	7	19	26	1,003	1,041	2,044
der,	4	8	12	—	—	—	4	8	12
by Lunacy and Charity,	37	21	58	—	—	—	37	21	58
by Hospitals,	396	391	787	22	28	50	52	61	113
Whole number of cases treated,	4,168	4,482	8,650	45	99	144	4,213	4,581	8,794
Whole number of persons treated,	3,750	4,039	7,819	45	98	143	3,792	4,161	7,953
Discharges—whole number,	1,325	1,307	2,632	24	47	71	1,349	1,354	2,703
Viz.:—Recovered	169	210	379	8	15	23	177	225	402
Not improved,	130	157	287	6	12	18	136	169	305
Not insane,	148	161	309	1	9	10	149	170	319
Died,	548	511	1,054	4	9	13	547	520	1,067
Number September 30, 1896,	2,843	3,175	6,018	21	52	73	2,864	3,227	6,091

APPENDIX I.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

WITH ADDITIONAL TABLES OF VALUATION, ANNUAL COST,
NUMBERS, ETC., IN THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS;
AND STATISTICS CONCERNING INSAN-
ITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

COMPILED BY THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS.

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

TABLE I. — *Expense and Number of the Poor of the Massachusetts Cities and Towns for the Year ending March 31, 1896, as shown by the Pauper Returns and Annual Reports.*

[The State Poor in Institutions not included.]

PART I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.					Expense of Partial Support.	Miscellaneous Expenses, chiefly Administrative.	Aggregate of Ordi- nary Expenses.	REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Amount of Ordinary Pauper Expenses.	Extraordinary Ex- penses.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense at other Insti- tutions.	Expense in Private Families.	Total of Full Support.				By the State.	By other Cities and Towns.		
BARNSTABLE.												
Barnstable, . . .	\$1,673	\$1,489	-	-	\$3,162	\$3,678	\$225	\$7,065	-	\$584	\$6,481	\$114
Bourne, . . .	*400	366	\$39	-	805	432	164	1,401	-	252	1,149	-
Brewster, . . .	796	508	-	-	1,304	551	90	1,945	-	56	1,889	-
Chatham, . . .	960	612	-	-	1,572	1,157	96	2,825	-	288	2,539	-
Dennis, . . .	980	362	-	-	1,342	2,775	150	4,267	\$132	364	3,771	-
Eastham, . . .	-	-	-	\$374	374	-	-	374	-	-	374	-
Falmouth, . . .	852	993	-	64	1,909	1,412	230	3,551	55	240	3,256	102
Harwich, . . .	1,193	724	-	-	1,917	1,942	160	4,019	218	496	3,305	-
Mashpee, . . .	-	104	-	-	104	117	30	251	104	-	117	-
Orleans, . . .	-	339	-	541	880	500	35	1,415	-	-	1,415	-
Provincetown, . . .	1,009	1,248	212	333	2,801	2,028	450	5,279	218	39	5,022	-
Sandwich, . . .	1,513	632	-	146	2,291	2,193	250	1,439	14	462	4,263	-
Truro, . . .	288	297	-	-	585	299	150	1,034	159	-	875	25
Wellfleet, . . .	-	53	-	400	453	810	125	1,388	-	60	1,328	-
Yarmouth, . . .	1,176	315	-	-	1,491	1,329	250	3,070	-	329	2,741	57
Total, . . .	\$10,839	\$8,042	\$251	\$1,858	\$20,990	\$19,228	\$2,405	\$42,623	\$900	\$3,108	\$38,555	\$208

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

BRANCH.	\$1,619	\$1,562	\$1,796	\$17,475	\$47,250	\$27,570	\$2,528	\$77,348	\$5,108	\$2,863	\$69,377	\$777
Adams,	-	-	-	\$184	\$3,181	\$3,007	-	\$6,878	\$685	\$25	\$6,168	-
Alford,	-	-	\$70	747	1,184	21	\$50	255	-	-	255	-
Becket,	-	340	-	1,157	1,157	61	21	1,230	113	100	1,026	-
Cheshiro,	-	169	-	1,243	1,412	490	75	1,977	32	-	1,945	-
Clarksburg,	-	26	-	-	26	220	15	261	-	-	261	-
Dalton,	-	947	290	1,690	2,827	1,339	128	4,294	38	488	3,768	-
Egremont,	-	169	-	397	566	239	27	832	-	-	832	-
Florida,	-	170	-	111	281	28	8	317	170	28	119	-
Great Barrington,	-	1,634	170	2,235	4,039	1,529	825	6,893	30	66	5,797	-
Hancock,	-	-	72	-	72	7	-	79	-	-	79	-
Hinsdale,	-	512	138	106	756	617	-	1,373	27	111	1,235	-
Lanesborough,	-	-	-	412	412	585	50	1,047	85	15	997	-
Lee,	1,699	695	174	608	3,176	1,770	15	4,861	207	581	4,223	-
Lenox,	-	678	84	2,159	2,921	1,137	38	4,096	-	-	4,096	-
Monterey,	-	508	-	217	725	280	45	1,050	285	-	765	-
Mount Washington,	-	-	-	105	105	-	15	120	-	-	120	-
New Ashford,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	6	-
New Marlborough,	-	339	-	759	1,098	33	119	1,250	19	-	1,231	-
North Adams,	2,083	2,008	104	290	4,485	3,048	218	7,751	1,043	335	6,373	-
Otis,	-	-	-	486	486	65	35	586	26	5	555	-
Pern,	-	134	-	72	206	207	4	417	-	89	324	-
Pittsfield,	5,065	1,681	92	369	7,207	7,319	1,200	15,726	1,407	889	13,430	574
Richmond,	-	162	-	396	558	382	-	940	-	-	940	-
Sandisfield,	-	509	160	233	902	88	15	1,005	254	-	751	-
Savoy,	-	260	-	399	659	95	41	795	260	34	501	-
Sheffield,	-	689	274	550	1,513	920	28	2,461	78	34	2,349	-
Stockbridge,	-	751	169	2,582	3,502	849	-	4,351	16	51	4,284	-
Tyringham,	-	162	-	507	669	-	-	669	121	-	548	-
Washington,	-	387	-	718	387	286	-	673	-	-	673	-
West Stockbridge,	-	339	-	-	1,057	501	-	1,558	41	-	1,517	-
Williamstown,	1,106	1,576	-	-	2,682	1,728	50	4,460	222	61	4,177	200
Windsor,	-	-	-	-	-	23	5	28	-	-	28	-
Total,	\$11,572	\$16,407	\$1,796	\$17,475	\$47,250	\$27,570	\$2,528	\$77,348	\$5,108	\$2,863	\$69,377	\$777

*** In Sandwich.**

TABLE I.—PART I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF—Continued.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.														
TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.					Expense of Partial Support.	Miscellaneous Expenses, chiefly Administrative.	Aggregate of Ordinary Expenses.	REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Amount of Ordinary Pauper Expenses.	Extraordinary Expenses.		
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense at other Institutions.	Expense in Private Families.	Total of Full Support.				By the State.	By other Cities and Towns.				
BRISTOL.														
Acushnet, . . .	\$148	\$339	-	-	\$787	\$314	\$45	\$1,146	\$30	-	\$1,116	\$425		
Attleborough, . .	875	1,339	\$338	-	2,552	3,271	447	6,270	432	\$439	4,399	-		
Berkley, . . .	212	170	-	-	382	411	25	818	-	55	763	-		
Dartmouth, . . .	1,680	1,136	-	-	2,816	1,460	230	4,506	31	114	4,361	-		
Dighton, . . .	589	169	-	\$55	813	1,372	81	2,266	350	243	1,673	-		
Easton, . . .	1,967	1,903	-	-	3,875	3,440	300	7,615	160	345	7,110	-		
Fair Haven, . . .	976	559	-	-	1,535	461	150	2,146	44	227	1,875	4,381		
Fall River, . . .	23,110	19,931	1,120	2,288	46,449	24,028	9,961	80,438	3,833	2,347	74,258	2,290		
Freetown, . . .	771	169	-	44	984	1,280	125	2,389	15	71	2,303	-		
Mansfield, . . .	1,432	407	-	241	2,080	1,788	233	4,101	54	214	3,833	385		
New Bedford, . .	10,044	9,829	-	-	19,873	14,318	4,391	38,582	3,323	2,533	32,726	-		
North Attleborough,	2,905	1,227	-	-	4,130	3,337	289	7,756	130	586	7,040	252		
Norton, . . .	911	498	-	-	1,409	361	80	1,850	5	46	1,799	141		
Raynham, . . .	-	166	-	665	831	2,380	100	3,311	101	737	2,473	-		
Rehoboth, . . .	494	508	-	-	1,002	461	45	1,508	15	-	1,493	-		
Seekonk, . . .	717	169	-	-	886	110	50	1,046	64	40	952	-		
Somerset, . . .	812	806	-	-	1,618	893	100	2,611	19	52	2,540	50		
Swansea, . . .	124	320	-	-	444	590	58	1,092	-	-	1,092	19		
Taunton, . . .	4,360	8,767	1500	383	14,010	16,039	1,364	31,413	2,026	2,214	27,173	360		
Westport, . . .	993	170	-	321	1,484	1,855	203	3,542	53	507	2,982	-		
Total, . . .	\$53,420	\$48,585	\$1,958	\$3,997	\$107,960	\$78,169	\$18,277	\$204,406	\$10,675	\$10,770	\$182,961	\$8,303		
Dukes.														
Chilmark, . . .	-	-	-	\$505	\$505	-	\$14	\$519	-	-	\$519	-		
Cottage City, . .	-	-	-	383	383	\$52	-	435	-	-	435	-		
Edgartown, . . .	-	\$656	-	1,151	1,807	222	10	2,039	-	\$102	1,937	-		

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

	-	343	-	413	776	891	-	1,667	38	110	1,519	-
Northfield,	.	170	-	78	1,072	1,093	150	2,315	260	257	1,798	-
Orange,	.	170	-	104	274	51	30	355	100	-	255	-
Rowe,	.	169	-	236	405	495	-	900	-	95	805	-
Skelburne,	.	510	-	59	1,256	274	40	1,570	510	229	831	-
Shutesbury,	.	205	-	212	417	553	-	970	68	95	807	-
Sunderland,	.	339	-	-	970	86	-	1,056	127	7	922	-
Warwick,	.	422	-	-	994	238	50	1,252	198	92	992	30
Wendell,	.	258	-	371	629	96	50	775	86	-	689	-
Whately,	.											
Total,	.	\$9,968	\$458	\$4,023	\$22,228	\$12,733	\$1,969	\$36,930	\$3,759	\$3,423	\$29,748	\$887
HAMPDEN.												
Agawam,	.	\$639	-	-	\$1,763	\$1,940	\$40	\$3,743	\$27	\$221	\$3,495	-
Blandford,	.	-	-	\$328	328	89	20	437	14	30	393	-
Brimfield,	.	-	-	-	805	387	50	1,242	136	47	1,059	-
Chester,	.	373	-	941	1,314	596	72	1,982	-	130	1,852	-
Chicopee,	.	4,585	\$231	515	10,756	7,798	776	19,330	1,412	792	17,126	-
East Longmeadow,	.	270	-	71	341	462	-	803	49	-	754	-
Granville,	.	339	-	310	649	727	83	1,459	169	113	1,177	-
Hampden,	.	518	-	124	731	230	-	961	273	9	679	-
Holland,	.	338	-	-	338	296	25	659	338	188	133	-
Holyoke,	.	4,501	159	-	12,144	25,208	2,193	89,545	4,430	2,712	32,403	\$1,228
Longmeadow,	.	-	-	-	118	264	6	388	17	-	371	-
Ludlow,	.	-	-	276	276	721	-	997	169	50	778	-
Monson,	.	580	-	183	1,245	821	200	2,266	13	32	2,221	-
Montgomery,	.	340	-	-	340	90	8	438	298	-	140	-
Palmer,	.	1,102	336	-	2,976	3,676	-	6,652	641	298	5,713	3,013
Russell,	.	214	-	321	535	509	100	1,144	201	114	829	-
Southwick,	.	345	73	382	800	940	175	1,915	-	94	1,821	-
Springfield,	.	2,058	78	386	21,900	6,250	4,006	32,156	2,990	1,792	27,374	3,757
Tolland,	.	170	-	65	235	-	13	248	-	-	248	-
Wales,	.	171	175	338	684	189	25	198	233	-	665	20
Westfield,	.	3,045	60	-	6,135	4,459	-	10,594	551	142	9,901	367
West Springfield,	.	1,117	126	-	1,243	4,458	200	5,901	25	893	4,983	-
Wilbraham,	.	-	-	125	125	491	-	616	44	136	436	-
Total,	.	\$20,704	\$1,240	\$4,365	\$65,781	\$60,600	\$7,994	\$134,375	\$12,032	\$7,793	\$114,550	\$8,385

• In Peabody.

† In Monson.

It In Springfield.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—PART I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.					Expense of Partial Support.	Miscellaneous Expenses, chiefly Administrative.	Aggregate of Ord- inary Expenses.	REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Amount of Ordinary Pauper Expenses.	Extraordinary Ex- penses.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense at other Insti- tutions.	Expense in Private Families.	Total of Full Support.				By the State.	By other Cities and Towns.		
Essex—Con.												
Salisbury, . . .	-	\$169	-	\$737	\$906	\$427	-	\$1,333	\$120	\$1,213	-	
Saugus, . . .	\$2,037	1,511	-	112	3,660	1,276	\$258	5,194	48	5,132	\$51	
Swampscott, . . .	*76	1,067	\$62	389	1,594	1,398	295	3,287	80	3,135	-	
Topsfield, . . .	1,685	339	-	-	2,024	263	48	2,335	-	2,285	323	
Wenham, . . .	-	-	-	180	180	322	20	622	-	622	-	
West Newbury, . . .	424	509	-	-	933	551	45	1,529	-	1,529	-	
Total, . . .	\$86,921	\$81,180	\$15,845	\$9,207	\$193,153	\$125,833	\$17,486	\$336,472	\$10,230	\$303,824	\$11,391	
FRANKLIN.												
Ashfield, . . .	\$347	\$508	-	-	\$855	\$346	\$40	\$1,241	-	\$1,235	\$98	
Barnardston, . . .	-	503	-	\$422	930	58	23	1,011	\$165	821	-	
Buckland, . . .	124	314	-	260	698	610	75	1,383	273	1,060	-	
Charlemont, . . .	-	219	-	381	600	98	25	723	71	662	-	
Colrain, . . .	-	383	-	105	488	239	-	727	-	503	-	
Conway, . . .	507	583	-	470	1,560	283	35	1,878	111	1,767	-	
Deerfield, . . .	510	383	-	108	1,001	632	100	1,733	-	1,733	-	
Erving, . . .	-	170	\$169	-	339	917	57	1,313	56	1,225	-	
Gill, . . .	-	236	-	-	236	81	10	327	-	327	-	
Greenfield, . . .	1,242	1,510	120	-	2,872	2,497	-	5,369	176	4,400	-	400
Hawley, . . .	279	-	-	78	357	49	50	456	-	456	-	135
Heath, . . .	206	339	-	-	545	69	20	634	247	291	-	-
Leverett, . . .	-	608	-	496	1,004	80	25	1,109	-	1,109	-	-
Leyden, . . .	-	339	-	183	522	-	20	642	339	203	-	-
Monroe, . . .	-	169	-	-	169	-	-	169	169	-	-	-
Montague, . . .	1,224	1,010	169	48	2,451	2,833	869	6,153	468	4,375	176	-
New Salem, . . .	623	183	-	-	809	162	300	1,271	298	973	48	-

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Northfield,	413	776	891	-	1,067	38	110	1,510	-
Orange, .	78	1,072	1,093	140	2,315	280	257	1,794	-
Rowe, .	104	274	51	30	355	100	-	255	-
Shelburne,	236	405	495	-	940	-	95	805	-
Shuttsbury	59	1,236	274	40	1,570	510	229	831	-
Sunderland	212	417	553	-	970	68	95	807	-
Warwick,	-	970	86	-	1,090	127	7	922	30
Wendell,	-	944	238	50	1,282	198	92	902	-
Whately,	371	629	96	50	775	86	-	689	-
Total,	\$4,023	\$22,228	\$12,733	\$1,960	\$36,930	\$3,759	\$3,423	\$29,748	\$587
HAMP									
Arawam,	-	\$1,763	\$1,940	\$40	\$3,743	\$27	\$221	\$3,495	-
Blandford,	-	328	89	20	437	14	30	393	-
Brimfield,	-	805	387	50	1,242	136	47	1,059	-
Chester, .	941	1,314	595	72	1,982	-	139	1,852	-
Chicopee,	515	10,786	7,798	776	19,330	1,412	792	17,126	-
East Longm	71	341	462	-	803	49	-	764	-
Granville,	310	649	727	83	1,459	169	113	1,177	-
Hampden,	124	731	230	-	981	273	9	679	-
Holland, .	-	338	298	25	659	338	188	133	-
Holyoke,	159	12,144	25,208	2,193	39,545	4,430	2,712	32,403	\$1,228
Longmead	-	118	254	6	388	17	-	371	-
Ludlow, .	276	276	721	-	987	169	50	778	-
Monson, .	163	1,245	821	200	2,266	13	32	2,221	-
Montgomer	-	340	90	8	438	298	-	140	-
Palmer, .	336	2,976	3,676	-	6,652	641	296	5,713	3,013
Russell, .	-	535	509	100	1,144	201	114	829	-
Southwick,	73	500	940	175	1,915	-	94	1,821	-
Springfield,	78	21,900	6,250	4,006	32,156	2,980	1,792	27,374	3,767
Tolland, .	65	235	-	13	248	-	-	248	-
Wales, .	338	684	189	25	198	233	-	665	20
Westfield,	60	6,135	4,459	-	10,594	551	142	9,901	367
West Sprin	126	1,243	4,458	200	5,901	25	893	4,983	-
Wilbraham	-	125	491	-	616	44	136	436	-
Total,	\$1,240	\$65,781	\$60,600	\$7,994	\$134,375	\$12,032	\$7,793	\$114,550	\$8,385

* In Peabody.

† In Monson.

‡ In Springfield.

TABLE I.—PART I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.					Expense of Partial Support.	Miscellaneous Expenses, chiefly Administrative.		Aggregate of Ordinary Expenses.	REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Amount of Ordinary Pauper Expenses.	Extraordinary Expenses.
	Expense at Alms-houses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense at other Institutions.	Expense in Private Families.	Total of Full Support.					By the State.	By other Cities and Towns.		
HAMPSHIRE.													
Amberst,	\$729	\$746	\$169	-	\$1,644	\$1,006	-	\$2,650		\$86	\$56	\$2,650	\$124
Belchertown,	513	296	-	\$52	861	299	\$125	1,285		205	-	1,143	-
Chesterfield,	-	437	-	554	991	236	100	1,327		229	98	1,122	-
Cummington,	-	339	-	1,464	1,803	98	-	1,901		620	315	1,579	-
Easthampton,	1,387	1,289	66	182	2,924	1,381	216	4,321		-	-	3,586	-
Enfield,	-	556	-	429	985	137	-	1,122		-	-	1,122	-
Gosben,	-	-	-	100	100	17	-	117		-	-	117	-
Granby,	-	170	-	641	811	370	30	1,211		57	30	1,124	-
Greenwich,	423	16	130	73	642	148	73	863		201	49	613	35
Hadley,	416	746	155	66	1,383	388	75	1,846		-	-	1,846	-
Hatfield,	*405	678	-	197	1,280	75	45	1,400		43	-	1,357	125
Huntington,	-	610	-	559	1,079	910	-	1,989		17	359	1,613	-
Middlefield,	-	169	-	-	169	179	50	398		180	-	218	-
Northampton,	2,672	2,125	230	298	5,325	7,526	700	13,551		333	1,253	11,965	-
Pelham,	-	339	-	215	554	366	18	938		339	21	578	-
Plainfield,	-	387	-	166	553	76	12	641		430	41	170	-
Prescott,	-	169	-	63	232	189	36	457		169	107	181	-
Southampton,	-	156	-	399	555	283	94	932		-	145	787	34
South Hadley,	1,791	2,026	-	-	3,817	1,590	150	5,557		178	98	5,281	-
Ware,	1,997	2,136	170	192	4,495	3,996	388	8,879		1,269	980	6,630	-
Westhampton,	*146	339	-	198	683	19	11	713		-	84	629	-
Williamsburg,	-	186	-	980	1,166	955	40	2,161		-	103	2,058	-
Worthington,	-	481	-	201	682	536	-	1,218		318	8	892	-
Total,	\$10,480	\$14,294	\$920	\$7,041	\$32,735	\$20,780	\$2,164	\$55,679		\$4,673	\$3,742	\$47,264	\$318

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.												
Brookline,	1,611	2,993	\$339	1,498	6,436	2,135	1,074	9,645	619	215	8,811	-
Canton,	2,077	1,953	316	-	4,346	3,924	300	8,570	46	465	8,059	219
Cohasset,	1,488	824	-	32	2,344	3,061	148	5,553	10	243	5,300	393
Dedham,	2,186	2,239	-	37	4,512	5,182	400	10,094	61	152	9,881	-
Dover,	-	-	51	154	205	56	5	266	-	-	266	-
Foxborough,	762	167	-	-	929	1,050	50	2,029	22	183	1,824	135
Franklin,	2,014	489	-	-	2,503	2,019	278	4,800	38	337	4,425	1,400
Holbrook,	-	455	-	1,626	2,081	2,590	-	4,671	-	517	4,154	-
Hyde Park,	-	1,633	385	-	2,018	1,635	968	4,621	124	241	4,256	-
Medfield,	812	260	169	-	1,241	401	-	1,642	-	-	1,642	-
Medway,	1,321	747	-	112	2,180	1,489	58	3,727	12	411	3,304	-
Millis,	-	-	-	436	436	336	84	856	-	142	714	-
Milton,	3,140	1,200	170	313	4,823	2,587	300	7,710	-	-	7,710	-
Needham,	433	339	115	179	1,063	2,086	150	3,302	39	9	3,254	-
Norfolk,	-	-	-	760	750	731	51	1,532	-	90	1,442	27
Norwood,	-	676	46	178	900	3,276	186	4,362	20	453	3,889	-
Quincy,	2,268	2,561	146	-	4,975	3,153	210	8,338	367	-	7,971	-
Randolph,	1,536	1,986	486	104	4,112	3,764	300	8,176	153	933	7,090	-
Sharon,	272	507	-	-	779	822	116	1,717	24	-	1,693	-
Stoughton,	2,624	1,959	78	257	4,918	2,081	300	7,299	-	772	6,527	-
Walpole,	1,339	761	-	175	2,275	672	150	3,097	-	73	3,024	124
Wellesley,	2,190	948	666	-	3,804	324	150	4,278	37	62	4,179	198
Weymouth,	4,076	1,251	410	943	6,680	7,379	926	14,985	75	425	14,485	64
Wrentham,	1,525	846	132	-	2,503	732	200	3,435	112	-	3,323	1,246
Total,	\$35,673	\$25,595	\$3,508	\$7,190	\$71,966	\$53,742	\$6,807	\$132,515	\$1,877	\$6,229	\$124,409	\$3,952
PLYMOUTH.												
Abington,	-	\$1,189	\$336	\$657	\$2,182	\$4,625	\$544	\$7,351	-	\$593	\$6,758	-
Bridgewater,	\$783	621	-	-	1,404	2,122	103	3,629	-	99	3,530	-
Brockton,	3,909	1,928	402	138	6,377	9,017	1,222	16,616	\$519	2,710	13,387	\$223
Carver,	83	301	-	1,144	1,528	626	45	2,199	168	3	2,038	77
Duxbury,	1,370	637	-	-	2,007	1,146	20	3,173	-	115	3,057	-
East Bridgewater,	1,002	957	-	-	1,959	594	100	2,653	160	206	2,287	115
Halifax,	-	170	-	-	170	651	15	836	106	-	730	-
Hanover,	1,232	482	-	-	1,714	2,629	300	4,643	134	562	3,947	-
Hanson,	715	403	-	106	1,224	1,031	65	2,320	-	352	1,968	13
Hingham,	3,069	508	86	-	3,663	3,984	108	7,755	95	354	7,306	127

* In Harvard.

† In Boston, Cambridge, Malden and Peabody.

‡ In Stoughton.

* In Harvard.

† In Boston, Cambridge, Malden and Peabody.

‡ In Stoughton.

TABLE I.—PART I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.					Expense of Partial Support.	Miscellaneous Expenses, chiefly Administrative.	Aggregate of Ordinary Expenses.	REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Amount of Ordinary Pauper Expenses.	Extraordinary Expenses.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense at other Institutions.	Expense in Private Families.	Total or Full Support.				By the State.	By other Cities and Towns.		
MIDDLESEX — Con.												
Sherborn, . . .	\$901	-	-	-	\$901	\$447	\$170	\$1,518	-	-	\$1,518	\$84
Shirley, . . .	746	\$382	-	\$262	1,390	703	70	2,163	\$85	-	2,078	-
Somerville, . . .	+1,680	5,963	1,196	1,886	10,725	5,776	3,487	19,988	1,286	\$1,849	16,853	-
Stoneham, . . .	2,563	1,006	-	245	3,814	1,387	335	5,536	-	364	5,172	367
Stow, . . .	691	339	-	-	1,030	191	90	1,311	-	-	1,311	-
Sudbury, . . .	1,302	363	-	-	1,665	25	128	1,818	-	25	1,793	-
Tewksbury, . . .	904	180	206	-	1,290	84	25	1,399	-	-	1,399	-
Townsend, . . .	804	-	-	200	1,004	481	116	1,601	3	-	1,598	-
Tyngsborough, . . .	111	170	107	-	388	94	11	493	64	-	429	-
Wakefield, . . .	2,546	1,939	189	146	4,820	2,903	321	8,044	103	169	7,772	-
Waltham, . . .	3,902	1,710	950	1,515	8,077	7,297	700	16,074	852	1,439	13,783	-
Watertown, . . .	3,226	1,435	-	146	4,807	2,121	300	7,228	111	1,597	5,620	-
Wayland, . . .	1,177	679	-	285	2,141	1,410	245	3,796	-	550	3,246	35
Westford, . . .	1,097	965	-	-	2,062	597	68	2,727	37	93	2,597	-
Weston, . . .	209	170	-	352	731	723	-	1,454	32	244	1,178	-
Wilmington, . . .	189	588	-	-	777	137	120	1,034	-	-	1,034	-
Winchester, . . .	-	1,186	112	1,569	2,867	990	200	4,037	168	30	3,859	-
Woburn, . . .	4,688	3,132	760	-	8,580	4,929	450	13,959	445	461	13,053	414
Total, . . .	\$140,087	\$84,279	\$21,177	\$18,639	\$264,182	\$116,338	\$30,486	\$411,006	\$20,950	\$27,128	\$362,928	\$7,130
NANTUCKET.												
Nantucket, . . .	\$1,967	\$696	\$339	-	\$3,002	\$1,165	\$372	\$4,539	\$32	\$104	\$4,403	\$250
NORFOLK.												
Avon, . . .	1,887	\$169	-	\$402	\$1,458	\$237	-	\$1,695	-	\$51	\$1,641	-
Bellingham, . . .	1,121	-	-	-	1,121	413	\$103	1,637	\$15	201	1,421	\$148
Braintree, . . .	1,989	580	-	-	2,569	1,608	300	4,477	103	252	4,123	-

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.											
Brookline,	1,011	2,993	\$339	1,493	6,436	2,135	1,074	9,645	619	215	8,811
Canton,	2,077	1,063	316	-	4,346	3,924	300	8,070	46	465	8,059
Cohasset,	1,488	824	-	32	2,344	3,061	148	5,553	10	243	5,300
Dedham,	2,186	2,289	-	37	4,612	5,182	400	10,084	61	152	9,881
Dorchester,	-	-	51	154	205	56	5	266	-	-	266
Foxborough,	762	167	-	-	929	1,050	50	2,029	22	183	1,824
Franklin,	2,014	489	-	-	2,503	2,019	278	4,800	38	337	4,425
Holbrook,	-	465	-	1,626	2,081	2,590	-	4,671	-	517	4,154
Hyde Park,	-	1,633	385	-	2,018	1,635	968	4,621	124	241	4,256
Medfield,	812	260	169	-	1,241	401	-	1,642	-	-	1,642
Medway,	1,321	747	-	112	2,180	1,489	58	3,727	12	411	3,304
Millis,	-	-	-	436	436	336	84	858	-	142	714
Milton,	3,140	1,200	170	313	4,823	2,587	300	7,710	-	-	7,710
Needham,	433	339	115	179	1,063	2,086	150	3,302	39	9	3,254
Norfolk,	-	-	-	750	750	731	51	1,532	-	90	1,442
Norwood,	-	676	46	178	900	3,276	186	4,362	20	453	3,889
Quincy,	2,268	2,561	146	-	4,975	3,153	210	8,338	367	-	7,971
Randolph,	1,536	1,986	486	104	4,112	3,764	300	8,176	153	933	7,090
Sharon,	272	507	-	-	779	822	116	1,717	24	-	1,693
Stoughton,	2,624	1,959	78	257	4,918	2,081	300	7,299	-	772	6,527
Walpole,	1,339	761	-	175	2,275	672	150	3,097	-	73	3,024
Wellesley,	2,190	948	666	-	3,804	324	150	4,278	37	62	4,179
Weymouth,	4,076	1,251	410	943	6,680	7,379	926	14,985	75	425	14,485
Wrentham,	1,525	846	132	-	2,503	732	200	3,435	112	-	3,323
Total,	\$35,673	\$25,595	\$3,508	\$7,190	\$71,966	\$53,742	\$6,807	\$132,515	\$1,877	\$6,229	\$124,409
PLYMOUTH.											
Abington,	-	\$1,189	\$336	\$657	\$2,182	\$4,625	\$544	\$7,351	-	\$593	\$6,758
Bridgewater,	\$783	621	-	-	1,404	2,122	103	3,629	-	99	3,530
Brockton,	3,909	1,928	402	138	6,377	9,017	1,222	16,616	\$519	2,710	13,387
Carver,	83	301	-	1,144	1,528	626	45	2,199	158	3	2,038
Duxbury,	1,370	637	-	-	2,007	1,146	20	3,173	-	115	3,057
East Bridgewater,	1,002	957	-	-	1,959	594	100	2,653	160	206	2,287
Halifax,	-	170	-	-	170	651	15	836	106	-	730
Hanover,	1,232	482	-	-	1,714	2,629	300	4,643	134	562	3,947
Hanson,	715	403	-	106	1,224	1,031	65	2,320	-	352	1,968
Hingham,	3,069	508	86	-	3,663	3,984	108	7,755	95	354	7,306

* In Harvard.

† In Boston, Cambridge, Malden and Peabody.

‡ In Stoughton.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—PART I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.			Total of Full Support.	Expense of Partial Support.	Miscellaneous Expenses, chiefly Administrative.	Aggregate of Ord- inary Expenses.	REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Amount of Ordinary Pauper Expenses.	Extraordinary Ex- penses.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	By the State.					By other Cities and Towns.			
PLYMOUTH—Con.											
Full, . . .	-	-	\$1,041	\$597	\$90	\$687	\$50	-	\$637	-	-
Kingston, . . .	-	\$852	806	684	75	1,780	-	\$50	1,730	-	-
Lakeville, . . .	-	507	740	440	38	1,284	-	-	1,284	-	-
Marion, . . .	\$63	260	1,507	211	30	981	-	-	981	-	-
Marshfield, . . .	998	170	1,507	1,286	-	2,793	-	284	2,509	\$239	-
Mattapoisett, . . .	687	90	777	422	168	1,357	-	-	1,357	-	-
Middleborough, . . .	2,176	1,445	3,990	2,639	476	7,103	-	286	6,819	-	-
Norwell, . . .	1,535	508	2,179	1,057	150	3,385	36	173	3,177	-	-
Pembroke, . . .	815	339	1,154	666	43	1,863	-	146	1,718	16	-
Plymouth, . . .	3,329	3,321	6,650	3,957	551	11,168	20	1,489	9,669	99	-
Plympton, . . .	-	-	-	872	26	898	-	186	713	-	-
Rochester, . . .	780	169	949	482	50	1,461	15	526	920	-	-
Rockland, . . .	1,511	1,243	2,754	5,710	200	8,664	504	1,125	7,036	163	-
Scituate, . . .	-	339	809	2,655	115	3,579	-	129	3,450	-	-
Wareham, . . .	1,096	335	1,431	3,108	192	4,731	13	416	4,303	-	-
West Bridgewater, . . .	1,389	392	2,003	1,003	212	3,218	10	28	3,180	171	-
Whitman, . . .	-	368	2,292	3,013	300	6,605	-	746	4,859	-	-
Total, . . .	\$28,541	\$17,323	\$51,306	\$55,200	\$5,230	\$111,736	\$1,321	\$10,577	\$99,338	\$1,242	\$19,805
SUFFOLK.											
Boston, . . .	\$98,033	\$220,507	\$431,429	\$99,408	\$52,947	\$583,874	\$15,909	\$8,526	\$659,439	\$19,805	-
Chelsea, . . .	150	5,013	7,778	7,819	3,287	18,884	1,106	2,346	16,432	-	-
Revere, . . .	-	1,412	1,836	1,348	400	3,284	67	453	2,774	-	-
Winthrop, . . .	-	547	847	1,273	-	1,820	-	180	1,640	-	-
Total, . . .	\$98,183	\$927,479	\$441,290	\$109,938	\$58,634	\$607,602	\$17,072	\$11,505	\$679,285	\$19,805	\$19,805

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.										
WORCESTER.	\$810	\$483	-	\$1,293	\$988	\$108	\$2,389	\$124	\$32	\$97
Asbburnham,	997	920	-	1,917	2,630	336	4,883	416	1,115	2,233
Athol,	-	192	-	192	486	20	698	99	21	3,352
Auburn,	-	-	-	2,487	1,118	188	3,793	8	121	578
Barro,	2,040	169	\$447	1,072	1,197	-	1,289	94	44	8,664
Berlin,	-	1,356	990	6,992	4,685	13	10,700	-	-	1,131
Blackstone,	3,646	-	-	659	80	43	782	13	-	10,700
Bolton,	659	-	-	740	213	67	1,020	2	-	789
Boylston,	301	335	104	1,658	2,275	100	4,033	-	-	1,018
Brookfield,	879	506	-	1,425	544	-	1,969	30	289	3,764
Charlton,	1,099	170	156	7,920	4,831	-	14,419	910	276	1,663
Clinton,	3,378	3,632	702	134	301	1,698	435	-	389	13,150
Dana,	134	-	-	642	1,710	212	2,664	133	167	268
Douglas,	486	-	166	1,558	3,861	150	5,569	442	150	2,281
Dudley,	858	702	-	11,502	9,071	1,348	21,921	371	202	4,925
Fitchburg,	8,446	1,709	220	2,886	5,603	618	9,107	1,487	1,581	19,969
Gardner,	2,181	705	-	3,476	2,277	190	5,943	44	1,466	6,154
Grafton,	1,869	1,165	442	1,279	3,495	143	4,917	-	398	5,501
Hardwick,	828	427	-	927	792	51	1,087	-	499	4,418
Harvard,	491	436	-	562	129	174	1,528	70	77	1,010
Holden,	562	-	-	690	655	-	819	-	817	641
Hopedale,	†346	173	171	874	729	89	1,618	41	-	819
Hubbardston,	†704	170	-	2,495	747	171	3,395	-	40	1,537
Lancaster,	1,228	390	467	2,032	2,254	204	6,401	-	294	3,101
Leicester,	1,629	403	-	3,827	185	320	1,607	45	120	2,818
Leominster,	1,997	1,491	169	1,389	573	33	975	163	335	5,903
Lunenburg,	1,050	170	-	354	4,041	48	11,863	-	6	1,601
Mendon,	-	389	15	5,518	122	-	6,317	-	214	761
Milford,	3,257	2,261	-	1,976	720	600	2,538	370	981	10,512
Millbury,	420	1,556	-	243	2,841	300	4,232	-	605	5,712
New Braintree,	-	-	104	1,180	397	-	731	-	7	358
Northborough,	434	481	265	2,326	2,036	638	5,095	195	95	2,248
Northbridge,	694	1,512	120	2,013	286	200	4,232	148	104	5,115
North Brookfield,	1,346	537	130	2,791	40	316	76	48	477	3,707
Oakham,	†182	-	104	-	268	48	-	-	-	731
Oxford,	1,924	742	125	-	36	268	-	52	335	4,708
Paxton,	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	76

* In New Bedford.

† In Milford and Westborough.

‡ In Holden.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I. — PART I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF — Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.					Expense of Partial Support.	Miscellaneous Expenses, chiefly Administrative.	Aggregate of Ordi- nary Expenses.	REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Amount of Ordinary Pauper Expenses.	Extraordinary Ex- penses.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense at other Insti- tutions.	Expense in Private Families.	Total of Full Support.				By the State.	By other Cities and Towns.		
WORCESTER — Con.												
Petersham,	\$483	\$181	-	-	\$664	\$258	\$69	\$991	\$277	\$20	\$694	\$150
Phillipston,	-	169	-	\$934	1,103	253	95	1,451	135	106	1,210	-
Princeton,	-	-	-	326	326	242	11	579	67	-	512	4
Royalston,	-	170	-	316	486	604	57	1,147	-	-	1,147	-
Rutland,	\$505	-	-	86	591	394	90	1,075	103	-	1,972	-
Shrewsbury,	779	344	-	-	1,123	444	70	1,637	-	-	1,637	-
Southborough,	-	280	\$169	1,155	1,604	1,356	100	3,060	214	13	2,833	44
Southbridge,	1,766	2,022	-	-	3,788	2,746	300	6,834	179	1,228	5,427	46
Spencer,	1,515	612	-	-	2,127	3,522	268	5,917	565	870	4,482	520
Sterling,	1,131	316	-	-	1,447	640	54	2,141	-	-	2,141	1,311
Sturbridge,	969	-	-	57	1,026	642	51	1,719	142	77	1,500	-
Sutton,	1,696	339	-	169	2,204	1,349	200	3,753	348	39	3,366	222
Templeton,	1,237	839	169	-	1,745	663	166	2,574	66	261	2,247	-
Upton,	1,399	512	-	-	1,911	1,295	75	3,281	28	-	3,253	3,690
Uxbridge,	1,627	970	-	-	2,497	1,785	538	4,820	54	180	4,586	-
Warren,	1,335	339	-	-	1,674	1,378	379	3,431	510	187	2,734	-
Webster,	2,974	2,653	-	-	5,627	6,176	637	12,440	667	1,194	10,579	248
Westborough,	1,380	680	-	-	2,060	1,292	238	3,590	311	31	3,248	182
West Boylston,	866	349	-	261	1,476	598	268	2,342	28	212	2,102	162
West Brookfield,	1,197	316	-	-	1,513	455	85	2,033	127	-	1,926	-
Westminster,	\$324	-	55	-	379	1,255	70	1,704	356	3	1,315	-
Winchendon,	1,002	736	169	-	1,907	2,689	203	4,799	172	220	4,407	-
Worcester,	21,066	4,138	1,279	6	26,489	6,197	11,989	44,675	1,063	2,192	41,430	6,094
Total,	\$88,021	\$38,595	\$4,363	\$9,101	\$140,080	\$104,628	\$24,744	\$269,452	\$16,637	\$12,142	\$240,673	\$21,739

• In Holden.

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

SUMMARY OF COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.					Expense of Partial Support.	Miscellaneous Expenses, chiefly Administrative.	Aggregate of Ordinary Expenses.	REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Amount of Ordinary Pauper Expenses.	Extraordinary Expenses.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense at other Institutions.	Expense in Private Families.	Total of Full Support.				By the State.	By other Cities and Towns.		
Barnstable.	\$10,839	\$8,042	\$251	\$1,858	\$20,990	\$19,228	\$2,405	\$42,623	\$900	\$3,168	\$38,555	\$298
Berkshire.	11,572	16,407	1,796	17,475	47,250	27,570	2,528	77,348	5,108	2,863	69,377	777
Bristol.	53,420	48,585	1,958	3,997	107,960	78,169	18,277	204,406	10,675	10,770	182,961	8,303
Dukes.	-	656	169	3,485	3,310	383	114	3,807	-	102	3,705	22
Essex.	86,921	81,180	15,845	9,207	193,153	125,833	17,486	336,472	10,230	22,418	303,824	11,391
Franklin.	7,779	9,968	458	4,023	22,228	12,733	1,969	36,930	3,759	3,423	29,748	887
Hampden.	39,472	20,704	1,240	4,365	65,781	60,600	7,994	134,375	12,032	7,793	114,550	8,385
Hampshire.	10,480	14,284	920	7,041	32,735	20,780	2,164	55,679	4,673	3,742	47,264	318
Middlesex.	140,087	84,279	21,177	18,639	264,182	116,338	30,486	411,006	20,950	27,128	362,928	7,130
Nantucket.	1,967	696	334	-	3,002	1,165	372	4,539	32	104	4,403	260
Norfolk.	35,673	25,595	3,508	7,190	71,966	53,742	6,807	132,515	1,877	6,229	124,409	3,952
Plymouth.	26,541	17,323	1,375	6,067	51,306	55,200	5,230	111,736	1,821	10,577	99,338	1,242
Suffolk.	98,183	227,479	93,018	22,610	441,290	109,938	56,634	607,862	17,072	11,505	579,285	19,805
Worcester.	88,021	38,595	4,363	9,101	140,080	104,628	24,744	269,452	12,142	16,637	240,673	21,739
Total.	\$610,955	\$593,803	\$146,417	\$114,058	\$1,465,233	\$786,307	\$177,210	\$2,428,750	\$101,271	\$126,459	\$2,201,020	\$84,499

NOTE.— Under the head of "Extraordinary Expenses" are included \$61,883 for "Land or Improvements," and \$19,616 for "Miscellaneous Expenses," which have sometimes heretofore been reported among the expenses of administration. The former amount covers the cost of new almshouses or of additions to old ones, improved systems of heating or water supply, and other conveniences; the latter amount covers expenses not perhaps in their nature extraordinary, but considered as not belonging exclusively to the current year's account. Of the total extraordinary expenses reported \$60,649 was mainly met by direct appropriations for improvements; the remaining \$23,850 has been paid from the common pauper appropriations, and probably for that reason has also been reported among ordinary expenses. The aggregate net expenditures on pauper account amount to \$2,261,169.

TABLE I.—PART II.—NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED—Continued.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TOWNS
OR
COUNTIES.

Population in 1886.

Bristol.

Acushnet, . . .
Attleborough, . . .
Berkley, . . .
Dartmouth, . . .
Dighton, . . .
Easton, . . .
Fairhaven, . . .
Fall River, . . .
Freetown, . . .
Man-field, . . .
New Bedford, . . .
North Attleborough, . . .
Norton, . . .
Raynham, . . .
Rehoboth, . . .
Seekonk, . . .
Somerset, . . .
Swansea, . . .
Taunton, . . .
Westport, . . .

Total,

PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

AGGREGATES.

Whole No.
Average No.
No. March 31, 1886.

IN ALMSHOUSES.

Whole No.
Average No.
No. March 31, 1886.

IN LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Whole No.
Average No.
No. March 31, 1886.

ELSEWHERE.

Whole No.
Average No.
No. March 31, 1886.

PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.

FEMALES.

Whole No.

Approximate Average No.

Daily Average of Voluntary Agency.

17
168
25
55
48
114
22
3,244
41
45
1,772
189
11
35
20
4
35
19
1,017
50
8
98
16
25
23
57
7
1,529
1,715
23
25
784
54
4
48
6
3
16
7
448
26
3,192
3,770
2,132
46.8

2
11
1
7
1
13
4
171
1
3
85
8
3
1
3
2
6
10
75
2
2
9
311
401
313.2
422
76
48.1
45

2
11
1
7
1
13
4
171
1
3
85
8
3
1
3
2
6
10
75
2
2
9
311
401
313.2
422
76
48.1
45

1,115
8,288
955
3,107
1,797
4,452
3,338
89,203
1,405
3,722
55,251
6,576
1,614
1,618
1,810
1,465
1,983
1,627
27,115
2,678
219,019

NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.															
Dukes.	301	4	3.4	2	16	-	-	-	15	8.1	15	21	20.8	25	4,238
Chilmark,	1,038	3	2.4	2	21	15	8.1	24	24	21.1	24	35	34.1	28	9,986
Cottage City,	1,125	13	8.6	9	44	45	28.6	45	45	28.6	45	44	42.5	38	6,145
Edgartown,	169	-	-	-	5	7	5.1	7	7	5.1	7	5	6.8	59	11,806
Gay Head,	140	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8.5	9	4,736
Gosnold,	1,002	4	3.	2	35	41	1.	41	41	1.	41	35	34.6	38	8,181
Tisbury,	460	1	1.	1	11	9	7.5	9	9	7.5	9	11	10.	12	1,587
West Tisbury,					6	8	5.5	8	8	5.5	8	6	8.5	11	2,050
Total,					76	60	32.	60	60	32.	60	76	74.4	110	28,211
Essex					8	6	4.1	6	6	4.1	6	8	7.1	13	2,333
Amesbury,					3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.1	4	1,356
Andover,					95	171	76.8	171	171	76.8	171	126	108.	221	30,209
Beverly,					13	16	13.5	16	16	13.5	16	14	14.6	17	4,720
Boxford,					140	225	134.8	225	225	134.8	225	260	248.6	380	52,164
Bradford,					89	136	82.4	136	136	82.4	136	238	227.4	337	62,354
Danvers,					1	41	1.	41	41	1.	41	3	3.	3	818
Essex,					5	7	5.3	7	7	5.3	7	8	8.3	10	1,876
Georgetown,					19	22	17.7	22	22	17.7	22	31	28.6	34	7,671
Gloucester,					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9.9	10	2,301
Groveland,					4	7	3.9	7	7	3.9	7	20	18.8	26	5,690
Hamilton,					1	41	.2	41	41	.2	41	6	3.	8	838
Haverhill,					1	-	1.	-	-	1.	-	2	2.	2	865
Ipswich,					39	71	41.9	71	71	41.9	71	71	75.9	7	1,489
Lawrence,					6	6	5.9	6	6	5.9	6	13	12.2	13	3,569
Lynn,					6	6	5.3	6	6	5.3	6	13	12.2	13	3,569
Lynnfield,					6	6	5.3	6	6	5.3	6	13	12.2	13	3,569
Manchester,					6	6	5.3	6	6	5.3	6	13	12.2	13	3,569
Marblehead,					6	6	5.3	6	6	5.3	6	13	12.2	13	3,569
Merrimac,					6	6	5.3	6	6	5.3	6	13	12.2	13	3,569
Methuen,					6	6	5.3	6	6	5.3	6	13	12.2	13	3,569
Middleton,					6	6	5.3	6	6	5.3	6	13	12.2	13	3,569
Nahant,					6	6	5.3	6	6	5.3	6	13	12.2	13	3,569
Newbury,					6	6	5.3	6	6	5.3	6	13	12.2	13	3,569
Newburyport,					6	6	5.3	6	6	5.3	6	13	12.2	13	3,569
North Andover,					6	6	5.3	6	6	5.3	6	13	12.2	13	3,569

* In Peabody.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I. — PART II. — NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1895.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.										PERSONS PARTIALLY SUP- PORTED.				Daily Average of Pa- trancy.		
		AGGREGATES.			IN ALMSHOUSES.			IN LUNATIC HOSPITALS.			ELSEWHERE.			Whole No.	Males.		Females.	Approximate Aver- age No.
		Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.					
Essex — Con.												199	3,735	5,072	3,277	70.2		
Peabody, . . .	10,507	73	48.6	60	43	23.7	25	27	23.2	23	3	2.7	2	239	108	131	165	1.7
Rockport, . . .	5,289	27	17.5	17	12	6.4	7	12	10.	9	3	1.1	1	40	17	23	26	.8
Rowley, . . .	1,272	8	5.5	7	-	-	-	1	1.	1	7	4.5	6	65	31	34	25	.2
Salem, . . .	34,473	234	182.7	185	141	102.8	105	46	30.6	33	53	49.3	47	1,478	580	898	493	4.4
Salisbury, . . .	1,300	5	3.5	5	-	-	-	1	1.	1	4	2.5	4	25	2	23	13	-
Saugus, . . .	4,497	22	17.6	16	9	7.	6	12	10.4	9	1	.2	1	67	43	24	28	-
Swampscott, . . .	3,259	12	9.6	11	9	.9	1	8	7.1	8	3	1.6	2	60	28	32	21	-
Topsfield, . . .	1,033	9	6.8	8	7	4.8	6	2	2.	2	-	-	-	7	4	3	3	1.4
Wenham, . . .	886	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	15	7	8	6	1.7
West Newbury, . . .	1,643	7	6.7	7	3	2.7	3	4	4.	4	-	-	-	40	23	17	7	.7
Total, . . .	330,393	1,909	1,318.2	1,367	1,054	644.8	681	620	483.5	487	264	189.9	199	8,807	3,735	5,072	3,277	70.2
FRANKLIN.												199	3,735	5,072	3,277	70.2		
Asbfield, . . .	1,013	5	3.4	3	2	.4	-	3	3.	3	-	-	-	6	3	3	2	-
Barnardston, . . .	778	10	7.5	8	-	-	-	3	3.	3	7	4.5	5	8	3	5	1	.2
Buckland, . . .	1,548	10	9.9	10	5	5.	5	3	2.9	3	2	2.	2	20	12	8	10	.6
Charlemont, . . .	1,041	5	4.8	5	-	-	-	2	1.8	2	3	3.	3	2	2	-	1	.5
Colrain, . . .	1,610	5	2.3	3	-	-	-	3	2.	2	2	.3	1	8	5	3	2	-
Conway, . . .	1,304	15	13.7	13	5	4.3	4	4	3.4	3	6	6.	6	18	7	11	12	-
Deerfield, . . .	3,007	12	7.9	7	7	4.4	4	4	2.5	2	1	1.	1	26	6	20	8	.6
Erving, . . .	964	3	3.	3	-	-	-	2	2.	2	1	1.	1	21	13	8	5	.5
Hill, . . .	1,082	2	1.1	1	-	-	-	2	1.1	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	3	-
Greenfield, . . .	6,229	19	15.5	17	7	6.2	7	11	8.3	9	1	1.	1	102	47	55	59	1.9

NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.														
Hawley.	108	4	3	3	66	55.6	55	74	60.7	64	49	40.4	44	577
Heath.	176	4	2	2	3	1.1	3	2	2	2	1	3.3	4	2
Leverett.	744	7	7	3	16	-	15	6	3.4	4	3	-	3	67
Loyden.	363	5	7	3	16	-	11	2	-	-	15	14.4	9	9
Monroe.	208	1	1	1	3	-	38	3	1.9	1	11	7.5	6	26
Montague.	6,058	24	23	16	3	14.7	-	31	28.2	29	1	1.	1	608
New Salem.	869	5	4	3	3	3.	-	3	1.9	1	3	3.	3	9
Northfield.	1,851	7	6	4	4	-	-	2	2.	2	4	3.	2	25
Orange.	5,361	7	7	4	5	3.	5	3	3.	3	1	5.	2	22
Rowe.	498	3	2	3	3	-	5	2	1.	1	2	1.	1	10
Shelburne.	1,560	3	3	5	5	-	3	1	3.	3	1	2.	2	42
Shutesbury.	444	9	8	5	3	5.	-	2	1.1	2	1	5.	4	4
Sunderland.	696	4	4	3	3	-	3	2	2.	2	2	2.	2	5
Warwick.	599	5	5	4	4	3.5	2	4	2.2	4	-	-	-	20
Wendell.	529	6	6	4	4	2.5	2	2	1.3	1	5	5.	5	3
Whately.	755	7	6	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	1	-	-	-	1
Total.	40,145	187	163	66	55	55.6	55	74	60.7	64	49	40.4	44	577
HAMPDEN.														
Agawam.	2,408	13	10	7	6	5.9	6	6	3.4	4	3	-	3	67
Blandford.	849	3	3	16	-	-	11	-	-	-	15	3.	8	9
Brimfield.	962	16	11	-	-	13.2	-	2	-	-	1	-	9	9
Chester.	1,429	17	7	-	2	-	-	3	1.9	1	11	14.4	6	26
Chicopee.	16,420	98	76	51	31	36.7	38	3	28.2	29	1	7.5	6	608
East Longmeadow.	1,591	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	1.9	1	3	1.	1	9
Granville.	1,005	6	5	-	-	-	-	3	2.	2	4	3.	3	25
Hampden.	743	5	4	1	1	.9	1	2	3.	3	1	5.	2	22
Holland.	199	2	2	1	1	-	1	2	2.	2	-	-	-	5
Holyoke.	40,322	182	137	110	50	79.6	83	2	28.9	33	32	19.4	21	1,690
Longmeadow.	620	1	1	1	-	1.	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	4
Ludlow.	2,562	3	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	26
Monson.	3,746	23	17	18	4	11.	12	4	3.4	4	1	1.9	1	40
Montgomery.	275	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	2.	2	2	1.	1	4
Palmer.	6,858	47	30	40	7	21.8	24	7	6.7	5	2	-	1	399
Russell.	846	7	5	-	-	-	-	2	1.5	2	6	1.8	1	28
Southwick.	961	6	5	-	-	-	-	3	2.4	2	4	3.5	3	19

† In Springfield.

† In Monson.

* In Peabody.

TABLE I. — PART II. — NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1896.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.										PERSONS PARTIALLY SUP- PORTED.				Daily Average of Va- cancy.		
		AGGREGATES.			IN ALMSHOUSES.			IN LUNATIC HOSPITALS.			ELSEWHERE.			Whole No.	Males.		Females.	Approximate Aver- age No.
		Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.					
HAMPDEN—Con.	51,522	332	159.7	185	292	136.8	156	32	17.8	22	8	5.1	7	1,285	545	740	165	6.2
Springfield, . . .	309	2	2.	2	-	-	-	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tolland, . . .	783	5	5.	5	-	-	-	1	1.	1	4	4.	4	2	2	-	-	1
Wales, . . .	10,663	65	46.7	45	41	27.7	29	24	18.5	15	1	.5	1	352	168	184	77	3.6
Westfield, . . .	6,125	9	8.6	8	-	-	-	8	7.6	7	1	1.	1	183	74	109	59	-
West Springfield, . . .	1,740	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	17	10	7	5	1.4
Wilbraham, . . .																		
Total, . . .	152,938	844	540.6	566	577	334.6	361	183	133.2	136	98	72.8	69	4,829	2,141	2,688	1,135	23.4
HAMPSHIRE.																		
Amherst, . . .	4,785	18	14.2	13	11	7.2	6	6	6.	6	1	1.	1	53	28	25	6	1.2
Belchertown, . . .	2,161	17	9.2	8	14	6.5	7	2	1.7	1	1	1.	-	14	4	10	4	1.1
Chesterfield, . . .	589	8	6.	5	-	-	-	3	2.3	2	5	3.7	3	7	5	2	5	1.1
Cummington, . . .	750	17	15.5	15	-	-	-	2	2.	2	16	13.5	13	9	5	4	2	1.1
Easthampton, . . .	4,790	24	21.7	23	12	11.4	12	9	7.3	8	3	3.	3	114	50	64	12	1.2
Enfield, . . .	990	8	8.	8	-	-	-	4	4.	4	4	4.	4	8	2	1	1	1.1
Goshen, . . .	304	2	1.2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.2	2	1	1	-	-	-
Granby, . . .	748	11	8.3	8	-	-	-	1	1.	1	10	7.3	7	9	3	6	5	.4
Greenwich, . . .	481	8	5.1	5	5	3.	3	1	1.	-	2	2.	2	3	1	2	1	1.1
Hadley, . . .	1,704	14	12.	12	6	5.1	5	6	4.4	5	3	2.5	2	14	7	7	12	.7
Hatfield, . . .	1,262	9	9.	9	3	3	3	4	4.	4	2	2	2	2	2	-	1	1.1
Huntington, . . .	1,450	8	7.6	7	-	-	-	3	3.	3	6	4.6	4	11	7	4	2	1.9
Middlefield, . . .	343	1	1.	1	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	-	16	8	8	1	-
Northampton, . . .	16,746	57	39.2	43	36	24.5	24	17	12.5	15	4	2.2	4	385	183	202	174	2.7

NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.																		
Polham, .	483	4	4.	229	113	78.1	77	98	85.5	89	79	65.3	63	1,133	531	602	340	12.5
Plainfield, .	450	6	4.5															
Prescott, .	401	2	1.1															
Southampton, .	1,064	7	2.6															
South Hadley, .	4,443	17	16.3															
Ware, .	7,651	33	25.7															2.6
Westhampton, .	476	5	5.															
Williamsburg, .	1,965	7	6.7															.1
Worthington, .	648	5	5.															
Total, .	64,710	287	228.9	229	113	78.1	77	98	85.5	89	79	65.3	63	1,133	531	602	340	12.5
MIDDLESEX.																		
Acton, .	1,978	6	5.1	5	2	2.	2	2	2.	2	2	1.1	1	8	3	5	3	1.4
Arlington, .	6,515	19	16.4	19	12	9.4	12	4	4.	4	3	3.	3	61	30	31	27	1.6
Ashby, .	804	11	6.5	11	10	5.5	10	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	9	4	5	1	5.2
Ashland, .	2,090	13	9.1	9	11	7.1	7	2	1.	1	1	1.	1	19	8	11	6	5.2
Ayer, .	2,101	8	7.	7	6	5.4	5	2	2.	2	2	2.	2	13	2	11	8	5.2
Bedford, .	1,169	8	6.	6	6	5.4	5	2	2.	2	2	2.	2	21	10	11	6	5.2
Belmont, .	2,843	3	2.8	2					1.	1	2	1.8	1	14	4	10	11	2.9
Billerica, .	2,577	12	9.	10	10	7.6	8	2	1.4	2	2	1.	1	66	34	32	29	1.1
Boxborough, .	307	4	3.	3					2.	2	2	1.	1	2	1	1		1.1
Burlington, .	574	5	4.1	4	5	4.1	4		2.			1.	1	9	3	6	1	1.3
Cambridge, .	81,643	492	301.4	301	241	104.2	109	157	123.2	129	105	74.	63	1,679	686	1,013	254	1.7
Carlisle, .	492	4	3.	3	4	3.	3							4	2	2	2	6
Chelmsford, .	3,162	20	12.3	16	14	6.9	11	5	4.3	4	2	1.1	1	20	14	6	10	3
Concord, .	5,175	14	12.7	12	7	6.6	6	6	6.	6	1	1.		30	14	16	4	2.6
Dracut, .	2,443	8	7.2	8	4	3.5	4	4	3.7	4	1	1.	1	22	14	8	10	1.1
Dunstable, .	400	2	1.5	1					.5					8	3	5	4	3
Everett, .	18,573	27	20.5	18					11.5	11	13	9.	7	345	140	205	100	7.
Frammingham, .	9,512	29	18.9	15	16	10.7	8		7.4	7	2	.8		187	89	98	123	7.1
Groton, .	2,192	17	7.9	9	15	5.9	7	2	2.	2	3	2.5	2	15		15	4	1.4
Holliston, .	2,718	19	17.6	18	10	9.1	10	6	6.	6			2	70	45	25	16	1.7
Hopkinton, .	2,984	37	29.3	28	23	18.9	17	13	9.4	11	1	1.		80	34	46	23	.6
Hudson, .	5,308	25	14.2	19	18	8.1	11	3	3.	3	5	3.1	5	222	90	132	32	1.1
Lexington, .	3,498	14	9.8	11	8	5.8	6	4	2.5	3	2	1.5	2	21	9	12	15	7.6
Lincoln, .	1,111	6	4.8	3				5	4.2	3	1	.6		1		1	1	.2

* In Northampton.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—PART II.—NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1895.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUP- PORTED.				Daily Average of Pa- tricity.										
		AGGREGATES.			IN ALMSHOUSES.			IN LUNATIC HOSPITALS.			Whole No.											
		Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.												
MIDDLESEX — Con.																						
Littleton, . . .	1,136	5	5.	5	5	517.6	442	86	60.4	57	6	43.4	69	2,348	6	2	1,090	1,258	4	963	2	17.
Lowell, . . .	84,367	1,115	511.4	544	987	517.6	442	41	34.6	33	35	43.4	11	984	3	423	561	422	561	228	5.3	
Malden, . . .	29,708	155	75.4	71	103	36.5	35	19	13.1	12	35	3.6	4	825	2	403	403	422	422	237	3.	
Marlborough, . . .	14,977	99	49.6	50	78	32.9	35	3	3.	3	8	2.	2	26	2	13	13	13	13	5	4.9	
Maynard, . . .	3,090	14	11.9	13	9	6.9	8	18	14.1	15	20	2.9	5	271	2	117	154	154	154	100	1.4	
Medford, . . .	14,474	51	38.	37	26	21.	20	17	14.8	15	3	11.	15	149	9	76	73	73	73	39	3.1	
Melrose, . . .	11,965	36	29.7	27	44	3.9	3	28	20.7	23	17	3.6	4	176	3	78	98	98	98	118	5.4	
Natick, . . .	8,814	61	39.6	43	29	15.3	17	25	21.	21	20	6.6	12	896	7	472	424	424	424	200	6.1	
Newton, . . .	27,590	70	45.4	48	33	17.8	20	1	1.	1	3	-	-	22	7	12	10	10	10	7	1.	
North Reading, . . .	835	5	4.5	4	4	3.5	3	6	3.8	6	4	-	-	80	6	39	41	41	41	6	2.1	
Pepperell, . . .	3,321	14	9.2	9	9	5.4	4	5	5.	5	6	.2	1	44	14	21	23	23	23	14	2.9	
Reading, . . .	4,717	16	11.7	12	10	6.5	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	15	4	4	11	11	11	4	3.3	
Sherborn, . . .	1,446	4	4.	4	4	4.	4	3	2.7	3	3	1.	1	26	8	8	18	18	18	19	.8	
Shirley, . . .	1,399	8	6.8	7	14	3.1	3	52	41.9	39	7	30.1	47	754	299	31	455	455	455	218	11.7	
Somerville, . . .	52,200	109	77.	77	110	5.	11	18	14.6	16	11	3.4	6	73	31	31	42	42	42	40	.8	
Stoneham, . . .	6,284	53	31.4	32	29	13.4	5	2	2.	2	5	-	-	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	1.	
Stow, . . .	920	8	6.7	7	6	4.7	6	2	2.	2	6	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1.	
Sudbury, . . .	1,141	9	7.8	8	7	5.8	6	1	1.	1	6	.7	1	35	13	13	22	22	22	5	.3	
Tewksbury, . . .	3,379	7	7.	7	6	5.9	6	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	.2	
Townsend, . . .	1,780	10	9.	9	9	8.3	9	12	11.9	12	9	20.4	2	558	60	22	250	308	308	154	4.5	
Tyngsborough, . . .	635	3	3.	3	1	1.	1	9	7.8	8	36	1.	35	138	1	58	250	308	308	33	10.3	
Wakefield, . . .	8,304	25	23.6	23	11	9.7	9	22	17.9	16	9	1.	1	558	22	22	250	308	308	33	3.3	
Waltham, . . .	20,876	113	75.5	82	58	38.2	36	22	17.9	16	9	20.4	1	558	22	22	250	308	308	33	10.3	
Watertown, . . .	7,788	27	18.	18	18	9.2	9	9	7.8	8	9	1.	1	138	1	58	250	308	308	33	3.3	

NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Wayland,	2,026	13	10.6	10	7	4.6	4	3	3.	3	392	260.5	249	11,314	5,073	6,241	17	11	1.4
Westford,	2,418	16	13.7	13	10	7.7	6	6	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	7	1.4	
Weston,	1,710	7	7.	7	3	3.	1	1	1.	3	3	3.	3	8	3	6	6	1.7	
Wilmington,	1,420	6	5.2	5	2	2.	2	4	3.2	-	-	-	-	13	5	8	2	1.5	
Winchester,	6,150	13	8.8	-	-	-	-	4	3.	9	13	5.8	-	136	56	80	30	5.4	
Woburn,	14,178	107	68.3	70	72	38.8	37	26	20.7	24	13	8.8	9	664	319	345	216	10.1	
Total,	499,217	2,982	1,845.8	1,782	1,978	1,065.4	1,001	664	519.9	532	392	260.5	249	11,314	5,073	6,241	3,410	152.	
NANTUCKET.																			
Nantucket,	3,016	40	31.9	31	30	24.	23	8	5.9	7	2	2.	2	110	36	74	68	-	
NORFOLK.																			
Avon,	1,626	7	6.	6	53	2.	2	1	1.	1	3	3.	3	8	3	5	3	.3	
Bellingham,	1,481	8	6.	7	8	6.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	8	6	2	.6	
Braintree,	5,311	19	16.1	16	15	12.1	12	4	4.	4	-	-	-	74	30	44	28	2.6	
Brookline,	16,164	40	31.9	36	10	7.5	8	21	19.1	20	9	5.3	8	98	40	58	68	9.6	
Canton,	4,636	38	25.6	22	25	13.1	10	12	11.5	11	1	1.	1	96	41	55	66	3.1	
Cohasset,	2,474	17	15.1	15	11	8.1	9	5	5.	5	3	2.	1	90	37	53	40	2.1	
Dedham,	7,211	29	22.3	24	13	7.9	10	16	14.1	14	1	.3	-	140	54	86	84	4.5	
Dover,	668	2	1.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Foxborough,	3,219	7	4.4	3	5	2.7	2	2	1.7	1	-	-	-	31	13	18	8	.4	
Franklin,	5,136	23	13.4	12	18	8.4	7	5	5.	5	-	-	-	109	52	57	65	.7	
Holbrook,	2,298	14	13.3	13	-	-	-	4	3.3	3	10	10.	10	30	20	10	24	2.3	
Hyde Park,	11,826	15	12.5	12	-	-	-	12	10.	10	3	2.5	2	96	40	56	62	7.9	
Medfield,	1,872	11	8.4	9	8	5.8	6	2	1.6	2	1	1.	1	6	2	4	3	1.	
Medway,	2,913	26	22.5	23	18	16.1	17	5	5.	5	2	1.4	1	123	63	60	45	.8	
Millis,	1,006	5	3.2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3.2	4	12	4	8	5	1.8	
Milton,	5,518	18	16.3	16	8	6.3	6	7	7.	7	3	3.	3	59	18	41	21	4.2	
Needham,	3,511	9	6.7	7	4	2.	2	2	2.	2	3	2.7	3	60	21	39	20	1.8	
Norfolk,	882	4	3.2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.2	3	20	11	9	10	1.	
Norwood,	4,574	7	5.1	6	-	-	-	5	4.4	5	2	.7	1	86	40	46	50	5.9	
Quincy,	20,712	41	31.4	32	16	12.7	10	22	17.3	20	3	1.4	2	334	146	188	40	5.8	
Randolph,	3,694	33	22.4	23	15	8.1	8	12	11.	11	6	3.3	4	173	71	102	55	4.8	
Sharon,	1,717	8	4.3	6	5	1.3	4	3	3.	2	-	-	-	13	2	11	7	1.7	

* In Malden and Brockton. † In Harvard. ‡ In Boston, Cambridge, Malden and Peabody. § In Stoughton.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I. — PART II. — NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	*Population in 1896.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.										PERSONS PARTIALLY SUP- PORTED.				Daily Average of Va- rancy.		
		AGGREGATED.			IN ALMSHOUSES.			IN LUNATIC HOSPITALS.			ELSEWHERE.			Male.	Female.		Approximate Aver- age No.	
		Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.					
Norfolk — Con.																		
Stoughton, . . .	5,272	27	23.6	21	12	8.6	6	11	11.	11	4	4.	4	41	73	45	2.4	
Walpole, . . .	2,994	8	7.1	7	4	8.1	3	3	3.	3	1	1.	1	17	22	16	2.6	
Wellesley, . . .	4,229	19	16.4	15	9	7.1	6	6	6.	6	4	3.3	3	10	9	10	2.5	
Weymouth, . . .	11,291	65	50.2	54	40	28.9	32	15	12.5	18	10	8.8	9	124	161	131	4.8	
Wrentham, . . .	2,584	18	16.1	15	13	11.2	11	4	4.	4	1	.9	-	10	10	20	1.2	
Total, . . .	134,819	517	404.9	409	290	178.9	178	179	162.5	165	81	63.5	66	918	1,231	937	76.3	
Plymouth.																		
Abington, . . .	4,207	13	13.	13	13	11.8	9	7	7.	7	6	6.	6	84	117	169	6.3	
Bridgewater, . . .	4,686	17	15.8	13	13	35.7	40	4	4.	4	7	4.	3	33	51	34	1.1	
Brockton, . . .	33,165	113	62.9	59	89	1.	1	18	13.2	16	9	7.5	7	323	408	264	3.7	
Carver, . . .	1,016	12	10.5	10	7	6.1	5	2	2.	2	9	7.5	7	7	12	13	4.	
Duxbury, . . .	1,966	12	10.3	10	7	8.1	7	5	4.2	5	-	-	-	26	27	15	1.7	
East Bridgewater, . . .	2,894	17	13.1	12	12	8.1	7	5	5.	5	-	-	-	6	9	11	2.1	
Halifax, . . .	497	1	1.	1	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	-	8	9	5	.6	
Hanover, . . .	2,051	11	10.5	11	8	7.6	8	3	3.	3	1	.3	-	24	28	25	1.8	
Hanson, . . .	1,380	11	7.9	7	8	6.2	4	3	2.4	3	1	.5	-	15	23	19	1.4	
Hingham, . . .	4,819	21	13.3	12	17	9.9	10	3	2.9	2	1	.5	-	62	86	67	1.1	
Hull, . . .	1,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	2	-	
Kingston, . . .	1,746	7	6.3	7	-	-	-	5	4.8	5	2	1.5	2	9	9	9	1.	
Lakeville, . . .	870	5	5.	5	4	-	-	3	3.	3	2	2.	2	6	5	6	-	
Marion, . . .	750	5	3.8	4	4	6.	1	2	1.2	1	2	2.	2	1	1	2	.9	
Marshfield, . . .	1,760	10	8.7	10	7	5.4	6	2	1.3	2	2	2.	2	13	10	10	.8	

NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Mattapoisett,	1,052	5	4.5	4	5	4.5	4	170	123	106.9	111	56	48.7	47	2,462	1,079	1,383	925	30.
Middleborough,	6,689	32	29.8	29	19	16.9	17	1,137	1,470	1,244.3	1,235	808	442.6	557	10,176	3,895	6,281	2,829	66.
Norwell,	1,540	10	8.5	9	6	4.5	5	1	43	30.7	28	29	19.8	26	1,876	813	1,063	196	6.7
Pembroke,	1,223	11	8.5	9	9	6.5	7	-	7	-	6	1	.6	-	73	39	34	20	.8
Plymouth,	7,957	41	33.2	33	18	13.3	13	-	2	6.2	6	-	-	-	27	9	18	8	-
Plympton,	549	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	3	2.	2	13	12.6	12	108	53	55	34	3.6
Rochester,	1,021	8	7.	6	7	6.	5	-	2	1.	2	1	-	-	108	53	55	34	3.6
Rockland,	5,523	29	21.7	24	16	11.5	13	1,137	1,470	1,244.3	1,235	808	442.6	557	10,176	3,895	6,281	2,829	66.
Scituate,	2,246	5	5.	5	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	1	-	-	73	39	34	20	.8
Wareham,	3,367	13	9.9	10	12	8.9	9	-	2	2.	2	13	12.6	12	108	53	55	34	3.6
West Bridgewater,	1,747	9	9.	9	6	6.	6	-	3	2.2	3	-	-	-	108	53	55	34	3.6
Whitman,	5,744	16	14.8	15	-	-	-	-	3	2.2	3	-	-	-	108	53	55	34	3.6
Total,	101,498	435	325.	328	261	169.4	170	1,138	1,522	1,283.2	1,271	838	463.	583	12,152	4,756	7,396	3,053	73.5
SUFFOLK.																			
Boston,	496,920	4,410	2,654.7	2,929	2,134	967.8	1,137	1,138	1,470	1,244.3	1,235	808	442.6	557	10,176	3,895	6,281	2,829	66.
Chelsea,	31,264	72	51.5	55	†1	1.	1	-	43	30.7	28	29	19.8	26	1,876	813	1,063	196	6.7
Revere,	7,423	8	6.8	6	-	-	-	-	7	6.2	6	1	.6	-	73	39	34	20	.8
Winthrop,	4,192	2	2.	2	-	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	-	27	9	18	8	-
Total,	539,799	4,492	2,715.	2,992	2,135	968.8	1,138	1,138	1,522	1,283.2	1,271	838	463.	583	12,152	4,756	7,396	3,053	73.5
WORCESTER.																			
Ashburnham,	2,148	14	13.5	14	11	10.5	11	-	3	3.	3	-	-	-	83	46	37	6	.2
Athol,	7,364	13	11.5	11	8	6.5	6	-	5	5.	5	-	-	-	131	64	67	37	1.9
Auburn,	1,598	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	-	20	11	9	2	.1
Barre,	2,278	16	11.6	8	12	8.1	6	-	4	-	-	4	3.5	2	62	25	37	28	.4
Berlin,	897	6	6.	6	-	-	-	-	3	1.1	3	5	4.9	3	22	10	12	7	1.3
Blackstone,	6,039	54	47.6	48	33	26.6	27	-	8	8.	8	13	13.	13	125	60	65	55	2.1
Bolton,	797	7	5.5	6	7	5.5	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	.2
Boylston,	729	7	6.9	7	4	3.9	4	-	3	2.	2	-	-	-	9	6	3	2	.4
Brookfield,	3,279	16	10.7	10	12	6.7	6	-	3	3.	3	1	1.	1	96	39	57	32	.9
Charlton,	1,877	14	11.6	13	12	9.6	11	-	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	46	17	29	4	.7
Clinton,	11,497	57	40.2	48	22	11.4	10	-	25	20.1	22	16	8.7	16	288	137	151	180	7.8
Dana,	717	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	7	6	.1
Douglas,	2,026	8	7.3	8	7	6.3	7	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	106	49	57	22	2.4

† In Boston.

* In New Bedford.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—PART II. — NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1896.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.										PERSONS PARTIALLY SUP- PORTED.				Daily Average of Va- grancy.		
		AGGREGATES.			IN ALMSHOUSES.			IN LUNATIC HOSPITALS.			ELSEWHERE.			Males.	Females.		Approximate Aver- age No.	
		Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.					
WORCESTER—Con.																		
Dudley,	3,203	22	13.3	14	17	8.4	10	5	4.9	4	166	-	-	85	81	35	.5	
Fitchburg,	26,409	156	90.2	89	131	73.2	74	13	8.	8	1,047	9.	-	495	552	355	6.6	
Gardner,	9,182	32	21.6	18	29	17.6	15	5	4.	3	456	-	-	215	241	103	3.4	
Grafton,	5,101	31	25.3	24	21	16.8	16	7	5.7	6	128	2.8	-	54	74	11	3.2	
Hardwick,	2,655	15	10.6	10	11	7.1	6	3	3.	3	59	.5	-	33	26	16	.5	
Harvard,	1,162	6	5.	5	5	3.8	4	2	1.2	1	8	-	-	4	4	2	.7	
Holden,	2,602	4	3.5	3	4	3.5	3	-	-	-	48	-	-	19	29	7	1.5	
Hopedale,	1,377	4	4.	4	4	2.	2	1	1.	1	4	1.	-	1	3	1	1.4	
Hubbardston,	1,274	11	8.1	9	49	6.1	7	2	-	-	12	-	-	8	4	3	.4	
Lancaster,	2,180	31	20.1	23	24	12.	13	3	2.6	2	59	5.5	-	28	31	21	1.1	
Leicester,	3,239	22	15.9	18	17	12.4	13	5	3.5	5	79	-	-	33	46	7	1.8	
Leominster,	9,211	30	26.5	24	16	14.7	10	12	10.	12	132	1.8	-	43	89	42	3.3	
Lunenburg,	1,237	13	9.9	10	11	7.9	8	1	1.	1	11	1.	-	5	6	4	.1	
Mendon,	889	3	2.1	2	-	-	-	2	2.	2	15	.1	-	5	10	5	1.	
Millford,	8,959	27	53.5	56	61	40.	43	16	13.5	13	318	-	-	152	166	137	3.7	
Millbury,	5,222	20	14.1	17	9	4.4	6	11	9.7	11	198	-	-	70	128	82	4.2	
New Braintree,	542	2	2.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	.1	
Northborough,	1,940	10	9.3	10	5	3.5	4	3	-	3	27	2.8	-	18	9	20	1.3	
Northbridge,	5,286	22	16.6	14	13	6.9	5	10	8.7	8	94	1.	-	42	52	9	.3	
North Brookfield,	4,635	18	14.	13	12	8.	7	5	5.	5	111	1.	-	60	52	46	.9	
Oakham,	605	4	4.	4	42	2.	2	-	-	-	14	2.	-	5	9	8	.4	
Oxford,	2,390	21	18.8	19	15	12.9	12	5	4.6	5	113	1.3	-	56	57	30	.9	
Paxton,	426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	.2	
Petersham,	952	6	4.1	4	5	3.1	3	1	1.	1	19	-	-	9	10	7	-	

NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.														
Phillipston,	460	7	7.	7	1	1.	1	6	12	6	6	6	6	- .3
Princeton,	852	2	2.	2	-	-	-	2	6	2	8	8	1	-
Royalston,	890	4	3.7	4	1	1.	1	3	18	3	9	9	9	- .1
Rutland,	978	12	6.2	12	-	-	-	3	12	9	6	6	2	1.7
Shrewsbury,	1,624	7	6.6	7	3	1.9	1	-	14	8	6	6	6	2.2
Southborough,	2,223	11	9.5	11	2	2.	2	8	34	22	22	22	10	1.6
Southbridge,	8,250	37	28.9	37	12	11.9	12	-	269	123	146	146	48	1.1
Spencer,	7,614	31	15.3	31	1	3.3	1	-	313	127	186	186	79	.4
Sterling,	1,218	10	9.7	10	2	2.	2	-	7	3	4	4	3	1.4
Sturbridge,	1,910	19	11.2	19	-	-	-	8	34	17	17	17	14	.3
Sutton,	3,420	24	20.8	24	2	2.9	2	1	86	38	48	48	16	.4
Templeton,	2,916	9	9.	9	1	1.	1	1	24	13	11	11	1	1.5
Upton,	2,150	7	5.9	7	2	2.7	2	-	14	4	10	10	11	5.9
Uxbridge,	3,546	18	15.3	18	5	5.9	5	-	78	32	46	46	24	-
Warren,	4,450	19	14.1	19	2	2.	2	-	112	54	58	58	16	4.7
Webster,	7,799	36	29.3	36	13	11.8	10	-	515	225	290	290	133	4.7
Westborough,	5,235	22	20.7	22	7	7.	7	-	40	21	19	19	15	4.7
West Boylston,	2,968	7	5.2	7	3	2.5	3	1	106	47	59	59	2	1.8
West Brookfield,	1,467	10	7.7	10	3	2.9	2	-	47	19	28	28	27	1.9
Westminster,	1,315	5	3.	5	-	-	-	1	39	16	23	23	17	19.8
Winchendon,	4,490	36	16.2	36	6	4.5	4	1	158	77	81	81	23	
Worcester,	98,767	316	208.8	316	45	25.2	20	27	1,823	908	915	915	242	
Total, .	306,445	1,423	1,023.	1,024	284	230.2	224	149	7,885	3,680	4,205	4,205	2,039	104.9

* In Milford and Westborough.

† In Holden.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

SUMMARY OF COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1895.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.										PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Average of Vagrancy.		
		AGGREGATES.			IN ALMSHOUSES.			IN LUNATIC HOSPITALS.			ELSEWHERE.*			Whole No.	Males.		Females.	Approximate Average No.†
		Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. March 31, 1896.					
Barnstable,	27,654	180	152.9	152	103	86.9	85	58	48.2	48	22	17.8	19	745	356	389	350	9.9
Berkshire,	86,292	463	354.5	353	155	86.	90	117	102.2	105	194	166.3	158	1,547	696	851	471	25.4
Bristol,	219,019	1,572	744.6	778	1,107	383.3	422	401	313.2	311	75	48.1	45	6,962	3,192	3,770	2,132	46.8
Dukes,	4,238	25	18.3	16	-	-	-	3	3.	3	22	15.3	13	22	8	14	6	-
Essex,	330,393	1,909	1,318.2	1,367	1,054	644.8	681	620	483.5	487	264	189.9	199	8,807	3,735	5,072	3,277	70.2
Franklin,	40,145	187	156.7	163	66	56.6	55	74	60.7	64	49	40.4	44	577	274	303	228	6.8
Hampden,	162,938	844	640.6	566	577	334.6	361	183	133.2	136	98	72.8	69	4,829	2,141	2,688	1,135	28.4
Hampshire,	54,710	287	228.9	229	113	78.1	77	98	85.5	89	79	65.3	63	1,133	531	602	340	12.6
Middlesex,	499,217	2,982	1,845.8	1,782	1,978	1,065.4	1,001	664	519.9	532	392	269.5	249	11,314	5,073	6,241	3,410	152.
Nantucket,	3,016	40	31.9	31	30	24.	22	8	5.9	7	2	2.	2	110	36	74	68	-
Norfolk,	134,819	517	404.9	409	260	178.9	178	179	162.5	165	81	63.5	66	2,149	918	1,231	937	76.3
Plymouth,	101,498	435	325.	328	261	169.4	170	123	106.9	111	56	48.7	47	2,462	1,079	1,383	925	30.
Suffolk,	539,799	4,492	2,715.	2,992	2,135	968.8	1,138	1,522	1,283.2	1,271	838	463.	583	12,162	4,756	7,396	3,053	73.6
Worcester,	306,445	1,423	1,023.	1,024	1,039	692.5	692	284	230.2	224	149	100.3	108	7,885	3,680	4,205	2,039	104.9
Total,	2,500,183	15,356	9,860.3	10,190	8,878	4,768.3	4,972	4,384	3,538.1	3,553	2,321	1,553.9	1,665	60,694	26,475	34,219	18,371	622.7

* Distributed as follows:— Whole Number in School for Feeble-Minded, 175; in other institutions, 1,170; in private families, 976.

Average Number in School for Feeble-Minded, 163.4; in other institutions, 604.3; in private families, 786.2.

Number March 31, 1896, in School for Feeble-Minded, 162; in other institutions, 730; in private families, 773.

† Really the mean between the numbers reported at midwinter and at midsummer.

NOTE.— Of the 15,357 persons who received full support within the year, 864 died, 580 of them in the almshouses. Of the 60,694 persons (excluding vagrants) who received partial support, 26,114 are reported as children under 16 years of age; 13,431 had settlements in the towns where relief was given, 9,200 were settled in other places in the State, and 88,063 had no known settlement. Vagrants (acts of vagrancy) reported, number 227,465, and cost the community directly \$28,626, besides adding \$9,079 to the current expenses of the almshouses for entertainment of the 45,718 tramps lodged thereat. In this number, 351 women are reported.

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

TABLE II — PAUPERISM OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS. NUMBERS AND COST, 1876-1896.

YEARS.	COST AND AVERAGE OF FULL SUPPORT.				PARTIAL SUP- PORT.		Other Expenses, in- cluding Adminis- tration.	AGGREGATES.		Reimbursements by States and Towns.	Net Cost of Pauper Support and Re- lief.	VAGRANCY.	
	Expense at Almshouse.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pital.	Expense else- where.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expenses.	Approximate Average No. Relieved.	Expenses.	Average No.			No. of Cases.	Expenses.
1876-7.	\$453,835	\$245,046	\$99,496	\$798,377	5,643	\$728,163	21,523	\$86,215	27,165	\$161,131	\$1,451,624	190,704	\$54,468
1877-8.	450,777	267,590	91,014	809,381	5,921	702,454	20,328	84,868	26,249	162,867	1,434,336	206,183	52,219
1878-9.	418,453	286,740	90,612	795,805	6,106	668,954	22,708	88,261	28,814	168,043	1,384,977	162,012	40,161
1879-80.	407,876	286,497	90,604	784,977	6,222	638,199	18,387	85,821	24,609	176,095	1,332,902	154,164	21,096
1880-1.	410,668	339,798	91,848	842,314	6,344	610,247	15,528	79,120	21,872	138,018	1,393,663	58,500	21,996
1881-2.	446,706	369,296	91,752	907,754	6,689	608,436	14,204	87,071	20,893	138,908	1,454,353	47,857	19,416
1882-3.	497,760	401,471	97,472	996,703	6,946	600,435	15,695	95,818	22,541	143,575	1,649,381	59,815	21,775
1883-4.	503,525	409,447	101,498	1,014,470	7,109	629,387	15,761	106,905	22,860	151,951	1,598,811	91,761	27,398
1884-5.	521,421	412,554	153,838	1,087,813	7,521	663,886	17,488	116,780	25,009	160,435	1,708,044	132,015	27,739
1885-6.	509,382	415,540	164,506	1,089,428	7,765	675,742	17,643	129,000	25,408	162,828	1,731,344	138,452	28,299
1886-7.	504,189	436,856	171,775	1,112,820	7,856	639,994	16,501	129,839	24,357	153,458	1,729,195	131,945	30,742
1887-8.	517,035	436,171	167,472	1,120,678	7,989	647,627	16,883	137,798	24,872	160,008	1,746,095	136,630	32,274
1888-9.	571,718	431,410	179,356	1,182,484	8,419	685,225	16,681	141,383	25,100	170,733	1,838,359	156,964	36,878
1889-90.	507,127	468,121	184,037	1,159,285	8,629	670,379	15,337	155,753	23,966	179,776	1,805,641	156,039	36,541
1890-1.	513,650	466,213	196,072	1,175,935	8,480	635,172	16,381	173,620	24,861	177,665	1,807,062	142,794	35,201
1891-2.	535,901	477,328	195,809	1,209,038	8,535	666,766	16,583	188,023	25,118	189,830	1,874,497	145,339	32,375
1892-3.	546,023	498,066	198,039	1,242,128	8,804	655,606	16,513	183,268	25,317	172,861	1,908,641	138,296	30,480
1893-4.	558,622	512,302	235,545	1,306,469	9,217	700,453	19,914	151,226	29,131	176,076	1,982,072	226,679	36,569
1894-5.	586,441	533,206	245,176	1,364,823	9,821	851,952	22,440	160,833	32,261	211,803	2,165,805	288,742	41,807
1895-6.	610,955	593,803	260,475	1,465,233	9,860	786,307	18,371	177,210	28,231	227,730	2,201,020	227,465	37,705
Aggregate.	\$10,072,064	\$8,287,455	\$3,106,396	\$21,465,915	-	\$13,465,384	-	\$2,558,812	-	\$3,382,289	\$34,107,822	2,991,816	665,729
Yearly Average.	\$503,603	\$414,373	\$155,320	\$1,073,296	7,694	\$673,269	17,738	\$127,940	25,432	\$169,114	\$1,705,391	149,591	\$33,286

NOTE. — The average number receiving partial support represents the mean between the largest and the smallest number aided at different periods. It is not a daily average. Previous to 1893-4 the amounts reported under the head of administrative expenses doubtless contained considerable sums expended for permanent improvement at the almshouses; the figures given for 1893-6 are intended to show only current expenses.

CENSUS OF PAUPERISM (1895-1896).

TABLE III.—Showing by Counties the Number of Persons reported by the Overseers of the Poor as Supported or Relieved at Different Dates.

COUNTIES.	JAN. 1, 1895.					JULY 1, 1895.					JAN. 1, 1896.					JULY 1, 1896.				
	Full Supp.	Partial Supp.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Supp.	Partial Supp.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Supp.	Partial Supp.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Supp.	Partial Supp.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.
Barnstable,	144	376	-	520	80	144	338	-	482	82	167	386	-	553	85	158	355	-	613	83
Berkshire,	395	615	77	1,087	140	337	439	5	781	140	355	521	78	954	141	856	494	3	853	141
Bristol,	763	2,898	142	3,803	882	758	1,865	19	2,642	387	776	2,396	68	3,240	381	709	1,813	12	2,534	387
Dukes,	21	4	-	25	3	19	-	-	19	4	17	-	-	17	4	10	3	-	13	3
Essex,	1,358	3,761	105	5,224	679	1,322	2,620	7	3,949	701	1,347	3,917	131	5,395	705	1,356	2,749	12	4,117	699
Franklin,	154	213	14	381	79	153	172	4	329	81	160	267	22	449	83	161	205	4	370	81
Hampden,	586	1,278	105	1,969	237	499	1,012	9	1,520	243	552	1,478	30	2,060	264	567	922	7	1,496	267
Hampshire,	237	396	17	650	113	225	327	2	554	117	232	342	30	604	110	236	302	-	538	120
Middlesex,	1,685	4,267	281	6,233	705	1,562	2,550	46	4,158	758	1,771	4,172	266	6,209	785	1,605	2,820	22	4,447	801
Nantucket,	37	102	-	139	12	36	59	-	95	7	32	77	-	109	9	30	61	-	91	9
Norfolk,	413	1,010	123	1,546	193	395	842	23	1,260	167	375	995	119	1,489	188	399	954	32	1,585	203
Plymouth,	314	1,129	50	1,493	142	316	780	4	1,100	144	351	1,081	42	1,474	164	333	698	2	1,033	156
Suffolk,	2,888	3,627	170	6,685	1,362	2,546	2,692	82	5,319	1,422	2,642	3,416	119	6,177	1,245	2,644	2,300	80	5,024	1,428
Worcester,	1,046	2,717	191	3,954	442	979	1,671	19	2,669	409	1,036	2,388	158	3,582	426	979	1,860	20	2,859	438
Total,	10,041	22,398	1,275	33,709	4,569	9,290	15,357	220	24,877	4,662	9,813	21,436	1,063	32,312	4,590	9,543	15,536	194	25,273	4,816
Viz., Cities,	6,913	15,891	625	23,429	3,221	6,270	10,691	112	17,073	3,332	6,334	14,291	396	21,021	3,045	6,158	9,285	108	15,551	3,227
Towns,	3,128	6,502	650	10,280	1,348	3,020	4,666	108	7,815	1,330	3,479	7,145	667	11,291	1,545	3,385	6,251	86	9,722	1,589
Add State Paupers,	3,087	*	-	3,087	1,450	2,940	*	-	2,940	1,558	3,228	*	-	3,228	1,483	3,147	*	-	3,147	1,549
Aggregate of State and Town Paupers,	13,128	22,393	1,275	36,796	6,019	12,230	15,367	220	27,817	6,220	18,041	21,436	1,063	35,540	6,073	12,600	15,536	194	28,420	6,365

* Included in the numbers reported by cities and towns, through which the aid is rendered.

CHILDREN, IDIOTS AND INSANE PERSONS.

CHILDREN, IDIOTS AND INSANE.

TABLE IV. — *Statistics of Children under 16, and Idiotic and Insane Persons among the Paupers Fully Supported within the Year ending March 31, 1896.*

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UN- DER 16.			No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.	No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.						
	No. in the Year.	Remaining Mar 31, 1896.							No. in the Year.	Average No.	No. in the Year.	Average No.	In Lunatic Hospitals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.
		In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.												
BARNSTABLE.															
Barnstable,	2	2	1	5	5.	5	11	9.	5	1	0				
Bourne,	1	1	1	4	4.	4	4	3.9	2	1	0				
Brewster,	1	1	1	4	4.	4	4	4.	4	1	0				
Chatham,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	4	4.	4	1	0				
Dennis,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	4	1.6	2	1	0				
Kaitham,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	0				
Falmouth,	1	1	1	2	2.	2	6	5.8	6	1	0				
Harwich,	1	1	1	2	2.	2	6	5.	6	1	0				
Masspes,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	2	.9	1	1	0				
Orleans,	2	2	2	3	3.	3	2	2.	1	1	1				
Provincetown,	1	1	1	2	2.	2	11	9.1	9	1	1				
Sandwich,	1	1	1	2	2.	2	18	14.4	5	1	1				
Truro,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	2	2.	2	1	0				
Wellfleet,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	.8	1	1	0				
Yarmouth,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	5	4.6	2	3	0				
Total,	8	8	8	23	22.7	23	79	66.3	48	15	2				
BERKSHIRE.															
Adams,	2	2	1	1	1.	1	12	10.2	9	1	0				
Alford,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	0				
Becket,	4	4	4	3	3.	3	2	2.	2	1	0				
Cheshire,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	3.	1	1	2				
Clarksburg,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	.3	1	1	0				
Dalton,	6	6	6	2	2.	2	6	6.	6	1	0				
Egremont,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	2.7	1	1	2				
Florida,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	0				
Great Barrington,	4	4	4	3	2.6	2	10	10.	10	1	0				
Hancock,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	0				
Hinsdale,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	3.	3	1	0				
Lanesborough,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	0				
Lee,	2	2	2	5	5.	5	7	7.	4	2	1				
Lenox,	4	4	4	1	1.	1	6	4.	4	1	0				
Monterey,	1	1	1	2	2.	2	3	3.	3	1	0				
Mount Washington,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	0				
New Ashford,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	0				
New Marlborough,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	2	2.	2	1	0				
North Adams,	12	12	12	2	2.	2	20	17.	15	1	1				
Otis,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	0				
Pera,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	.8	1	1	0				
Pittsfield,	13	13	13	4	4.	4	26	25.1	14	13	0				
Richmond,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	0				
Sandisfield,	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	3.	3	1	0				

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE IV. — Continued.

TOWNS , BY COUNTIES	CHILDREN UN- DER 16.			IDIOTIC.			INSANE.				
	No. in the Year.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.		No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.	No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.		
		In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.						In Lunatic Hospitals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.
BERKSHIRE — Con.											
Savoy,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	2	1.3	1	-	-
Sheffield,	1	-	-	1	1.	1	6	4.6	6	-	-
Stockbridge,	1	-	1	1	1.	1	7	6.4	5	-	-
Tyringham,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	2	1.8	-	-	-
Washington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-
West Stockbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-
Williamstown,	2	1	-	1	1.	1	10	9.2	8	-	-
Windsor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	52	3	26	80	29.1	28	149	128.3	105	16	6
BRISTOL.											
Acushnet,	-	-	-	1	.1	-	3	2.4	2	-	-
Attleborough,	1	-	1	3	3.	3	12	9.6	9	1	-
Berkley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-
Dartmouth,	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	7.	7	-	-
Dighton,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-
Easton,	2	-	-	2	2.	2	15	14.3	11	2	-
Fairhaven,	4	4	-	1	1.	1	6	6.	4	2	-
Fall River,	155	32	26	14	11.1	11	182	134.6	130	6	3
Freetown,	2	1	1	4	4.	4	1	1.	1	-	-
Mansfield,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	3	2.3	3	-	-
New Bedford,	15	6	-	9	8.1	8	95	74.	57	9	-
No. Attleborough,	-	-	-	1	.1	1	8	8.1	7	-	-
Norton,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	3	3.	3	-	-
Raynham,	3	-	-	1	1.	1	2	1.1	1	-	-
Rehoboth,	1	-	-	2	1.9	1	3	3.	3	-	-
Seekonk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.	2	1	-
Somerset,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	9	7.8	6	3	-
Swansey,	-	-	-	2	1.2	1	4	4.	2	2	-
Taunton,	19	6	3	5	2.5	3	81	66.7	60	6	-
Westport,	4	1	3	2	2.	2	7	4.7	2	4	-
Total,	208	51	35	51	42.	42	447	355.6	311	37	3
DUKES.											
Chilmark,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cottage City,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edgartown,	2	-	1	1	.1	1	4	4.	3	-	1
Gay Head,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gosnold,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	-
West Tisbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	2	-	2	1	1.1	2	4	4.	3	-	1
ESSEX.											
Amesbury,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	15	14.7	11	2	1
Andover,	5	2	3	-	-	-	18	17.6	10	6	-
Beverly,	5	-	2	12	9.9	11	20	19.7	10	10	-
Boxford,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	3	3.	2	1	-
Bradford,	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	4.	4	-	-
Danvers,	4	-	3	4	4.	4	21	18.1	19	-	1
Essex,	-	-	-	3	2.5	3	3	3.	2	1	-
Georgetown,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	5	5.	2	2	-
Gloucester,	5	-	2	7	5.6	5	57	45.3	38	12	-
Groveland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2.9	2	1	-

CHILDREN, IDIOTS AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UN- DER 16.			IDIOTIC.			INSANE.				
	No. in the Year.	Remaining Mar 31, 1896.		No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.	No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.		
		In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere						In Lunatic Hospitals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.
Essex — Con.											
Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	1	-	-
Haverhill,	32	8	4	11	8.5	8	67	41.9	27	18	-
Ipswich,	3	-	1	3	2.5	3	6	6.	-	6	-
Lawrence,	34	10	11	5	4.	3	191	151.2	96	61	1
Lynn,	49	4	32	6	6.	6	142	119.3	106	10	-
Lynnfield,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-
Marblehead,	4	1	3	5	4.6	5	12	10.5	8	3	1
Merrimac,	1	-	1	2	2.	2	4	3.9	3	-	-
Methuen,	5	1	1	1	1.	1	16	18.8	15	-	-
Middleton,	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	.2	-	-	-
Nahant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-
Newbury,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	3	3.	1	-	2
Newburyport,	3	2	-	3	2.	3	47	40.3	30	7	1
North Andover,	-	-	-	4	4.	4	6	5.3	6	-	-
Peabody,	10	2	1	2	2.	2	28	24.	23	-	-
Rockport,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	14	12.	9	2	-
Rowley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.5	1	-	1
Salem,	53	3	50	1	1.	1	88	73.1	33	47	-
Salisbury,	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-
Saugus,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	12	10.4	9	-	-
Swampscott,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7.1	8	-	-
Topsheld,	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-
Wenham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Newbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5.	4	1	-
Total,	220	34	120	80	70.6	72	814	670.9	487	190	8
FRANKLIN.											
Ashfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-
Bernardston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-
Buckland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7.9	3	5	-
Charlemont,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	3	2.8	2	-	1
Colrain,	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2.	2	-	-
Conway,	2	-	2	3	3.	3	4	3.4	3	-	-
Deerfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4.5	2	2	-
Erving,	1	-	1	1	1.	1	2	2.	2	-	-
Gill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	1	-	-
Greenfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10.3	9	1	1
Hawley,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.1	2	2	-
Leverett,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-
Leyden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-
Monroe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-
Montague,	1	1	-	5	5.	5	6	5.1	6	-	-
New Salem,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.5	1	1	-
Northfield,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	3	2.6	3	-	-
Orange,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	5	4.9	2	3	-
Rowe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.	1	-	-
Shelburne,	1	-	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	-	-
Shutesbury,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	3	3.	3	-	-
Sunderland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	2	-	-
Warwick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-
Wendell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.9	4	-	-
Whately,	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	1.3	1	-	-
Total,	10	1	9	16	16.	16	90	76.5	64	14	2

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE IV. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UN- DER 16.			IDIOTIC.			INSANE.				
	No. in the Year.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.		No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.	No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.		
		In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.						In Lunatic Hospitals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.
HAMPDEN.											
Agawam, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	7	4.4	4	1	1
Blandford, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Brimfield, . . .	2	1	1	1	1.	1	2	1.8	1	1	1
Chester, . . .	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	1.9	1	1	1
Chicopee, . . .	9	1	5	1	1	1	36	33.2	29	4	1
East Longmeadow, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1.9	1	1	1
Granville, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2.5	2	1	1
Hampden, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3.	3	1	1
Holland, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2.	2	1	1
Holyoke, . . .	36	2	25	2	1.8	1	75	57.2	33	28	1
Longmeadow, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ludlow, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Monson, . . .	1	1	1	3	3.	3	12	8.4	4	6	1
Montgomery, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2.	2	1	1
Palmer, . . .	4	1	1	4	2.1	2	14	12.3	5	6	1
Russell, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1.6	2	1	1
Southwick, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2.6	2	1	1
Springfield, . . .	19	1	4	7	4.6	4	101	80.2	22	64	1
Tolland, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Wales, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	4	4.	1	1	3
Westfield, . . .	1	1	1	3	2.1	2	29	21.6	15	3	1
West Springfield, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	8	7.6	7	1	1
Wilbraham, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Total, . . .	78	4	34	24	18.6	17	312	252.1	136	115	5
HAMPSHIRE.											
Amherst, . . .	1	1	1	2	2.	2	9	8.	6	1	1
Belchertown, . . .	6	2	1	1	1.	1	4	3.5	1	1	1
Chesterfield, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	2.3	2	1	1
Cummington, . . .	1	1	1	3	3.	3	3	3.	2	1	1
Easthampton, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	17	15.3	8	7	1
Enfield, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	5	5.	4	1	1
Goshen, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Granby, . . .	6	1	3	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Greenwich, . . .	2	1	2	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Hadley, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	6	4.9	5	1	1
Hatfield, . . .	3	2	1	1	1.	1	4	4.	4	1	1
Huntington, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	3.	3	1	1
Middlefield, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Northampton, . . .	1	1	1	2	1.3	2	26	19.4	15	6	1
Pelham, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	2	2.	2	1	1
Plainfield, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	2.5	3	1	1
Prescott, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Southampton, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	2	.9	1	1	1
South Hadley, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	10	9.7	10	1	1
Ware, . . .	1	1	1	3	3.	3	14	14.	14	1	1
Westhampton, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	2	2.	2	1	1
Williamsburg, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	2.7	1	1	1
Worthington, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	5	5.	3	1	1
Total, . . .	20	4	6	16	15.3	16	125	110.3	89	15	6
MIDDLESEX.											
Acton, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	3.	2	1	1
Arlington, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	6	6.	4	1	1
Ashby, . . .	3	3	1	2	2.	2	2	2.	1	1	1
Ashland, . . .	1	1	1	2	2.	2	5	3.4	1	2	1
Ayer, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	3.	2	1	1

CHILDREN, IDIOTS AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UN- DER 16.			INSANE.						Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.		
	No. to the Year.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.								In Lunatic Hospitals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.
		In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.									
MIDDLESEX—Con.												
Bedford,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	3	.8	1	-	-	-
Belmont,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	-
Billerica,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	4	3.4	2	2	-	-
Boxborough,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	-
Burlington,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge,	93	16	27	22	19.1	17	194	165.9	129	24	7	-
Carlisle,	-	-	-	2	1.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chelmsford,	3	3	-	1	1.	1	9	7.6	4	4	-	-
Concord,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6.	6	-	-	-
Dracut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.7	4	-	-	-
Dunstable,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.6	-	-	-	1
Everett,	3	-	1	1	1.	1	14	11.6	11	-	-	-
Framingham,	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	8.9	7	1	-	-
Groton,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	3	3.	2	1	-	-
Holliston,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	9	9.	6	3	-	-
Hopkinton,	1	-	-	4	4.	4	15	11.3	11	1	-	-
Hudson,	6	-	4	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	-
Lexington,	1	-	1	-	.5	1	4	2.5	3	-	-	-
Lincoln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4.2	3	-	-	-
Littleton,	3	3	-	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowell,	103	36	7	4	3.5	4	209	166.5	57	104	1	-
Malden,	10	10	2	3	3.	3	44	36.6	33	2	-	-
Marlborough,	4	1	-	4	3.1	3	31	23.	12	9	-	-
Maynard,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	4	4.	3	1	-	-
Medford,	3	-	2	2	.7	1	18	14.1	15	-	-	-
Merrimack,	2	-	-	1	1.	1	18	16.4	16	-	-	-
Natick,	1	-	1	2	1.2	2	31	23.2	23	1	2	-
Newton,	2	-	2	1	1.	1	29	25.	21	3	1	-
North Reading,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	2	2.	1	1	-	-
Pepperell,	3	2	-	2	1.1	2	7	6.1	5	1	-	-
Reading,	2	-	1	1	1.	1	5	5.	5	-	-	-
Sherborn,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	1	1.	-	1	-	-
Shirley,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	3	2.7	3	-	-	-
Somerville,	6	-	3	3	3.	3	56	45.9	30	-	4	-
Stoneham,	6	-	2	3	2.	3	18	14.6	16	-	-	-
Stow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	-
Sudbury,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	2	2.	2	-	-	-
Tewksbury,	-	-	-	2	1.	1	5	5.	1	4	-	-
Townsend,	-	-	-	3	2.7	2	2	2.	-	2	-	-
Tyngsborough,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	-	-	-
Wakefield,	2	1	1	3	3.	3	13	13.9	12	2	1	-
Waltham,	21	-	19	5	3.1	3	41	28.3	16	19	1	-
Watertown,	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	10.1	6	1	1	-
Wayland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4.	3	1	-	-
Westford,	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	6.	6	-	-	-
Weston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	-
Wilmington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.2	3	-	-	-
Winchester,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.	-	-	-	-
Woburn,	3	1	4	3	3.	3	27	21.6	24	1	-	-
Total,	296	78	76	100	68.5	89	913	741.	632	196	22	
MASSACHUSETTS.												
Nantucket,	3	-	2	5	5.	5	12	9.9	7	4	-	-
NORFOLK.												
Acron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	-
Bellingham,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	3	1.8	-	2	-	-

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE IV. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UN- DER 16.			IDIOTIC.			INSANE.				
	No. in the Year.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.		No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.	No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.		
		In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.						In Lunatic Hospitals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.
NORFOLK — Con.											
Braintree, . . .	1	1	1	4	3.1	8	6	5.6	4	1	1
Brookline, . . .	6	1	6	1	1.	1	21	19.1	20	1	1
Canton, . . .	2	1	1	4	2.	2	13	12.5	11	1	1
Cohasset, . . .	2	2	1	1	1.	1	7	7.	5	2	1
Dedham, . . .	1	1	1	1	.2	1	16	14.1	14	1	1
Dover, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Foxborough, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1.7	1	1	1
Franklin, . . .	4	1	1	1	1.	1	6	6.	5	1	1
Holbrook, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	4	3.3	3	1	1
Hyde Park, . . .	1	1	1	2	1.7	2	12	10.	10	1	1
Medfield, . . .	2	1	1	1	1.	1	2	1.6	2	1	1
Medway, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	7	7.	5	2	1
Mills, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Milton, . . .	1	1	1	4	4.	4	7	7.	7	1	1
Needham, . . .	1	1	1	2	1.7	1	2	2.	2	1	1
Norfolk, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norwood, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4.4	5	1	1
Quincy, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	18.3	20	1	1
Randolph, . . .	7	1	8	1	1	1	15	13.7	11	2	1
Sharon, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3.8	2	1	1
Stoughton, . . .	1	1	1	2	1.2	1	12	12.	11	1	1
Walpole, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4.	3	1	1
Wellesley, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	9	9.	6	3	1
Weymouth, . . .	2	1	1	8	7.3	8	21	18.5	13	6	1
Wrentham, . . .	8	3	1	2	1.6	1	6	6.	4	2	1
Total, . . .	29	6	9	37	30.7	30	208	189.4	165	24	2
PLYMOUTH.											
Ablington, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	7	7.	7	1	1
Bridgewater, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	7	6.1	4	2	1
Brockton, . . .	24	1	1	5	4.6	4	32	26.4	16	11	1
Carver, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2.	2	1	1
Duxbury, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5.2	5	1	1
East Bridgewater, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	6	6.	5	1	1
Halifax, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Hanover, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5.6	3	3	1
Hanson, . . .	2	1	1	1	1.	1	3	3.	3	1	1
Hingham, . . .	1	1	1	2	2.	2	5	4.4	2	1	1
Hull, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kingston, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	5	4.8	5	1	1
Lakeville, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3.	3	1	1
Marion, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	2.2	1	1	1
Marshfield, . . .	1	1	1	2	2.	2	2	2.	2	1	1
Mattapoisett, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Middleborough, . . .	1	1	1	8	7.6	7	15	14.3	10	2	1
Norwell, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4.	3	1	1
Pembroke, . . .	1	1	1	2	2.	2	3	3.	2	1	1
Plymouth, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	21.4	19	2	1
Plympton, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1
Rochester, . . .	1	1	1	2	2.	2	3	3.	1	2	1
Rockland, . . .	1	1	1	2	2.	2	10	7.9	8	1	1
Scituate, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2.	2	1	1
Wareham, . . .	2	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	1
West Bridgewater, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	3	3.	2	1	1
Whitman, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4.2	3	1	2
Total, . . .	31	2	3	31	30.2	29	161	144.5	111	29	4

CHILDREN, IDIOTS AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE IV. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UN- DER 16.			IDIOTIC.			INSANE.				
	No. in the Year.	Remaining Mar 31, 1896.		No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.	No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.		
		In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.						In Lunatic Hospitals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.
SUFFOLK.											
Boston,	633	-	316	72	71.3	72	1,515	1,285.3	1,235	-	36
Chelsea,	2	-	2	2	1.5	2	48	36.6	28	1	5
Revere,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6.2	6	-	-
Winthrop,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-
Total,	635	-	318	74	72.8	74	1,572	1,330.1	1,271	1	41
WORCESTER.											
Ashburnham,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	6	5.5	3	3	-
Athol,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5.	5	-	-
Auburn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-
Barre,	1	-	-	2	2.	2	4	3.4	-	1	1
Berlin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4.	3	-	1
Blackstone,	9	2	5	-	-	-	10	10.	8	2	-
Bolton,	-	-	-	4	4.	4	1	1.	-	1	-
Boylston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-
Brookfield,	1	-	-	1	1.	1	6	6.	3	3	-
Charlton,	1	1	-	1	1.	1	2	2.	1	1	-
Clinton,	13	-	13	-	-	-	25	20.1	22	-	-
Dana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-
Douglas,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	-	-	-
Dudley,	6	2	-	-	-	-	5	4.9	4	-	-
Fitchburg,	27	-	5	4	3.	3	38	26.5	8	21	-
Gardner,	4	1	-	-	-	-	6	5.9	3	3	-
Grafton,	2	-	-	2	2.	2	8	6.7	6	-	1
Hardwick,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	6	6.	3	3	-
Harvard,	2	2	-	2	2.	2	2	2.	1	1	-
Holden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-
Hopedale,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-
Hubbardston,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	3	3.	2	1	-
Lancaster,	12	5	6	4	4.	4	6	3.8	3	1	-
Leicester,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	7	5.5	5	2	-
Leominster,	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	16.6	12	6	1
Lunenburg,	-	-	-	4	4.	4	5	4.3	1	3	-
Mendon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-
Milford,	3	2	-	1	.9	-	18	14.6	13	1	-
Millbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9.7	11	-	-
New Braintree,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northborough,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	3	3.	3	-	-
Northbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10.1	8	1	1
North Brookfield,	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	6.	5	-	1
Oakham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-
Oxford,	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	7.6	5	2	1
Paxton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petersham,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	3	3.	1	2	-
Phillipston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-
Princeton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-
Rutland,	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrewsbury,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	3	2.7	1	1	-
Southborough,	-	-	-	2	2.	2	2	2.	2	-	-
Southbridge,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	17	14.9	12	3	-
Spencer,	6	-	-	-	-	-	14	10.5	1	6	-
Sterling,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	4	4.	2	2	-
Sturbridge,	9	1	7	2	1.6	2	2	2.	-	2	-
Sutton,	-	-	-	7	7.	7	10	8.4	2	5	1
Templeton,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	4	4.	2	2	-
Upton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.7	2	-	-

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE IV. — Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UN- DER 16.			IDIOTIC.			INSANE.				
	No. in the Year.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.		No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.	No. in the Year.	Average No.	Remaining Mar. 31, 1896.		
		In Alma- houses.	Elsewhere.						In Lunatic hospitals.	In Alma- houses.	Elsewhere.
WORCESTER — Con.											
Uxbridge, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	6	5.9	6	1	1
Warren, . . .	2	1	1	3	3.	3	2	2.	2	1	1
Webster, . . .	1	1	1	1	1.	1	16	14.7	10	2	1
Westborough, . . .	1	1	1	4	4.	4	7	7.	7	1	1
West Boylston, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2.5	3	1	1
West Brookfield, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2.9	2	1	1
Westminster, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2.	1	2	1
Winchendon, . . .	8	1	1	2	2.	2	10	6.1	4	1	1
Worcester, . . .	36	10	1	28	22.6	22	127	107.	20	84	1
Total, . . .	150	27	38	90	83.1	82	475	409.5	224	173	8

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

Barnstable, . . .	8	5	3	23	22.7	23	79	66.3	48	15	2
Berkshire, . . .	52	3	26	30	29.1	28	149	128.3	105	16	6
Bristol, . . .	208	51	35	61	42.	42	446	355.6	311	37	3
Dukes, . . .	2	1	1	2	1.1	2	4	4.	3	1	1
Essex, . . .	220	34	120	80	70.6	72	814	670.9	497	190	8
Franklin, . . .	10	1	9	16	16.	16	90	76.5	64	14	2
Hampden, . . .	78	4	34	24	18.6	17	312	252.1	136	115	8
Hampshire, . . .	20	4	6	16	15.3	16	125	110.3	89	15	6
Middlesex, . . .	296	78	76	100	88.5	89	913	741.	532	196	22
Nantucket, . . .	3	1	2	5	5.	5	12	9.9	7	4	1
Norfolk, . . .	29	6	9	37	30.7	30	208	189.4	165	24	2
Plymouth, . . .	31	2	3	31	30.2	29	161	144.5	111	29	4
Suffolk, . . .	635	1	318	74	72.8	74	1,572	1,330.1	1,271	1	41
Worcester, . . .	150	27	38	90	83.1	82	475	409.5	224	173	8
Total, . . .	1,742	210	680	579	525.7	525	5,361	4,488.3	3,553	829	113
Add State Poor, . . .	1,779	68	1,008	193	173.	181	2,752	1,427.3	976	460	38
Aggregate of State and Town Poor, . . .	3,521	278	1,688	672	698.7	706	8,013	5,915.6	4,529	1,289	151

THE TOWNS' POOR FULLY SUPPORTED.

TABLE V.—Classification and Location of the Towns' Poor Fully Supported March 31, 1896.

COUNTIES.	NATIVE.		FOREIGN-BORN.		TOTAL.		IN TOWN ALMSHOUSES.				In Lunatic Hospitals.	IN SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.		IN OTHER INSTI-TUTIONS.		IN PRIVATE FAMILIES.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Insane.	Idiotic.		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Insane.	Idiotic.
Barnstable,	78	64	5	5	83	69	80	5	15	20	48	1	-	1	-	15	3	2	2
Berkshire, .	124	134	42	53	166	187	87	3	16	10	105	3	2	11	3	123	21	6	13
Bristol, .	232	204	143	199	375	403	371	51	37	36	311	2	3	4	4	9	28	3	1
Dukes, .	5	11	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	11	1	1	1
Essex, .	536	421	203	207	739	628	647	34	190	48	487	17	1	32	97	48	22	8	6
Franklin, .	76	59	14	14	90	73	64	1	14	10	64	1	1	2	-	34	8	2	4
Hampden, .	178	145	108	135	286	280	357	4	115	9	136	5	-	4	26	31	8	8	3
Hampshire, .	80	86	33	30	113	116	73	4	15	5	89	3	-	6	1	51	5	6	8
Middlesex, .	552	532	292	356	844	938	928	73	196	56	532	22	5	94	20	84	51	22	6
Nantucket, .	14	16	-	1	14	17	22	-	4	3	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk, .	168	129	59	53	227	182	172	6	24	18	165	8	-	20	3	37	6	2	4
Plymouth, .	141	124	31	32	172	156	168	2	29	20	111	7	-	12	-	32	3	4	2
Suffolk, .	1,097	690	334	871	1,431	1,561	1,138	-	1	-	1,271	17	55	266	263	54	-	41	2
Worcester, .	396	285	188	155	584	440	665	27	173	74	224	6	-	18	2	52	36	8	2
Total,	3,677	2,950	1,452	2,111	5,129	5,061	4,762	210	829	309	3,553	93	69	473	419	586	192	113	54

POPULATION OF THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE VI.—Population of the Town Almshouses on March 31, 1894, '95 and '96.

COUNTIES.	SANE.		INSANE.		IDIOTIC.			TOTAL.			ADULTS.			CHILDREN.		
	1894. 1895.		1894. 1895.		1894. 1895.			1894. 1895.			1894. 1895.			1894. 1895.		
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Barnstable, . . .	46	45	50	16	17	15	20	86	86	85	80	80	80	6	6	5
Berkshire, . . .	60	59	64	21	20	16	10	90	90	90	83	80	87	7	10	8
Bristol, . . .	279	351	349	45	41	37	36	365	426	422	345	382	371	20	44	51
Dukes, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex, . . .	367	431	443	182	175	190	48	593	650	681	554	610	647	39	40	34
Franklin, . . .	34	33	31	13	15	14	10	56	60	55	55	58	54	1	2	1
Hampden, . . .	223	233	237	105	104	115	9	350	351	361	339	345	357	11	6	4
Hampshire, . . .	63	63	57	19	18	15	5	89	87	77	87	87	73	1	-	4
Middlesex, . . .	793	746	749	189	181	196	56	1,030	979	1,001	908	892	928	122	87	73
Nantucket, . . .	19	23	15	3	3	4	3	24	28	22	22	29	22	2	1	-
Norfolk, . . .	145	126	136	20	22	24	18	180	176	178	169	170	172	11	6	6
Plymouth, . . .	96	110	121	38	32	29	20	153	168	170	153	165	168	5	3	2
Suffolk, . . .	1,190	1,183	1,137	*-	1	1	*-	1,190	1,184	1,138	1,167	1,163	1,138	23	21	-
Worcester, . . .	434	466	445	158	174	173	74	665	709	692	637	653	665	28	26	27
Total, . . .	3,749	3,869	3,834	809	803	829	309	4,876	4,994	4,972	4,600	4,742	4,762	276	252	219

* None reported.

THE STATE AND TOWN POOR SINCE 1863.

TABLE VII. — *Number of the State Poor and of the City and Town Poor remaining in the Institutions at the Close of Each Official Year from 1863.*

YEARS.	STATE POOR.						CITY AND TOWN POOR.	Total of all Classes.
	State Almshouse, Taunton.	State Primary School, Monson.	State Farm, Bridgewater.	Worcester Lunatic Hospital and Asylum.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital.	Norhampton Lun. Hospital.		
1863.	633	670	536	175	238	258	2,044	5,969
1864.	646	623	485	116	186	216	2,307	5,456
1865.	637	541	483	91	182	235	2,259	5,540
1866.	707	661	311	129	147	272	2,148	5,604
1867.	686	667	341	101	153	271	2,209	5,744
1868.	636	540	425	96	161	264	2,142	5,706
1869.	690	—	364	51	145	234	1,981	5,380
1870.	655	363	337	26	—	209	1,723	5,209
1871.	639	408	397	29	91	215	1,779	5,054
1872.	674	351	306	25	55	230	1,703	5,030
1873.	752	429	347	48	76	247	1,909	5,263
1874.	805	409	375	82	128	291	2,090	5,734
1875.	792	449	422	42	135	262	2,102	6,306
1876.	799	479	503	35	137	253	2,205	7,016
1877.	919	466	380	51	138	239	2,222	7,501
1878.	887	473	249	174	134	198	2,206	7,706
1879.	846	421	225	191	126	202	2,160	7,357
1880.	840	370	156	240	119	183	2,044	7,421
1881.	899	332	129	209	81	176	1,947	7,706
1882.	789	365	210	239	94	161	1,973	7,876
1883.	894	332	63	269	111	167	1,998	8,097
1884.	940	310	95	279	100	133	2,030	8,372
1885.	776	293	304	399	123	164	2,173	8,625
1886.	786	239	267	249	113	141	1,995	9,183
1887.	836	212	524	—	111	104	2,095	9,520
1888.	783	184	420	261	92	104	2,061	9,804
1889.	755	173	403	248	94	88	2,070	9,751
1890.	718	145	509	262	131	101	2,167	9,378
1891.	759	110	536	324	129	80	2,214	9,445
1892.	734	116	705	394	106	—	2,436	9,923
1893.	837	99	672	393	147	81	2,486	10,165
1894.	971	19	323	341	121	73	2,850	10,591
1895.	936	—	870	329	111	73	2,693	10,822
1896.	993	123	931	288	146	69	2,804	11,329

* Approximate.

† Medfield Insane Asylum in 1896.

NOTE.—The figures for the State Primary School exclude children committed by the courts to the custody of this Board; for the State Almshouse and State Farm they exclude cases of town settlement. The totals for State Poor, and the general total, include for Rainford Island Hospital (abolished in 1866), 144 in 1863, 35 in 1864, 121 in 1865, and 23 in 1866.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR SINCE 1863.

TABLE VIII. — Average Number of the State, and the City and Town Poor in the Institutions Each Year from 1863.

YEARS.	STATE POOR.										CITY AND TOWN POOR		Total Average of State, City and Town Poor.
	State Almshouse, Tewksbury.	State Primary School, Monson.	State Farm, Bridgewater.	Worcester Lunatic Hospital and Asylum.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital.	Northampton Lun. Hospital.	Danvers Lunatic Hospital.	Westborough Insane Hospital.	Hospital for Inebriates, Foxborough.	Total State Poor.	In City and Town Almshouses.	In Lun Hospitals and Asylums.	
1863.	787	601	608	184	258	247	-	-	-	2,750	3,233	420	6,403
1864.	733	657	590	146	212	232	-	-	-	2,527	2,866	434	5,827
1865.	732	603	582	186	173	225	-	-	-	2,501	2,896	465	5,852
1866.	717	643	482	143	182	251	-	-	-	2,399	2,984	490	5,873
1867.	757	626	331	138	142	262	-	-	-	2,259	3,000	515	5,774
1868.	731	646	408	96	167	262	-	-	-	2,300	3,010	580	5,879
1869.	710	500	412	74	164	248	-	-	-	2,108	3,004	650	5,762
1870.	724	442	336	82	147	287	-	-	-	1,937	2,732	720	5,409
1871.	749	389	395	44	133	230	-	-	-	1,929	2,680	745	5,354
1872.	746	373	372	87	113	237	-	-	-	1,881	2,590	788	5,259
1873.	816	367	332	50	95	248	-	-	-	1,908	2,578	842	5,328
1874.	811	413	403	63	117	284	-	-	-	2,161	2,715	865	5,741
1875.	844	417	435	63	145	274	-	-	-	2,183	2,879	849	5,911
1876.	916	422	427	53	160	259	-	-	-	2,227	3,331	1,039	6,597
1877.	824	451	457	63	160	255	-	-	-	2,300	3,747	1,158	7,205
1878.	943	481	302	154	154	212	25	-	-	2,271	3,903	1,268	7,462
1879.	945	448	309	185	134	200	142	-	-	2,363	3,977	1,402	7,742
1880.	916	387	243	211	126	201	146	-	-	2,228	3,608	1,643	7,477
1881.	878	360	229	236	118	181	130	-	-	2,141	3,554	1,850	7,545
1882.	860	383	223	243	89	167	130	-	-	2,095	3,746	1,998	7,839
1883.	919	345	181	250	115	162	145	-	-	2,116	3,769	2,075	7,960
1884.	966	345	167	289	114	155	181	-	-	2,217	3,911	2,150	8,278
1885.	958	299	350	305	120	154	209	-	-	2,395	4,255	2,200	8,750
1886.	876	274	365	277	146	140	213	-	-	2,291	4,360	2,250	8,907
1887.	863	219	376	252	110	123	209	88	-	2,240	4,368	2,355	8,963
1888.	811	208	490	233	111	112	173	111	-	2,284	4,360	2,370	9,014
1889.	764	170	529	285	99	105	132	166	-	2,220	4,560	2,483	9,263
1890.	852	168	533	273	129	97	154	166	-	2,201	4,528	2,645	9,333
1891.	812	124	596	353	115	90	163	166	-	2,409	4,384	2,666	9,459
1892.	901	110	694	400	133	86	158	173	-	2,655	4,491	2,747	9,893
1893.	902	77	703	396	135	76	169	169	*28	2,646	4,458	2,955	10,059
1894.	1,052	69	858	376	138	81	111	144	46	2,917	4,575	3,087	10,569
1895.	997	†87	919	396	167	81	171	150	60	2,982	4,879	3,271	11,132
1896.	1,063	†107	992	369	145	82	165	139	76	3,119	4,768	3,538	11,425

* For 34 weeks, equivalent to 18 for a year.

† For 9 months, equal to 65 for the year.

‡ Medfield Insane Asylum in 1896.

NOTE. — The figures for the State Primary School exclude children committed by the courts; those for the State Almshouse and the State Farm represent only the State Poor, the insane at these institutions who have settlements being counted among the "Town Poor in Hospitals and Asylums." The totals for State Poor, and therefore the general totals, include for Rainsford Island Hospital, 116 in 1863, 88 in 1864, 68 in 1865, 101 in 1866, and † in 1867.

GENERAL SUMMARY SINCE 1879.

TABLE IX.—General Statistics of City and Town Paupers for Eighteen Years, with Number and Cost of State Paupers added.

YEARS ENDING SEPT- EMBER 30 FOR THE STATE POOR, MARCH 31 FOR CITY AND TOWN POOR.	CITY AND TOWN POOR.				TOWN AND STATE POOR FULLY SUPPORTED IN ALMSHOUSES.*				TOWN AND STATE POOR FULLY SUPPORTED OUT OF ALMSHOUSES.†				STATE POOR PAR- TIALY SUPPORTED.	
	Average Number Fully Supported.	Whole Number Fully Supported.	Whole Number Partially Sup- ported.	Net Expenses Reported.	Whole Number Supported.	Average Number Supported.	Reported Alms- house Expenses	Average Weekly Cost.	Whole Number Supported.	Average Number Supported.	Reported Ex- penses.	Average Weekly Cost.	Whole Number Relieved.	Cost of Relief.
1879,	6,106	9,225	72,881	\$1,384,977	10,181	5,739	\$585,516	\$1 96	3,899	2,844	\$527,585	\$3 57	20,000	\$45,000
1880,	6,221	9,196	58,916	1,332,902	9,719	5,521	568,322	1 98	4,346	3,096	528,168	3 28	14,000	35,000
1881,	6,344	9,555	62,523	1,393,664	10,200	5,192	565,785	2 08	4,411	3,491	534,885	3 06	16,000	36,000
1882,	6,681	10,095	48,760	1,464,353	10,213	5,595	613,423	2 11	4,973	3,421	594,974	3 34	14,000	38,000
1883,	6,935	10,753	50,372	1,549,381	10,942	5,331	667,307	2 41	5,000	3,608	630,345	3 36	15,000	40,000
1884,	7,109	11,273	51,135	1,598,811	11,400	5,389	666,917	2 38	5,800	4,134	660,912	3 07	16,000	42,000
1885,	7,521	11,766	55,649	1,708,044	12,000	6,287	740,000	2 29	5,900	4,396	712,163	3 29	17,000	50,000
1886,	7,766	11,966	63,182	1,781,344	11,300	6,355	784,270	2 22	6,236	4,842	775,000	3 40	15,266	50,000
1887,	7,843	11,921	49,608	1,729,195	12,004	6,308	744,139	2 27	6,500†	4,800†	820,000†	3 30	14,525	50,000
1888,	7,989	12,526	51,359	1,746,095	12,184	6,486	767,388	2 27	6,600†	4,800†	780,000†	3 12	17,047	55,000
1889,	8,417	12,981	48,123	1,838,357	12,388	6,283	761,970	2 33	7,000†	4,900†	750,000†	2 94	17,188	70,000
1890,	8,628	13,099	45,487	1,805,641	12,330	6,426	758,875	2 27	7,157	4,760	757,689	3 05	16,491	73,746
1891,	8,480	13,015	43,432	1,806,062	13,020	6,553	785,576	2 30	7,232	5,064	818,654	3 10	18,131	87,168
1892,	8,535	13,626	45,325	1,874,497	14,477	6,970	793,599	2 19	8,219	5,248	815,700	3 00	18,160	94,610
1893,	8,804	14,260	44,146	1,908,441	14,507	6,762	820,316	2 33	8,805	5,739	881,803	2 96	20,752	88,531
1894,	9,217	15,117	67,521	1,982,072	15,913	6,989	821,300	2 26	8,976	6,438	948,947	2 83	29,200	142,568
1895,	9,821	16,163	70,244	2,165,805	16,368	7,416	849,475	2 20	9,505	7,041	979,764	2 67	18,776	146,619
1896,	9,860	15,357	60,694	2,201,020	15,687	7,037	862,444	2 35	9,680	7,346	1,107,243	2 94	26,511	120,181

* This applies to all the inmates at Monson and Bridgewater, also to the poor and neglected children in a special "Home," in Boston.

† None of the inmates at Monson and Bridgewater are here included, being given under the previous heading.

‡ Approximate.

NOTE.—The "State Poor Partially Supported" are included in the "Whole Number Partially Supported" of the city and town poor, in which also there are many duplications. Among the "State Poor Partially Supported" there are also many duplications in the number given for 1879. Among the "State Poor Fully Supported out of Almshouses" are included the children of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, for whom the State pays. The cost of supervision by the State authorities is not included in this table; but the town almshouse expenses include, in part at least, the cost of general supervision.

FINANCES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE X. — Valuation of the State Institutions, Sept. 30, 1896.

VALUATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.							
INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Build- ings.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	Valuation of 1895.	Increase of Valuation.
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	411.45	\$156,408 00	\$1,045,125 00	\$159,399 30	\$1,360,932 30	\$1,353,891 28	\$7,041 02
Worcester Insane Asylum,	11.13	193,880 00	248,000 00	43,621 22	485,501 22	477,334 57	8,166 65
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	172.00	35,600 00	422,000 00	116,402 88	574,002 88	559,782 27	14,220 61
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	493.00	53,000 00	462,100 00	74,739 85	589,839 85	564,872 81	24,967 04
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	322.70	28,777 00	1,483,692 37	122,113 47	1,634,582 84	1,629,436 50	5,146 34
Westborough Insane Hospital,	362.97	26,450 00	406,700 00	112,524 33	544,674 33	519,980 00	24,694 33
Medfield Insane Asylum,	426.00	20,000 00	740,000 00	79,534 80	839,534 80	-	839,534 80
Hospital for Dipsomaniacs, Foxborough,	96.00	15,000 00	142,000 00	25,355 39	182,355 39	185,924 13	3,568 74
State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	425.50	37,200 00	560,050 00	180,106 06	777,356 06	764,547 46	12,808 60
State Farm, Bridgewater,	538.00	35,665 00	471,500 00	146,514 76	653,679 76	597,029 81	56,649 95
Lyman School, Westborough,	265.00	22,000 00	139,150 00	120,607 03	281,757 03	255,126 36	26,630 67
State Industrial School, Lancaster,	198.00	10,300 00	90,665 00	26,944 38	127,909 38	125,437 44	2,471 94
Totals,	3,721.75	\$634,280 00	\$6,229,982 37	\$1,187,863 47	\$8,052,125 84	\$7,033,362 63	\$1,018,763 21*
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham,	90.00	20,359 13	239,525 00	108,491 39	368,375 52	359,105 08	9,270 44

* Excluding Medfield Asylum, which appears here for the first time, the increase has been \$179,228.41.

VALUATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XI. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property at the State Institutions, Sept. 30, 1896.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Live Stock on the Farm.	Produce of the Farm on Hand.	Carriages and Agricult- ural Imple- ments.	Machinery and Mechanical Fixtures.	Beds and Bedding in the Inmates' Department.	Other Furni- ture in the Inmates' Department.	Property of the State in the Superin- tendent's Department.	Ready-Made Clothing.
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	\$9,479 00	\$8,469 80	\$6,950 00	\$29,525 36	\$29,280 32	\$22,481 82	\$23,385 30	\$1,025 15
Worcester Insane Asylum,	375 00	1,067 74	500 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	8,800 00	9,500 00	2,154 64
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	8,474 00	8,295 00	5,125 95	37,000 00	22,764 78	- 10,903 96	11,451 57	-*
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	7,795 75	9,524 00	3,075 00	14,510 00	12,350 00	8,155 00	7,425 00	2,550 57
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	12,282 50	8,471 48	6,097 14	17,564 41	21,208 23	20,852 16	17,103 87	3,720 12
Westborough Insane Hospital,	9,020 00	7,520 14	5,572 19	29,384 59	13,391 66	12,455 56	5,521 73	1,108 17
Medfield Insane Asylum,	1,442 00	1,572 17	2,372 98	20,000 00	12,000 00	20,139 00	7,861 00	6,549 91
Hospital for Dipso-maniacs, Foxborough,	2,274 00	685 00	1,857 97	1,022 73	3,887 67	4,032 95	3,043 61	330 46
State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	10,711 00	10,784 15	4,881 15	54,881 00	24,067 10	27,368 53	16,720 05	10,052 31
State Farm, Bridgewater,	7,316 65	12,056 24	9,052 60	51,328 00	18,404 75	14,709 47	8,501 69	17,370 05
Lyman School, Westborough,	2,493 50	3,770 04	2,983 40	7,893 18	2,936 43	15,291 93	-†	7,367 48
State Industrial School, Lancaster,	2,670 00	5,383 91	2,115 00	552 50	7,394 30	-†	985 00	-
Totals,	\$74,333 40	\$72,599 67	\$50,583 38	\$272,661 77	\$176,685 24	\$159,890 38	\$111,498 82	\$52,828 86
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham,	1,732 85	1,600 00	2,666 67	6,037 34	7,853 69	9,971 04	6,538 40	1,024 33

* In "Dry Goods."

† In the preceding item.

VALUATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XI. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property, etc. — Concluded.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Dry Goods.	Provisions and Groceries.	Drugs and Medicines.	Fuel.	Library.	Other Supplies undistributed	Funds and Investments.	Totals.
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	\$888 87	\$2,520 66	\$800 00	\$7,425 00	\$4,250 00	\$5,066 59	\$7,261 43	\$159,399 30
Worcester Insane Asylum,	623 00	2,279 59	425 00	3,500 00	550 00	1,146 26	-	43,621 22
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	6,710 52	2,697 27	600 00	3,600 00	800 00	2,979 83	-	116,462 88
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	1,242 84	3,273 01	525 00	214 60	1,000 00	3,699 58	-	74,739 85
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	781 58	1,562 66	850 00	3,586 06	1,250 00	1,783 26	-	122,113 47
Westborough Insane Hospital,	2,178 76	2,356 87	1,249 08	179 75	1,334 79	1,251 44	-	92,524 33
Medfield Insane Asylum,	1,280 65	3,876 87	175 00	1,335 00	-	930 22	-	79,534 80
Hospital for Dipso-maniacs, Foxborough,	687 38	746 73	97 00	4,130 00	342 88	2,217 01	-	25,355 39
State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	4,270 28	4,513 49	1,844 50	8,012 50	2,000 00	-	-	180,106 06
State Farm, Bridgewater,	2,511 62	3,173 57	303 12	1,389 50	397 50	-	-	146,514 76
Lyman School, Westborough,	1,417 46	1,671 93	437 50	2,256 02	2,494 01	888 37	68,705 78	120,607 03
State Industrial School, Lancaster,	840 00	651 50	15 00	1,850 00	650 00	437 45	3,399 72	26,944 38
Totals,	\$23,432 46	\$29,324 15	\$7,321 20	\$42,478 43	\$16,069 18	\$19,790 00	\$79,366 93	\$1,187,863 47
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham,	730 53	1,073 33	99 86	3,976 00	702 00	2,458 44	62,206 91	108,491 39

 RECEIPTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XII.—*Receipts of the State Institutions for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.*

- * Includes \$1,867.24 of nominal receipts, being deposits by patients, \$1,815.81 at Worcester Hospital and \$51.43 at Worcester Asylum.
- † Includes \$31,452.00 from the special appropriation for maintenance, and \$1,525.00 for board of State patients since May 1.
- ‡ Includes the \$20,000 special appropriation for maintenance.
- § Including at each school \$155.15 for 1895 and \$211.05 for 1896 from the appropriation for Trustee's expenses.
- ¶ Includes at the Lyman School \$1,276.57 and at the Industrial School \$62.31 for boarding out pupils.
- ¶ Of this sum \$6,920.62 is for board of State custodial cases.

VALUATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

FINANCES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE X. — *Valuation of the State Institutions, Sept. 30, 1896.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Build- ings.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	Valuation of 1895.	Increase of Valuation.
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	411.46	\$156,408 00	\$1,945,125 00	\$159,399 20	\$1,300,932 20	\$1,353,891 23	\$7,041 03
Worcester Insane Asylum,	11.18	193,880 00	248,000 00	43,621 23	485,501 23	477,334 57	8,166 65
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	173.00	55,600 00	422,000 00	116,402 88	574,002 88	559,782 27	14,220 61
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	403.00	53,000 00	462,100 00	74,789 86	589,889 86	564,372 81	24,967 04
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	322.70	28,777 00	1,483,892 37	122,113 47	1,634,682 84	1,629,436 50	5,146 34
Westborough Insane Hospital,	362.97	26,450 00	466,700 00	112,524 33	644,674 33	619,960 00	24,694 33
Medfield Insane Asylum,	426.00	20,000 00	740,000 00	79,634 80	839,634 80	-	839,634 80
Hospital for Dipso-manics, Foxborough,	94.00	15,000 00	142,000 00	25,355 29	182,355 29	185,924 13	3,568 74
State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	425.60	37,200 00	560,060 00	180,106 06	777,356 06	764,647 46	12,808 60
State Farm, Bridgewater,	538.00	35,865 00	471,500 00	148,514 76	655,679 76	597,029 81	58,649 95
Lyman School, Westborough,	265.00	22,000 00	139,150 00	120,607 08	281,757 08	265,126 36	26,630 67
State Industrial School, Lancaster,	198.00	10,300 00	90,865 00	26,944 36	127,909 36	125,437 44	2,471 94
Totals,	3,721.76	\$634,290 00	\$6,229,962 37	\$1,187,853 47	\$8,062,125 84	\$7,533,362 63	\$1,018,763 21*
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham,	90.00	20,359 13	239,525 00	106,491 39	366,375 52	349,103 06	9,279 44

* Including Medford Asylum, which appears here for the first time. The increase here has been \$179,016.41.

VALUATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XI.—*Classified Valuation of Personal Property at the State Institutions, Sept. 30, 1896.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Live Stock on the Farm.	Produce of the Farm on Hand.	Carriages and Agricultural Imple-ments.	Machinery and Mechanical Fixtures.	Beds and Bedding in the Inmates' Department.	Other Furni-ture in the Inmates' Department.	Property of the State in the Superintendent's Department.	Ready-Made Clothing.
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	\$9,479 00	\$8,469 80	\$6,950 00	\$29,525 36	\$29,280 32	\$22,481 82	\$23,385 80	\$1,625 15
Worcester Insane Asylum,	375 00	1,067 74	500 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	3,500 00	9,500 00	2,164 64
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	8,474 00	3,295 00	5,125 95	37,000 00	22,764 78	10,903 96	11,451 67	-*
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	7,795 75	9,524 00	3,075 00	14,510 00	12,350 00	8,165 00	7,425 00	2,550 67
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	12,282 50	8,471 48	6,097 14	17,564 41	21,208 23	20,852 16	17,108 87	3,720 12
Westborough Insane Hospital,	9,020 00	7,520 14	5,572 19	29,384 59	13,391 66	12,455 56	6,521 73	1,108 17
Medfield Insane Asylum,	1,442 00	1,572 17	2,372 98	20,000 00	12,000 00	20,139 00	7,861 00	6,549 91
Hospital for Dipso-maniacs, Foxborough,	2,274 00	685 00	1,857 97	1,022 73	3,887 67	4,032 96	3,043 61	380 46
State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	10,711 00	10,784 15	4,881 15	54,881 00	24,067 10	27,368 53	16,720 06	10,052 31
State Farm, Bridgewater,	7,316 65	12,056 24	9,052 60	51,328 00	18,404 75	14,709 47	8,501 69	17,370 06
Lyman School, Westborough,	2,493 50	3,770 04	2,983 40	7,893 18	2,936 43	15,291 93	-†	7,367 48
State Industrial School, Lancaster,	2,670 00	5,383 91	2,115 00	552 50	7,394 30	-†	985 00	-
Totals,	\$74,333 40	\$72,593 67	\$50,583 38	\$272,661 77	\$176,685 24	\$159,890 38	\$111,498 82	\$52,828 86
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham,	1,732 85	1,600 00	2,666 67	6,037 34	7,853 69	9,971 04	6,538 40	1,024 33

* In "Dry Goods."

† In the preceding item.

VALUATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XI. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property, etc. — Concluded.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Dry Goods.	Provisions and Groceries.	Drugs and Med. Incs.	Fuel.	Library.	Other Supplies undistributed.	Funds and Investments.	Totals.
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	\$888 87	\$2,520 66	\$800 00	\$7,425 00	\$4,250 00	\$5,066 59	\$7,261 43	\$159,399 30
Worcester Insane Asylum,	623 00	2,279 69	425 00	3,500 00	550 00	1,146 25	-	43,821 22
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	6,710 52	2,697 27	900 00	3,600 00	800 00	2,979 53	-	116,462 88
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	1,243 34	3,273 01	525 00	214 00	1,000 00	3,099 15	-	74,739 85
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	781 53	1,662 66	850 00	5,586 06	1,250 00	1,733 26	-	122,113 47
Westborough Insane Hospital,	2,178 76	2,356 87	1,249 08	179 73	1,334 79	1,251 44	-	92,524 33
Medfield Insane Asylum,	1,280 65	3,576 87	175 00	3,334 00	-	920 22	-	79,531 80
Hospital for Dipso-maniacs, Foxborough,	687 33	745 73	97 00	4,130 00	342 88	2,217 01	-	25,365 39
State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	4,270 23	4,313 49	1,344 50	8,012 50	2,000 00	-	-	180,106 06
State Farm, Bridgewater,	2,511 62	3,173 57	303 13	1,389 50	397 50	-	-	146,514 76
Lyman School, Westborough,	1,417 44	1,671 93	437 50	2,356 62	2,494 01	888 37	69,706 78	120,607 03
State Industrial School, Lancaster,	840 00	651 50	15 00	1,860 00	850 00	437 45	3,399 72	25,944 38
Totals,	\$22,432 46	\$29,324 15	\$7,321 20	\$42,478 43	\$15,069 13	\$19,760 00	\$79,366 93	\$1,187,863 47
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham,	730 53	1,073 83	90 86	3,976 00	702 00	2,458 44	63,206 91	108,491 39

RECEIPTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XII. — Receipts of the State Institutions for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1895.	APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.				From Special Appropriations.	From Farm and the Labor of Inmates.	FOR SUPPORT.		From all other Sources.	Total Receipts at the Institutions.	Other Receipts on Account of the Institutions.
		From Unexpended Appropriations of former Years.	From Ordinary Appropriations of present Year.	Total from Appropriations for Current Expenses.	From Cities and Towns.			From Individuals.				
State Prison.	\$36,358 31	\$21,885 21	\$22,710 15	\$44,595 36	-	\$3,731 74	\$98,421 91	\$43,187 03	\$4,049 34	\$229,298 89	\$13,808 11	-
State House of Correction.	11,568 46	10,423 53	9,579 96	30,003 49	-	-	51,478 06	-	735 83	96,377 83	-	-
State Lunatic Asylum.	1,726 45	14,468 50	13,306 05	27,834 05	\$18,283 02	-	100,087 56	20,501 75	4,199 44	189,892 87	8,419 57	-
State School for the Deaf.	508 78	2,415 93	14,033 25	17,476 18	9,997 32	1,125 00	68,303 38	18,767 70	5,687 70	121,808 65	1,528 57	-
State School for the Blind.	20,200 55	13,618 86	14,624 96	28,043 21	-	1,938 12	114,013 38	33,670 42	2,799 81	210,599 59	8,944 67	-
State School for the Feeble-Minded.	14,101 83	12,484 71	11,058 72	24,443 48	16,760 44	-	57,810 01	32,508 43	245 58	145,915 72	6,990 10	-
State School for the Idiots.	-	-	133,178 60	33,178 60	-	-	5,443 67	38 40	879 81	39,640 68	-	-
State School for the Epileptic.	6,918 05	5,947 73	125,239 51	32,187 24	-	4,709 91	11,708 94	2,035 92	274 19	57,735 28	5,568 28	-
State School for the Insane.	-	24,723 96	104,036 08	138,763 04	34,533 05	-	-	-	1,039 06	175,564 14	26,690 17	-
State School for the Deaf and Blind.	-	20,018 00	83,963 06	114,001 06	41,170 34	3,622 03	-	-	-	158,793 43	11,473 56	-
State School for the Feeble-Minded, Waltham.	-	13,001 08	46,158 01	64,159 09	\$10,728 71	770 23	-	-	64 00	75,721 32	-	-
Totals.	\$101,386 74	\$172,054 02	\$396,045 37	\$571,099 39	\$134,716 91	\$16,476 32	\$510,266 11	\$150,610 66	\$30,505 23	\$1,804,057 35	\$79,417 33	-
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham.	2,576 68	6,500 00	725,420 62	31,920 82	-	-	27,031 95	10,916 47	2,918 86	76,464 00	946 44	-

* Includes \$1,867.24 of nominal receipts, being deposits by patients, \$1,816.51 at Worcester Hospital and \$51.43 at Worcester Asylum.

† Includes \$31,652.00 from the special appropriation for maintenance, and \$1,626.00 for board of State patients since May 1.

‡ Includes the \$20,000 special appropriation for maintenance.

§ Including at each school \$185.15 for 1896 and \$211.06 for 1896 from the appropriation for Trustee's expenses.

¶ Includes at the Lyman School \$1,575.57 and at the Industrial School \$63.31 for boarding out pupils.

‡ Of this sum \$6,920.82 is for board of State custodial cases.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XIII. — *Expenditures of the State Institutions for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.*

INSTITUTIONS.	CURRENT EXPENSES.								Expenses of Trustees, Inspectors, or Superintendents.
	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	\$57,320 84	\$53,372 21	\$9,695 74	\$12,972 06	\$1,060 73	\$6,239 28	\$230 98	\$12,169 23	\$50 06
Worcester Insane Asylum,	23,124 14	18,903 89	3,167 06	6,049 86	376 23	4,972 59	278 92	3,337 42	26 03
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	48,956 00	41,971 11	7,491 23	12,363 42	2,371 61	7,073 84	473 00	9,062 66	93 00
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	35,320 17	26,008 35	4,679 84	7,771 86	1,297 13	3,301 73	390 85	2,163 08	306 00
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	70,648 73	47,283 92	3,428 46	7,217 99	1,190 44	4,742 12	3,138 66	11,232 02	261 47
Westborough Insane Hospital,	61,831 19	33,789 43	2,785 46	9,733 81	396 34	5,255 85	3,497 92	4,278 87	650 26
Medfield Insane Asylum,	12,313 73	11,675 11	3,330 88	2,390 77	109 46	151 26	1,004 02	8 86	340 56
Hospital for Dipsoamnias, Foxborough,	19,623 64	11,283 80	2,100 31	4,524 00	306 46	-	375 03	1,164 26	488 62
State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	32,820 96	35,056 56	14,323 20	15,463 86	6,362 94	2,316 43	5,993 51	11,056 92	407 36
State Farm, Bridgewater,	30,312 33	31,669 30	3,409 13	9,239 06	1,652 17	3,976 06	2,096 30	3,176 06	267 76
Lynn School, Westborough,	26,718 24	10,386 32	5,399 90	7,333 46	207 46	1,789 80	571 89	4,413 71	1,167 37
State Industrial School, Lancaster,	11,143 90	4,796 47	2,000 90	2,156 31	216 09	641 21	700 38	1,225 03	366 20
Totals,	\$423,133 76	\$339,940 86	\$72,161 75	\$93,223 27	\$15,836 09	\$40,553 47	\$19,637 06	\$73,870 76	\$4,324 84
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham,	80,787 41	15,567 76	3,160 68	6,073 18	1,604 00	1,196 23	126 20	7,363 44	-

EXPENDITURES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XIII. — Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	CURRENT EXPENSES — Con.		EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.				Total Disburse- ments.	Average weekly cost as estimat- ed by the Bu- perintendent.
	All Other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Buildings and Improve- ments.	Extraordi- nary Repairs.	Miscellane- ous Dis- bursements.	Total Extra- ordinary Expenses.		
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	\$12,708 21	\$167,008 34	\$9,864 14	-	\$2,684 78	\$12,538 92	\$179,647 26	\$3 27
Worcester Insane Asylum,	3,676 60	68,455 04	-	\$10,000 00	64 26	10,064 26	73,519 80	3 06
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	11,566 30	142,310 54	11,618 81	3,614 81	-	15,233 62	157,544 16	3 34
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	7,828 54	92,768 20	13,414 76	13,837 65	-	27,252 40	120,020 60	3 16
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	13,399 84	167,592 75	20,297 63	-	-	20,297 63	187,890 38	3 53
Westborough Insane Hospital,	5,314 70	118,087 52	16,766 44	3,383 28	-	20,138 72	138,226 24	3 89
Medfield Insane Asylum,	3,003 93	34,977 88	-	-	-	-	34,977 88	3 21
Hospital for Dipso-man-lacs, Foxborough,	7,888 17	47,795 21	-	-	4,784 55	4,784 55	52,579 76	6 32
State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	14,066 72	138,762 04	36,283 05	-	1,569 05*	37,902 10	176,564 14	2 17
State Farm, Bridgewater,	18,899 35	114,001 06	41,170 84	-	3,622 03*	44,792 37	158,793 43	2 00
Lyman School, Westborough,	6,121 25	64,159 60	9,451 14	-	2,110 49†	11,561 63	75,721 32	4 61
State Industrial School, Lancaster,	3,170 07	26,416 06	4,077 57	-	1,100 56†	5,178 13	31,594 19	4 17
Total,	\$107,643 68	\$1,182,334 33	\$162,873 87	\$30,834 74	\$15,925 72	\$209,644 83	\$1,391,978 66	-
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham,	5,558 05	70,761 98	-	-	4,157 91	4,157 91	74,919 89||	\$3 25

* Paid into the State Treasury.

† (Of this \$834.92 was paid into the State Treasury. † Includes \$580.20 paid into the State Treasury.

|| In addition to this amount there was paid this year to the city of Waltham by a special appropriation \$16,919.96 for constructing and \$526.06 for operating the sewer of the Institution, down to 1896.

FINANCIAL CONDITION SEPT. 30, 1896.

TABLE XIV. — Financial Condition of the State Institutions, Sept. 30, 1896.

INSTITUTIONS.	LIABILITIES.			RESOURCES.						Balance in favor of the Institutions.
	Salaries Unpaid.	Bills Payable.	Total Liabilities.	Cash on Hand.	Bills Receivable.	Unexpended Current Appropria- tions.	Total Resources applicable to Current Ex- penses.	Unexpended Special Appropria- tions.	Total Available Resources.*	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	\$4,828 61	\$11,048 29†	\$15,876 79	\$49,746 03	\$42,428 72	-	\$92,170 35	-	\$92,170 35	\$76,233 50
Worcester Insane Asylum,	1,937 67	4,177 60†	6,055 23	8,353 33	17,920 06	-	26,173 33	-	26,173 33	20,123 15
	4,000 06	16,644 19§	20,644 27	12,038 71	34,931 37	-	46,970 58	\$16,353 82	63,324 40	41,680 18
	4,708 36	11,819 75	16,528 11	1,848 06	26,480 93	-	28,328 93	14,502 18	42,831 16	26,303 06
	6,443 38	12,308 26	18,751 64	22,679 21	37,878 21	-	60,557 42	-	60,557 42	41,806 86
	4,276 81	6,707 86	9,983 67	7,689 48	23,306 78	-	30,995 26	18,489 87	49,485 13	26,801 46
	2,708 58	10,788 80	13,507 47	8,364 35	21,306 03	\$19,410 56	43,479 94	-	43,479 94	29,072 47
	-	-	-	5,155 50	6,873 84	-	11,029 34	-	11,029 34	11,029 34
	-	-	-	-	-	29,061 92	29,061 92	68,247 36	112,309 28	112,309 28
	-	-	-	-	-	30,016 94	30,066 94	26,908 29	57,972 30	57,972 30
	-	-	-	-	-	23,066 42	23,066 42	-	23,066 42	23,066 42
	-	-	-	-	-	9,139 29	19,139 29	-	9,139 29	9,139 29
Totals,	\$28,962 31	\$72,394 79	\$101,357 10	\$111,880 26	\$209,919 43||	\$110,646 13	\$431,894 32	\$165,408 49	\$587,292 31	\$495,046 31
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham,	-	-	-	1,544 71	7,747 72	6,660 09	16,793 43	60,000 00	76,793 43	76,793 43

* Additional resources available for special uses are the invested funds, viz.: At Worcester Hospital, the Library Fund, \$7,261.43; at the Lyman School, the Lyman Fund, \$66,654.82, and the Mary Lamb Fund, \$2,160.96; at the Industrial School, the Mary Lamb Fund, \$1,379.72, the Pay Fund, \$1,020, and the Rogers Fund, \$1,000 (held by the State Treasurer); in all at these institutions, \$79,355.63. The several funds at the School for Feeble-Minded aggregate \$22,309.91.

† Due to patients, \$1,174.56.

§ Of this sum \$1,073.84 is for "extraordinary repairs," and to be paid from a special appropriation.

|| All this, excepting \$5,873.84, is due the lunatic hospitals and asylums for board of patients; from the State, \$40,567 14; from cities and towns, \$130,386.97;

COMPARATIVE PER CAPITA COST.

TABLE XV. — Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week.

INSTITUTIONS.	Reported Average Number of Inmates.	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	All other Ordinary Expenses.	AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	
											Aggregate of the foregoing items.	Estimated by the Superintendent.
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	956.25	\$1 15.3	\$1 07.2	\$0 19.5	\$0 28.1	\$0 02.1	\$0 12.5	\$0 00.4	\$0 24.5	\$0 25.7	\$3 35.8	\$3 27
Worcester Insane Asylum,	427.36	1 04.8	85.1	14.2	22.9	01.7	22.3	01.2	40.	16.6	3 08.	3 06
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	819.37	1 14.9	98.5	17.6	31.4	05.3	16.6	01.1	21.2	27.4	3 34.	3 34
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	560.49	1 32.2	89.2	16.1	26.7	04.5	13.	01.3	07.4	27.9	3 18.3	3 16
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	914.28	1 48.6	99.5	17.7	15.2	02.5	10.	06.6	23.8	28.6	3 52.5	3 53
Westborough Insane Hospital,	579.9	1 71.9	1 12.	09.3	32.4	03.	17.4	11.6	14.2	19.8	3 91.6	3 89
Medfield Insane Asylum,*	461.61	1 20.8	1 15.5	32.4	23.7	01.1	01.5	13.8	00.1	32.1	3 46.	3 21
Hospital for Dipomania, Foxborough,	145.32	2 59.6	1 43.6	27.3	59.9	05.3	-	04.9	15.6	1 10.8	6 32.5	6 32
State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	1,231.	51.3	55.5	23.1	24.1	09.8	03.6	09.8	17.3	23.8	2 16.8	2 17
State Farm, Bridgewater,	1,098.	52.9	55.5	14.7	16.1	02.7	06.3	03.6	14.3	33.5	1 99.6	2 00
Lyman School, Westborough,	264.61	1 94.2	76.9	38.5	52.9	01.5	13.	04.2	32.1	52.9	4 66.2	4 61
State Industrial School, Lancaster,	120.	1 78.6	76.9	33.	34.5	03.4	10.3	11.4	19.6	56.6	4 23.3	4 17
Massachusetts School for Feeble Minded, Waltham,	416.	1 42.3	71.9	16.	23.5	06.9	05.5	00.6	34.1	25.2	3 26.	3 25
Totals	7,726.99	\$1 13.	\$0 85.3	\$0 18.8	\$0 25.7	\$0 04.3	\$0 10.4	\$0 04.9	\$0 20.2	\$0 29.3	\$3 11.9	-

* For five months only.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION AND COST.

TABLE XVI.—Population and Expenses of the State Institutions for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

INSTITUTIONS.	Persons Admitted.	Whole No. Maintained.	Deaths.	No. of Transfers Sept. 30, 1896	NET COST TO THE STATE.			Whole Sum derived from the State Treasury.
					Average No. sup-ported by the State	Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	667	1,515	107	861	265.35	\$20,780 26	\$2 31.9	\$44,595 56
Worcester Insane Asylum,	20	467	35	425	113.93	20,003 49	3 37.6	20,003 49
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	457	1,370	111	700	148.51	31,414 45	2 83.	63,067 67
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	204	746	44	660	91.87	15,948 59	3 78.	27,473 00
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	437	1,363	102	867	165.00	16,008 54	2 26.2	26,043 31
Westborough Insane Hospital,	271	835	44	548	139.00	19,433 33	3 69.1	41,199 57
Medfield Insane Asylum,*	606	806	24	563	105.05	33,178 60	3 38.3	33,178 60
Hospital for Diphteriacases, Foxborough,	310	433	1	126	76.4	28,020 96	0 44.9	32,137 24
State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	2,106	4,184	272	1,195	1,053.45	111,502 53	2 03.6	174,993 03
State Farm, Bridgewater,	1,553	2,416	51	1,048	992.03	96,905 17	1 91.7	155,171 40
Lyman School, Westborough,	217	458	-	206	244.61	63,214 77	4 60	74,886 40
State Industrial School, Lancaster,	163	247	-	129	120.00	35,835 36	4 14	31,014 02
Totals,	7,953	14,533	763	7,378	2,440.04	\$486,076 91	\$2 70.7	\$765,915 26
Totals, excluding transfers,	7,616	13,771	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham,	40	463	10	425	212.00	\$31,920 62	2 80.6	\$31,920 62

* For five months.

TABLE XVII. — *Kind and Cost of Provisions at the State Institutions for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Meat of all kinds.	Fish of all kinds.	Fruit and Vegetables	Flour.	Grain and Meal for Table.	Grain and Meal for Stock.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Milk, Butter and Cheese.	Salt and other Groceries.	All other Provisions.	Total.
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, . .	\$12,495 67	\$3,263 78	\$2,336 12	\$4,855 50	\$421 86	\$4,799 51	\$2,723 30	\$3,828 47	\$9,750 05	\$3,700 89	\$5,402 06	\$53,572 21
Worcester Insane Asylum, . .	3,018 59	656 79	1,799 00	1,981 35	81 10	421 81	486 27	1,046 92	7,120 84	386 90	1,954 01	18,903 58
Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . .	12,301 83	1,410 88	2,142 64	4,068 75	509 18	3,349 78	1,634 92	2,231 57	9,116 75	5,214 81	-	41,971 11
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, .	5,454 35	1,437 43	1,430 23	2,895 00	258 30	3,452 11	941 79	2,298 89	4,733 09	1,921 70	1,185 06	26,008 35
Danvers Lunatic Hospital, . .	13,295 78	3,018 12	2,298 71	5,185 75	624 40	5,487 77	2,184 25	2,557 58	6,956 38	2,506 75	3,168 48	47,283 92
Westborough Insane Hospital, .	9,302 08	1,814 69	1,093 64	3,080 05	392 68	3,989 30	1,682 98	2,505 23	4,261 62	4,887 02	930 14	33,789 43
Medfield Insane Asylum, . .	2,059 42	311 93	559 73	2,646 07	206 70	146 59	663 17	904 51	1,926 56	1,226 05	1,024 38	11,675 11
Hospital for Dipso-manics, Foxborough,.	2,694 64	579 25	391 22	2,182 97	88 75	965 27	465 74	813 89	1,397 10	1,704 97	-	11,233 80
State Almshouse, Tewksbury, .	10,939 52	2,216 14	1,330 75	7,333 74	340 09	2,241 25	1,709 48	2,630 78	3,845 16	1,420 54	1,543 10	35,550 55
State Farm, Bridgewater, . .	8,911 05	2,270 70	201 47	6,680 20	363 55	2,426 57	1,465 82	2,363 34	1,288 86	1,025 19	4,572 55	31,569 30
Lyman School, Westborough, .	2,035 66	478 32	570 00	1,851 75	212 91	1,224 24	238 01	851 19	1,603 14	515 82	1,006 28	10,586 82
State Industrial School, Lancaster,	1,007 81	358 01	248 87	475 00	1,293 94	*	153 94	209 71	465 49	583 67	-	4,796 47
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham,	3,875 69	289 48	1,379 35	1,762 25	217 45	1,176 31	230 46	883 39	4,291 91	728 84	732 63	15,567 76
Aggregates,	\$87,392 12	\$18,105 52	\$15,481 93	\$44,938 58	\$4,900 91	\$29,680 51	\$14,480 13	\$23,120 47	\$56,756 96	\$25,772 65	\$21,618 64	\$332,508 41

* In the preceding item.

INSTITUTION POPULATION FOR TWELVE YEARS.

TABLE XVIII. — Average Number of Inmates at the State Institutions for Twelve Years.

INSTITUTIONS.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	764.5	765.95	719.64	708.19	779.74	511.46	807.02	847.96	878.78	889.01	929.24	956.26
Worcester Insane Asylum,	301.1	400.28	393.82	393.96	365.66	330.23	304.66	427.82	446.84	442.23	450.66	427.30
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	659.3	638.34	638.	636.	633.	639.49	619.	602.96	733.03	766.	817.73	819.37
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, . . .	476.9	474.6	478.56	470.25	469.1	479.5	457.	469.00	460.26	494.11	528.56	560.49
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	742.	749.08	743.	736.	734.	763.20	734.	834.31	870.4	879.	905.	914.28
Westborough Insane Hospital,	-	-	248.47	269.6	457.89	474.90	478.09	508.61	621.3	530.78	664.36	679.97
Medfield Insane Asylum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1461.61
Hospital for Dipomania, Foxborough, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162.78	101.06	125.14	146.33
State Almshouse, Tewksbury, . . .	907.	917.	904.	873.	846.	932.	900.	991.	1,050.	1,217.	1,187.	1,331.
State Farm, Bridgewater,	340.	366.	376.	380.	543.	574.	640.	774.	786.	947.	1,002.	1,098.
State Primary School, Monro,	416.	391.	383.	331.	314.	359.	329.	263.	207.	219.	337.15	-
Lyman School, Westborough,	113.2	92.82	104.82	127.24	163.23	186.46	188.96	203.86	238.06	228.	246.73	264.61
State Industrial School, Lancaster, . .	66.	72.18	67.37	71.44	76.6	94.07	89.01	80.2	96.	117.	116.	120.
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded,	143.	748.	179.	195.	196.	240.	329.	364.	308.	423.	429.	416.
Aggregated,	5,117.1	5,049.01	5,161.86	5,423.67	5,807.57	5,894.3	6,064.74	6,503.22	6,723.81	7,364.06	7,374.89	7,726.99

* For ten months.

† For five months, equivalent to 194.41 through the year.

‡ For thirty-four weeks.

§ For nine months.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

INSANITY IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

TABLE XIX. — Admissions, Discharges, etc., at Institutions for the Insane for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

	Worcester Lunatic Hospital.	Worcester Insane Asylum.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital.	Northampton Lunatic Hospital.	Danvers Lunatic Hospital.	Westborough Insane Hospital.	Medford Insane Asylum.	Asylum Wards, State Almshouse, Tewksbury.	Asylum Wards, State Farm, Bridgewater.	McLean Hospital, Waverley.	Boston Lunatic Hospital.	Herbert Hall, Worcester.	The Highlands, Winchendon.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1895,													
Males,	961	447	846	546	948	567	600	473	244	136	*527	7	14
Females,	455	225	416	275	478	209	298	100	244	61	236	—	7
Since admitted,	508	222	430	271	470	358	302	373	—	75	291	7	7
Males,	576	20	432	209	429	276	600	78	100	121	114	8	12
Females,	281	—	222	114	209	116	298	25	100	66	48	—	7
Cases within the year,	296	20	210	95	220	160	302	63	—	65	66	8	6
Persons within the year,	1,537	467	1,278	755	1,377	843	600	551	344	257	641	15	26
Males,	1,515	467	1,270	745	1,362	835	600	551	344	255	630	15	26
Females,	724	225	632	384	678	323	298	125	344	116	281	—	14
Residents of other States,	791	242	688	361	684	512	302	426	—	139	349	15	12
Average number,	—	—	—	6	1	5	—	—	—	52	—	—	12
Discharges, viz.:—	956.25	427.36	819.37	560.49	914.28	579.9	461.61	475.8	267.04	133.98	508.4	8.5	13.75
Recovered,	676	42	479	196	520	295	37	77	44	107	159	3	12
Much improved,	107	1	65	36	59	51	—	4	7	29	20	—	6
Improved,	82	—	45	14	59	50	—	3	2	15	17	2	4
Not improved,	91	4	47	39	56	27	2	7	3	15	18	1	—
Not insane,	238	2	211	60	240	106	11	23	20	31	62	—	1
Died,	1	—	—	1	4	17	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
	107	35	111	46	102	44	24	39	9	17	42	—	1

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

	Worcester Lunatic Hospital.	Worcester Insane Asylum.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital.	Northampton Lunatic Hospital.	Danvers Lunatic Hospital.	Westborough Insane Hospital.	Medford Insane Asylum.	Asylum Wards, State Almshouse, Tewksbury.	Asylum Wards, State Farm, Bridgewater.	McLean Hospital, Waverley.	Boston Lunatic Hospital.	Herbert Hall, Worcester.	The Highlands, Weymouth.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	801	426	799	569	657	548	568	474	300	160	483	13	14
Males,	377	207	366	292	302	269	272	96	300	72	238	12	6
Females,	424	218	413	267	406	330	291	376	-	78	244	1	8
Supported by the State,	223	114	160	75	180	96	128	281	188	-	-	-	-
by towns,	474	811	604	406	606	361	436	168	112	140	400	12	14
by individuals,	184	-	36	79	109	101	-	-	-	30	76	-	3
Residents of other States,	-	-	-	0	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole number of admissions, viz.:—	576	20	432	209	429	276	600	78	100	121	114	9	-
Supported by the State,	282	6	191	49	164	81	329	47	68	-	-	-	-
by towns,	228	14	207	124	218	126	471	31	37	121	97	8	-
by individuals,	64	-	84	26	47	60	-	-	-	-	17	-	12
First hospital admissions,	442	-	338	160	326	187	-	28	44	96	62	4	8
Former inmates,	134	30	94	66	103	99	800	60	66	25	52	-	4
Of this hospital,	87	-	66	46	69	62	-	1	3	12	23	-	2
Of other hospitals,	47	20	28	14	44	37	600	40	64	13	29	-	2
Among the admissions were													
Admitted as habitual drunkards,	6	-	1	-	3	11	-	-	-	40	7	8	11
Received as voluntary patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Returned last year as 697, — males, 230; females, 236.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

TABLE XIX. — Continued.

	Private Asylum, Brookline.	Woodbourne, Jamaica Plain.	Riverdale, Baldwinville.	Private Asylum, Norwood.	Newton Nervine.	Broadview, Agram.	Attleborough Sanitarium.	Private Hospital, Newton.	Locust Grove Asy- lum, Gaudwich.	Cutter Retreat, Pepperell.	Boarded in Families.	Total for the State.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1895, Males,	14	6	4	3	8	3	1	6	2	-	142	5,905
Females,	8	6	1	3	3	2	1	6	2	-	26	2,741
Since admitted,	11	11	2	3	15	4	3	12	-	1	116	3,164
Males,	5	6	2	1	7	1	1	5	-	-	8	3,039
Females,	4	5	2	2	8	3	2	7	-	1	1	1,499
Cases within the year,	19	17	6	6	23	7	4	18	2	1	150	1,540
Persons within the year, Males,	19	17	6	6	23	7	4	17	2	1	149	8,082
Females,	4	6	1	1	10	3	1	5	-	-	27	3,816
Residents of other States, Males,	15	11	5	5	13	4	3	12	2	1	122	4,266
Average number,	6	4	1	1	9	-	2	-	1	1	-	102
Discharges, viz.:—	14.16	7.	4.98	3.75	7.9	3.06	.42	5.06	2.	1.	133.63	6,042.49
Recovered,	9	6	2	2	15	4	4	14	-	-	21	2,724
Much improved,	3	1	-	1	6	2	-	5	-	-	2	404
Improved,	-	1	1	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	1	306
Not improved,	1	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	319
Not insane,	3	2	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	12	1,079
Died,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Remaining Sept. 30, 1896, Males,	10	11	4	4	8	3	-	4	2	1	129	6,220
Females,	2	8	1	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	24	2,888
	8	8	3	4	4	2	-	2	2	1	106	3,332

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

TABLE XIX. — Concluded.

	Private Asylums, Brookline.	Woodbourne, Jamaica Plain.	Revere, Baldwinville.	Private Asylum, Norwood.	Newton North.	Broadview, Aurum.	Albion, Barnstable.	Private Hospital, Newton.	Locust Grove Asy- lum, Sandwich.	Outer Retreat, Pepperell.	Boarded in Families.	Total for the State.
Supported by the State, by towns,*	10	21	4	4	8	1	1	4	1	1	23	1,478
by individuals,												8,892
Residents of other States,	3	3	1	3	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	67
Whole number of admissions, viz. :—	8	11	2	3	15	4	2	12	1	1	3	8,039
Supported by the State, by towns,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,089
by individuals,	5	11	2	3	15	4	2	12	1	1	4	900
First hospital admissions,	4	3	2	1	12	2	2	6	1	1	1	1,751
Former inmates,	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1,303
Of this hospital,												349
Of other hospitals,	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	950
Among the admissions were												23
Admitted as habitual drunkards,												119
Received as voluntary patients,												

* Very many of these are practically private patients, the cities and towns being reimbursed by friends, who thus profit by the lower rate of support.

THE INSANE IN PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XX. — Number of State, Town and Private Patients remaining in the Public Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane on the 30th of September, for Thirty Years.

YEARS.	WORCESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			WORCESTER INSANE ASYLUM.		TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.		
	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.
1867.	101	142	114	-	-	153	132	51	271	49	98	-	-	-
1868.	96	141	145	-	-	181	168	49	264	51	106	-	-	-
1869.	51	173	152	-	-	145	194	44	234	63	105	-	-	-
1870.	35	193	181	-	-	124	208	50	209	73	123	-	-	-
1871.	29	211	181	-	-	91	213	78	215	89	116	-	-	-
1872.	25	241	173	-	-	85	261	68	230	99	104	-	-	-
1873.	48	244	177	-	-	76	290	68	247	101	85	-	-	-
1874.	82	244	159	-	-	128	308	72	291	110	75	-	-	-
1875.	42	296	140	-	-	135	304	73	262	139	75	-	-	-
1876.	35	320	132	-	-	137	435	70	253	148	63	-	-	-
1877.	51	355	122	-	-	158	563	55	239	175	61	-	-	-
1878.	77	303	129	97	278	134	387	58	198	179	52	80	107	35
1879.	73	300	116	118	253	126	378	55	202	184	56	149	384	50
1880.	120	311	102	120	253	119	378	59	183	206	57	184	395	78
1881.	114	363	108	95	272	81	411	55	176	229	53	112	432	82
1882.	135	442	104	104	277	94	414	60	161	244	54	115	442	99
1883.	184	436	111	105	287	111	463	59	158	253	58	150	461	110
1884.	170	460	119	109	277	100	458	69	153	253	57	163	452	113
1885.	197	464	125	112	293	123	472	61	154	262	60	214	434	104
1886.	149	486	123	100	298	113	484	66	141	283	67	200	459	104
1887.	135	432	127	93	299	111	449	74	104	300	65	165	477	98
1888.	163	491	116	98	297	91	455	78	103	309	69	104	604	107
1889.	154	534	121	94	289	94	444	79	88	297	61	110	541	108
1890.	180	483	122	82	217	131	463	85	101	323	71	142	563	108
1891.	207	491	127	117	294	129	472	79	80	302	71	138	575	104
1892.	248	487	156	146	308	108	509	81	84	332	73	135	613	115
1893.	223	528	135	139	315	147	533	71	81	327	72	142	615	112
1894.	204	576	144	137	326	121	567	97	73	361	70	130	660	116
1895.	208	606	147	121	326	118	637	91	73	390	78	138	698	112
1896.	233	474	154	114	311	150	564	85	75	405	79	180	568	109

THE INSANE IN PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XX. — Number of State, Town and Private Patients, etc. — Concluded.

YEARS.	AT IPSWICH* AND WESTBOROUGH.			AT TEWKSBURY.			AT SOMER- VILLE.			AT BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			TOTALS BY CLASSES.			SUM- TOTAL.
	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	
1867,	-	39	15	248	-	-	-	-	181	180	36	773	532	490	1,795	
1868,	-	36	44	254	-	-	-	-	178	154	26	906	552	513	1,869	
1869,	-	40	16	267	-	-	-	-	186	185	19	627	955	523	1,874	
1870,	-	47	19	294	-	-	-	-	186	207	16	632	738	574	1,932	
1871,	-	34	17	295	-	-	-	-	170	233	17	630	770	579	1,976	
1872,	-	42	18	299	-	-	-	-	174	200	14	639	844	551	2,034	
1873,	-	46	19	308	-	-	-	-	163	176	13	674	856	525	2,057	
1874,	-	41	20	319	-	-	-	-	180	183	23	830	888	498	2,204	
1875,	-	43	19	286	-	-	-	-	180	172	20	725	1,044	495	2,264	
1876,	-	50	21	284	-	-	-	-	159	177	18	711	1,180	463	2,344	
1876,	-	51	20	286	-	-	-	-	183	166	26	734	1,310	467	2,511	
1877,	-	55	15	251	-	-	-	-	163	170	26	837	1,479	478	2,794	
1878,	-	54	12	262	-	-	-	-	160	180	23	870	1,634	473	2,978	
1879,	-	49	12	199	32	32	-	-	163	136	26	867	1,700	497	3,123	
1880,	-	48	12	193	34	34	-	-	163	154	24	906	1,941	493	3,230	
1881,	-	60	9	337	37	37	-	-	160	166	19	846	2,075	506	3,426	
1882,	-	51	11	316	34	34	-	-	174	171	16	928	2,156	539	3,621	
1883,	-	46	7	307	37	37	-	-	175	179	16	945	2,161	555	3,672	
1884,	-	50	7	265	34	34	-	-	160	195	19	1,054	2,306	545	3,814	
1885,	-	47	7	325	43	43	48	-	161	206	27	1,076	2,306	555	3,936	
1886,	115	172	22	313	41	41	186	39	169	214	53	1,137	2,413	535	4,138	
1887,	118	236	35	279	52	52	160	41	169	183	23	1,042	2,590	607	4,239	
1888,	196	264	48	281	53	53	112	26	162	275	37	1,129	2,764†	631	4,524†	
1889,	158	300	41	275	60	60	112	36	184	235	43	1,181	2,819†	653	4,653†	
1891,	137	308	45	278	56	56	147	76	174	364	63	1,233	2,969†	686	4,865†	
1892,	170	323	61	279	101	101	147	85	185	347	61	1,317	3,093	722	5,137	
1893,	152	314	66	295	168	168	137	85	177	402	60	1,396	3,237	685	5,258	
1894,	134	357	82	298	162	162	155	93	181	393	61	1,252	3,404	751	5,497	
1895,	125	342	100	294	179	179	161	83	186	464	73	1,258	3,725	733	5,696	
1896,	98	351	101	351	183	183	186	112	160	400	76	1,445	3,819	764	6,019†	

* Ipswich Asylum discontinued and Westborough opened in 1867.

† Includes one town patient at Somerville.

INSANITY — NEW AND RECENT CASES.

TABLE XXI. — Cases of Insanity and Persons Insane at Public and Private Asylums. — 1895-96.

	Worcester Lunatic Hospital.	Worcester Insane Asylum.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital.	Northampton Lunatic Hospital.	Danvers Lunatic Hospital.	Westborough Insane Hospital.	Medford Insane Asylum.	Asylum Wards, State Almshouse, Tewksbury.	Asylum Wards, State Farm, Bridgewater.	McLean Hospital, Waverley.	Boston Lunatic Hospital.	Total Public Hospitals.	Private Hospitals.	Aggregates.
Cases admitted within the year,	576	20	432	209	429	276	600	78	100	121	114	2,955	76	8,031
Recent (insane less than one year),	296	20	168	110	208	136	569	5	35	78	43	1,079	59	1,138
Chronic (insane one year or more),	248	—	128	96	169	109	31	27	56	43	71	1,536	17	1,553
Of unknown duration,	32	—	136	3	52	31	—	46	9	—	—	340	—	340
Persons admitted within the year,	576	20	427	204	427	272	600	78	100	119	106	2,846	76	2,922
Recent cases,	291	—	163	106	206	133	—	5	35	78	43	996	59	1,055
Chronic cases,	245	20	128	96	169	108	569	27	56	41	62	1,511	17	1,528
Unknown,	31	—	136	3	52	31	31	46	9	—	—	339	—	339
New Cases. — Persons first admitted to any hospital,	442	—	338	150	326	187	—	28	44	96	62	1,672	58	1,730
Recent insanity,	247	—	142	89	177	99	—	3	36	66	43	901	50	951
Chronic insanity,	167	—	98	60	107	68	—	9	—	30	19	568	8	566
Unknown,	28	—	98	1	42	20	—	16	9	—	—	213	—	213
Persons readmitted to some hospital,	125	20	89	54	101	85	600	51	56	23	52	1,177	14	1,191
transferred from other hospitals,	14	20	4	—	8	8	600	51	50	3	23	764	2	770
admitted from the general community,	553	—	423	204	419	264	—	27	50	116	82	2,082	74	2,152
<i>viz.</i> : from cities and large towns (aggregate population,)	547	—	317	104	341	189	—	20	40	92	82	1,676	58	1,730
from rural districts (aggregate population,)	6	—	106	100	78	75	—	7	10	24	—	406	16	422
Whole number of cases within the year,	1,537	467	1,278	755	1,377	843	600	551	344	257	641	8,650	144	8,794
number of persons within the year,	1,515	467	1,270	745	1,362	835	600	551	344	255	630	7,819	143	7,962
Recoveries within the year,	107	1	65	36	59	51	—	4	7	29	20	379	23	402
Deaths within the year,	107	35	111	46	102	44	24	39	9	17	42	576	6	582

PROBABLE CAUSES OF MENTAL DISEASE.

Dysentery,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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PROBABLE CAUSES OF MENTAL DISEASE.

HEREDITARY PREDISPOSITION.	Total.	
	Males.	Females.
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
18	18	18
19	19	19
20	20	20
21	21	21
22	22	22
23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26
27	27	27
28	28	28
29	29	29
30	30	30
31	31	31
32	32	32
33	33	33
34	34	34
35	35	35
36	36	36
37	37	37
38	38	38
39	39	39
40	40	40
41	41	41
42	42	42
43	43	43
44	44	44
45	45	45
46	46	46
47	47	47
48	48	48
49	49	49
50	50	50
51	51	51
52	52	52
53	53	53
54	54	54
55	55	55
56	56	56
57	57	57
58	58	58
59	59	59
60	60	60
61	61	61
62	62	62
63	63	63
64	64	64
65	65	65
66	66	66
67	67	67
68	68	68
69	69	69
70	70	70
71	71	71
72	72	72
73	73	73
74	74	74
75	75	75
76	76	76
77	77	77
78	78	78
79	79	79
80	80	80
81	81	81
82	82	82
83	83	83
84	84	84
85	85	85
86	86	86
87	87	87
88	88	88
89	89	89
90	90	90
91	91	91
92	92	92
93	93	93
94	94	94
95	95	95
96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

TABLE XXIV.—Concluded.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF MENTAL DISEASE.

Dyspepsia,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Scarlet fever,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Syphilis,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Typhoid fever,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Measles,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Surgical operation,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Privation,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Miscellaneous,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2. Mental:—																																																																																																				
Amidation, grief, etc.,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Anxiety, worry, etc.,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Fright,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Prison confinement,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Mental overwork,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Religious excitement,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Business trouble,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Domestic trouble,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Disappointment,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Nostalgia,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																																																												

TABLE XXV.—*Causes of Death at Seven Hospitals in the Last Official Year, 1895-96.*

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH.

		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	12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TABLE XXVI. — Duration before Admission in Cases recovered or died in the Last Official Year at Seven Hospitals — 1895-96.

PERIOD.	WORCESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL				TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.				NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.				DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			
	RECOVERED.		DIED.		RECOVERED.		DIED.		RECOVERED.		DIED.		RECOVERED.		DIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Congenital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 1 month,	24	26	8	6	12	16	6	4	13	6	4	4	22	13	9	8
From 1 to 3 months,	8	15	6	3	3	6	1	7	7	3	3	6	3	7	12	8
3 to 6 months,	3	5	4	2	2	7	3	9	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	6
6 to 12 months,	5	6	4	7	-	2	10	5	1	-	-	1	3	2	4	3
1 to 2 years,	-	2	6	6	3	2	10	6	1	-	-	1	3	1	5	6
2 to 5 years,	3	5	8	3	-	-	6	7	1	1	2	-	-	1	13	10
5 to 10 years,	1	1	2	2	-	-	4	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	7
Over 10 years,	-	4	3	5	-	1	2	1	-	1	6	4	-	1	3	4
Unknown,	-	-	15	9	8	3	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Total of cases,	44	63	56	61	29	36	54	67	23	13	28	18	34	26	50	43
Total of persons,	44	63	56	61	29	36	54	67	23	13	28	18	34	26	50	43
Average period of known cases (in months),	3.66	13.23	23.50	34.30	2.75	6.36	32.07	23.31	3.47	12.14	32.97	45.45	2.66	11.32	45.25	30.56

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.

TABLE XXVI. — Concluded.

PERIOD.	WESTBOROUGH INSANE HOSPITAL.				McLEAN HOSPITAL.				BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.				AGGREGATES.			
	RECOVERED.		DIED.		RECOVERED.		DIED.		RECOVERED.		DIED.		RECOVERED.		DIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Congenital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 1 month,	7	9	-	5	2	1	2	1	2	7	2	5	85	83	31	29
From 1 to 3 months,	5	14	1	2	4	-	3	-	2	1	2	2	32	48	29	24
3 to 6 months,	1	4	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	13	26	17	24
6 to 12 months,	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	8	12	24	19
1 to 2 years,	-	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	-	2	2	10	8	30	24
2 to 5 years,	2	2	2	8	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	5	7	10	87	41
5 to 10 years,	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	15	19
Over 10 years,	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	9	20	21
Unknown,	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	38	23
Total of cases,	16	35	15	29	9	4	8	13	20	22	20	22	166	201	241	224
Total of persons,	16	35	15	29	9	4	8	13	20	22	20	22	166	201	241	224
Average period of known cases (in months),	4.80	14.54	29.50	44.66	12.12	42.06	8.14	6.34	21.49	36.41	3.00	10.27	35.17	37.52		

HISTORICAL VIEW OF THE STATE HOSPITALS.

TABLE XXVII. — Cases of Previous Years at Five State Hospitals, Recovered or Died in 1895-96, or Undischarged.

Remaining of those Committed in the Official Year ending Sept. 30.	TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.				DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.				Official Years.			
	Whole No.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole No.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	1863	1864	1865	1866
1863 and previous.	31	1	2	7	12	1	1	11	25	1	3	4
1864.	4	—	—	3	10	—	—	1	25	4	—	—
1865.	5	—	—	1	12	—	—	2	25	—	—	—
1866.	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	4	25	—	—	—
1867.	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	1	25	—	—	—
1868.	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	2	25	—	—	—
1869.	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	3	25	—	—	—
1870.	1	—	—	1	10	—	—	2	25	—	—	—
1871.	1	—	—	1	12	—	—	3	25	—	—	—
1872.	1	—	—	1	10	—	—	4	25	—	—	—
1873.	5	—	—	5	12	—	—	6	25	—	—	—
1874.	3	—	—	1	10	—	—	2	25	—	—	—
1875.	5	—	—	5	12	—	—	11	25	—	—	—
1876.	4	—	—	4	10	—	—	3	25	—	—	—
1877.	—	—	1	9	12	—	1	10	25	—	—	—

HISTORICAL VIEW OF THE STATE HOSPITALS.

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	Total cases,	Total persons,
	12	6	8	12	12	17	16	11	16	18	23	27	30	70	88	75	166	314	576	1,537	1,515
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	31	72	107	-
	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	3	7	10	86	38	106	-
	4	10	6	12	6	13	15	11	16	22	18	11	30	29	56	58	59	115	243	799	-
	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	4	10	7	30	44	111	-
	8	10	5	13	9	18	13	16	19	23	26	16	35	43	74	92	130	249	432	1,278	1,270
	9	6	6	10	7	13	15	11	16	12	13	20	20	52	61	48	88	129	295	861	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	3	7	4	36	38	106	-
	4	5	8	8	13	11	15	19	15	1	40	19	30	29	25	54	55	120	209	755	745
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	36	-
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	3	2	7	6	7	13	46	-
	4	3	8	7	12	7	14	13	11	-	39	17	27	25	23	42	34	70	134	559	-
	8	23	20	21	25	18	19	35	31	31	63	39	56	63	73	97	115	206	429	1,377	1,362
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	18	38	59	-
	-	1	2	3	1	-	3	1	2	1	2	3	4	2	7	7	12	18	33	102	-
	6	19	15	13	14	8	12	25	19	18	40	31	35	54	44	64	69	99	272	857	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	37	25	30	34	40	72	105	149	276	843	835
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	3	1	3	2	15	33	61	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	17	44	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	24	20	25	25	26	57	78	86	150	548	-
	32	43	41	54	59	64	62	81	80	153	189	126	181	239	300	390	571	1,038	1,922	5,790	5,703
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	10	98	206	318	-
	1	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	6	8	10	12	17	34	40	101	145	409	1,439
	8	9	8	8	17	18	7	14	14	40	48	19	34	42	74	84	193	340	477	3,624	3,624
	23	37	34	42	39	43	52	64	63	109	134	99	137	185	209	269	323	499	1,094	3,624	3,624
	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896		

AVERAGE DURATION OF INSANITY.

TABLE XXVIII. — Average Duration (in Months) of Cases Recovered or Died at Seven Hospitals in Seventeen Years.

	AVERAGES IN 1895-96.			AVERAGES OF PREVIOUS SIXTEEN YEARS.			SEVENTEEN YEARS' AVERAGES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole number of recoveries,	166	201	367	2,985	2,715	5,700	3,151	2,916	6,067
of deaths,	241	324	465	3,021	2,362	5,383	3,262	2,586	5,848
Duration before admission, — cases recovered,	3.64	11.32	7.94	10.14	10.50	10.31	9.82	10.57	10.19
cases died,	34.45	42.14	38.27	42.43	36.13	37.78	41.92	36.60	39.57
Hospital residence, — cases recovered,	6.59	8.98	8.12	6.31	7.62	6.99	6.46	7.70	7.07
cases died,	35.07	36.25	35.65	26.69	32.15	29.05	29.15	32.50	30.63
Whole duration, — cases recovered,	10.76	13.15	14.89	17.03	15.96	16.55	16.77	12.27	14.60
cases died,	64.52	72.55	68.46	66.70	70.93	68.55	68.09	71.05	69.40

RESULTS OF DIFFERENT ADMISSIONS.

TABLE XXIX. — *Results of Different Admissions at Seven Hospitals.*

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.	OFFICIAL YEAR, 1895-96.			SEVENTEEN YEARS, 1880-96.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole number discharged,	1,230	1,178	2,408	14,240	13,261	27,501
On First Admission,	1,052	962	2,014	11,743	10,734	22,477
viz.:— Recovered,	144	159	303	2,607	2,318	4,925
Died,	213	202	415	2,805	2,334	5,139
Otherwise,	695	601	1,296	6,331	6,082	12,413
On Second Admission,	126	142	268	1,746	1,647	3,393
viz.:— Recovered,	17	19	36	338	357	695
Died,	21	17	38	343	261	604
Otherwise,	88	106	194	1,065	1,029	2,094
On Third Admission,	29	33	67	397	472	869
viz.:— Recovered,	1	11	12	82	112	194
Died,	3	2	5	53	53	111
Otherwise,	25	25	50	257	307	564
On Fourth or Subsequent Admissions, .	23	36	59	354	408	762
viz.:— Recovered,	4	12	16	118	139	257
Died,	4	3	7	36	40	76
Otherwise,	15	21	36	200	229	429
Whole number of persons discharged, .	1,224	1,176	2,400	-	-	-

NOTE. — The seven hospitals reported 23,771 discharges in the seventeen years; but in some of the earlier years the classification was incomplete. The latter remark applies also to the three following Tables, XXX., XXXI. and XXXII., in which only the classified cases are included out of the admissions of seventeen years.

PARENTAGE AND CIVIL CONDITION.

TABLE XXX. — *Parentage of 27,105 Cases Admitted within the last Seventeen Years at Seven Hospitals of Massachusetts.*

PLACES OF PARENT-NATIVITY.	MALES (13,855).		FEMALES (13,250).		TOTAL (27,105).	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts,	3,190	3,249	2,541	2,543	5,731	5,792
Other States,	2,211	2,192	1,775	1,879	3,986	4,071
Total American, . . .	5,401	5,441	4,316	4,422	9,717	9,863
Total foreign, viz.:—	7,300	7,251	7,644	7,528	14,944	14,779
Canada,	874	906	886	944	1,760	1,850
Great Britain,	973	908	906	809	1,879	1,717
Ireland,	4,444	4,468	5,008	4,995	9,452	9,463
Other countries, . . .	1,009	969	844	780	1,853	1,749
Unknown,	1,154	1,163	1,290	1,300	2,444	2,463
Total,	13,855	13,855	13,250	13,250	27,105	27,105*

* See Note to Table XXIX. on the preceding page.

TABLE XXXI. — *Civil Condition of 28,765 Cases Admitted at Seven Hospitals within Seventeen Years past.*

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR 1895-96.			TOTAL FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	545	404	949	6,953	5,568	12,521
Married,	435	480	915	6,532	5,981	12,513
Widowed,	71	219	290	1,068	2,401	3,469
Divorced,	2	7	9	22	48	70
Unknown,	8	8	16	122	70	192
Totals,	1,061	1,118	2,179	14,697	14,068	28,765

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED, ETC.

TABLE XXXII. — *Occupations of Persons Admitted at Seven Hospitals, 1880-1896.*

OCCUPATIONS.	OFFICIAL YEAR, 1895-96.			SEVENTEEN YEARS, 1880-96.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Educated or professional,	54	34	88	961	430	1,411
Domestic,	21	158	179	157	2,564	2,721
Farmers,	97	36	133	1,305	810	1,615
Housekeepers,	-	280	280	-	4,383	4,383
Laborers,	214	70	284	2,909	571	3,540
Mechanical,	339	146	485	4,665	1,533	6,198
Operatives,	57	86	143	817	940	1,757
Traders,	123	63	186	1,704	454	2,158
Miscellaneous,	85	44	79	612	269	881
No occupation, or unknown,	117	200	317	1,482	2,593	4,075
Total,	1,057	1,117	2,174	14,692	14,047	28,739

TABLE XXXIII. — *Admissions, Readmissions and Recoveries.*

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.		Whole Number of Admissions.	Reported First Admissions.	Reported Read- missions.	First Hospital Admissions, — Persons.	True Readmis- sions.	Reported Re- lapses after Recoveries.	Reported Recov- eries.
1881-96.	Worcester,	6,064	5,074	990	4,268	2,696	396	1,327
	Taunton,	4,587	3,743	844	3,387	1,200	344	892
	Northampton,	2,348	1,827	521	1,675	673	199	479
	Danvers,	6,475	5,447	1,028	4,708	1,772	326	1,142
	Westborough,	3,132	2,070	1,062	2,002	1,130	105	745
	TOTAL FOR FIFTEEN YEARS,	22,606	18,161	4,445	16,035	7,471	1,369	4,585
1896-96.	Worcester,	576	501	75	442	134	34	107
	Taunton,	482	377	55	338	94	23	65
	Northampton,	209	163	41	150	59	14	36
	Danvers,	429	369	60	326	103	16	59
	Westborough,	276	187	89	187	89	23	51
	Total,	1,922	1,602	320	1,443	479	110	318
SIXTEEN YEARS,		24,528	19,763	4,765	17,478	7,950	1,479	4,903

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX II.

Names of Persons sent from Boston out of the State, or to places within the State, by the Superintendent of In-door Poor, during the year ending September 30, 1896, under the provisions of Public Statutes, Chapter 79, Section 14, viz.:—

"SECT. 14. If a state pauper who has received a permit from the overseers of the poor of a city or town to become an inmate of the state almshouse expresses a preference to be sent to any state or place where he has a legal settlement, or friends willing to support him, the board may remove said pauper, instead of committing him, if in its judgment the interest of the commonwealth and of the pauper will be promoted thereby; but no person shall be so removed, unless, in the judgment of said overseers and of the board, he will become a charge to the state for at least one year; and the board shall return, in its annual report, the names of all persons so removed, the places whence removed, and the cost of each removal."

Date.	NAME.	Where Sent.	Expense.
1895.			
Oct. 8,	Kate Mullen,	Montreal, Can.,	\$9 00
8,	Marcus J. Mullen,	Montreal, Can.,	-
8,	Olive F. Mullen,	Montreal, Can.,	-
9,	Mary J. Ackworth,	Hartford, Ct.,	3 25
9,	Thomas H. Doyle,	New Haven, Ct.,	3 48
9,	Joseph White,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
15,	Ella Van Rosen,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
17,	Edward A. Hanlon,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
17,	William Murphy,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
22,	Mitchell Phillips,	Montreal, Can.,	9 00
22,	Mary Phillips,	Montreal, Can.,	9 00
22,	George Phillips,	Montreal, Can.,	-
22,	Louise Phillips,	Montreal, Can.,	-
23,	Dennis Seymour,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
24,	Michael Clamarty,	Hartford, Ct.,	3 00
25,	Patrick Rielly,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
26,	John Hartry,	St. Johns, Nfld.,	13 00
31,	Kate True,	Lewiston, Me.,	2 00
31,	Thomas F. True,	Lewiston, Me.,	*1 00
Nov. 4,	John Harris,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
5,	Thomas Franey,	Philadelphia, Penn.,	4 75
8,	Richmond Latham,	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
12,	George Cummings,	Montreal, Can.,	9 00
14,	John W. Bright,	Camden, Me.,	2 00
14,	Ella Bright,	Camden, Me.,	2 00
14,	Kenneth Bright,	Camden, Me.,	-
16,	Joseph Phampour,	Hamburg, Germ.,	20 00
16,	James McKay,	Ottawa, Can.,	7 25
21,	Marcia Willis,	Concord, N. H.,	2 00
Dec. 2,	Ida Dube,	Duluth, Minn.,	31 55
8,	James R. Penprase,	Duluth, Minn.,	34 55
7,	Julia Johnson,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
11,	George H. Fee,	Kingston, N. Y.,	4 01
11,	Alice Ainsworth,	Concord, N. H.,	2 00
11,	Maria Ainsworth,	Concord, N. H.,	2 00
12,	William G. Symonds,	London, Eng.,	29 75

* Part fare.

APPENDIX II.

Persons sent out of the State—Continued.

Date.	NAME.	Where Sent.	Expense.
1895.			
Dec. 16,	Harry D. Burns,	Packerton, Pa.,	\$6 40
16,	Gertrude L. Burns,	Packerton, Pa.,	6 40
18,	Welcome Marshall,	Bridgeport, Ct.,	4 25
20,	May Grant,	Blue Hill, Me.,	3 75
24,	Nathaniel H. Trafton,	Shapleigh, Me.,	2 50
28,	Elizabeth Wells,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
31,	John Robinson,	Lowell, Mass.,	60
31,	Frederick Myers,	Lowell, Mass.,	60
1896.			
Jan. 1,	Edith Standward,	Rome, N. Y.,	6 50
2,	Augustus Gideon,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
6,	Edwin Lynch,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
6,	Licinus Haswell,	Hartford, Ct.,	2 62
8,	Nicholas White,	Fall River, Mass.,	1 20
11,	Batt Larkins,	Albany, N. Y.,	4 50
13,	Edward Fields,	Harris, R. I.,	1 30
15,	Hanora Grady,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
15,	George Rees,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
16,	James Fleming,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
16,	Joseph Matthews,	Portsmouth, N. H.,	1 40
18,	Mary Curran,	Port Mulgrave, N. S.,	8 80
20,	Michael R. West,	Chester, N. H.,	2 25
21,	Benjamin Baraby,	Fall River, Mass.,	1 20
23,	Matthew Carter,	New Haven, Ct.,	3 00
24,	Dennis Mahaney,	Bangor, Me.,	3 85
28,	Thomas Sheridan,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
28,	Dewey Ainsley,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
30,	Frank Kelly,	Manchester, N. H.,	1 25
30,	Julia Johnson,	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
Feb. 4,	Frank W. Westmore,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
4,	Charles C. Hart,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
5,	Martin Brophy,	Schenectady, N. Y.,	5 00
6,	Michael Matthews,	Lisbon, Portugal,	42 00
6,	Julia Matthews,	Lisbon, Portugal,	42 00
10,	William Kennedy,	Troy, N. Y.,	4 50
10,	Charles Howard,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
12,	Dora Gross,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
19,	Angus Myren,	Hartford, Ct.,	3 25
20,	Joseph Van Pettee,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
28,	Amy S. Davis,	Bristol, Eng.,	28 00
March 5,	Margaret Lillo,	St. Stephens, N. B.,	6 50
5,	Richard Lillo,	St. Stephens, N. B.,	6 50
7,	James Miller,	Halifax, N. S.,	7 00
7,	Catherine E. Meyer,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
12,	George H. Luther,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
12,	Richard Griffin,	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
16,	George W. Emerson,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
18,	Henry Collins,	Newport, Vt.,	6 35
18,	Franziaka Szimakowska,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
23,	Annie Ferguson,	Toronto, Can.,	*5 00
23,	Mary Ferguson,	Toronto, Can.,	-
23,	Annie Ferguson,	Toronto, Can.,	-
23,	Fred Banfield,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
26,	Francis R. McCaulle,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
26,	William Hamburg,	Burlington, Vt.,	6 00
28,	Margaret Adams,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
28,	Florence Adams,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
28,	Mary Carroll,	Springfield, Mass.,	2 23
30,	John McDermott,	Hunter, N. Y.,	9 63
31,	James Hayes,	South Norwalk, Ct.,	3 00
31,	Mary Fleming,	Concord, N. H.,	1 60
31,	Alice Fleming,	Concord, N. H.,	1 60
April 16,	Israel Monstone,	Winterport, Me.,	3 00
17,	Albertina Leon,	London, Eng.,	25 00
22,	Willis Freeman,	Schenectady, N. Y.,	5 00
24,	William H. Kenney,	Marlborough, Mass.,	75

* Part fare.

APPENDIX II.

Persons sent out of the State — Continued.

Date.	NAME.	Where Sent.	Expense.
1896.			
April 24,	Patrick Scanlan,	New York, N. Y.,	\$3 00
27,	Batt McCarthy,	Bath, Me.,	3 50
30,	Marshalla Willis,	Island Pond, Vt.,	6 00
30,	James Glora,	Lawrence, Mass.,	60
May 1,	William Whittingham,	Biddeford, Me.,	1 50
1,	John McNally,	Biddeford, Me.,	1 50
1,	Clarence Gay,	Biddeford, Me.,	1 50
2,	Stewart Wakefield,	St. Albans, Vt.,	7 70
6,	Augustus H. Cookson,	Newark, N. J.,	3 30
7,	Edward Delaney,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
9,	Peter Clark,	Dundee, Scotland,	31 50
9,	Mary Ann Clark,	Dundee, Scotland,	31 50
9,	Phillip Clark,	Dundee, Scotland,	15 75
9,	Mary A. Clark,	Dundee, Scotland,	15 75
9,	William Clark,	Dundee, Scotland,	15 75
9,	Susan Clark,	Dundee, Scotland,	15 75
9,	Peter Clark,	Dundee, Scotland,	15 75
9,	Annie Marks,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
9,	Louis Marks,	New York, N. Y.,	-
9,	James Brown,	Bangor, Me.,	4 50
11,	Henry McLeod,	Truro, N. S.,	7 75
11,	Lida Lewis,	Wilmington, Del.,	5 50
12,	Lena Blaird,	Halifax, N. S.,	7 50
13,	Myra Bickford,	Skowhegan, Me.,	5 50
13,	Myra Bickford,	Skowhegan, Me.,	-
19,	Arnold Waters,	Burlington, Vt.,	6 00
19,	Mary M. Waters,	Burlington, Vt.,	3 00
19,	Arthur Waters,	Burlington, Vt.,	-
20,	Martin Courtwell,	Hartford, Ct.,	3 00
22,	Charles Thomas,	Halifax, N. S.,	7 50
22,	Lizzie Thomas,	Halifax, N. S.,	7 50
22,	Nellie Thomas,	Halifax, N. S.,	3 75
22,	George Thomas,	Halifax, N. S.,	-
22,	Ethel Thomas,	Halifax, N. S.,	-
22,	Maria Willis,	Walpole, N. H.,	3 25
25,	William Sheddian,	Oakdale, Mass.,	1 58
25,	Mary Sheddian,	Oakdale, Mass.,	-
27,	Mary Starleigh,	Claremont, N. H.,	3 25
27,	Victor Welcome,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
27,	Lacian Noyes,	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
June 1,	Francis W. Hood,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
1,	Agnes Hood,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
1,	May Hood,	New York, N. Y.,	-
1,	Edward Hood,	New York, N. Y.,	-
1,	Francis Hood,	New York, N. Y.,	-
1,	Terrence Monahan,	Pawtucket, R. I.,	1 00
4,	Mattie Caraco,	Bridgeport, Ct.,	4 50
4,	Dominico Caraco,	Bridgeport, Ct.,	2 25
4,	Elsie Caraco,	Bridgeport, Ct.,	-
6,	James M. Wilson,	St. Johnsbury, Vt.,	5 00
8,	Charles Quash,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
13,	Emma Bergengren,	Gothenburg, Sweden,	30 50
13,	Edward Bergengren,	Gothenburg, Sweden,	15 25
13,	William Bergengren,	Gothenburg, Sweden,	15 25
16,	Albert Myers,	Lowell, Mass.,	60
16,	Leo Graves,	Lowell, Mass.,	60
16,	William O'Connor,	Lowell, Mass.,	60
16,	Frank Prescott,	Lowell, Mass.,	60
16,	Lambastes Decker,	Lowell, Mass.,	60
16,	Thomas Traverstey,	Lowell, Mass.,	60
16,	Clara Martin,	Rutland, Vt.,	6 25
16,	James Martin,	Rutland, Vt.,	-
16,	Elizabeth Martin,	Rutland, Vt.,	-
18,	Esther Johanson,	Albany, N. Y.,	4 50
18,	Michael Bryan,	Springfield, Mass.,	2 25
19,	James Douglas,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
19,	Paul Gerhardt,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00

APPENDIX II.

Persons sent out of the State — Continued.

Date.	NAME.	Where Sent.	Expenses.
1896.			
June 22,	Elizabeth O'Connor,	Vineland, N. J.,	\$7 50
22,	George Brassington,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
22,	Marcella Brassington,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
22,	Josephine Brassington,	New York, N. Y.,	-
22,	Anna Brassington,	New York, N. Y.,	-
22,	Gertrude Brassington,	New York, N. Y.,	-
23,	Walter Farnsworth,	St. John, N. B.,	6 50
24,	Patrick Purcell,	Pawtucket, R. I.,	1 00
27,	Joseph King,	Niagara Falls, N. Y.,	10 65
27,	Mary King,	Niagara Falls, N. Y.,	10 65
27,	Mary King,	Niagara Falls, N. Y.,	-
27,	Joseph King,	Niagara Falls, N. Y.,	-
27,	Richard King,	Niagara Falls, N. Y.,	-
29,	Henry McDonald,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
30,	Rosha Weil,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	5 50
30,	Sarah Weil,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	5 50
30,	Julia Weil,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	-
30,	Leon Weil,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	-
30,	Herbert Weil,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	-
30,	Thomas Wickham,	Bridgeport, Ct.,	4 50
July 9,	Walter Tate,	Pittsfield, Mass.,	2 25
13,	Ella Herara,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
13,	Antone Herara,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
13,	Raymond Herara,	New York, N. Y.,	-
13,	Jennie Herara,	New York, N. Y.,	-
13,	Maurice Herara,	New York, N. Y.,	-
14,	Joseph Peart,	Great Comberton, Eng.,	28 50
14,	Annie Shea,	Bantree, Ire.,	27 50
14,	James Murray,	Halifax, N. S.,	7 50
14,	Minnie M. Mitchell,	Manchester, N. H.,	1 25
14,	Warren F. Taylor,	Jackson, Mich.,	18 86
14,	John Wallace,	Tilton, N. H.,	2 13
14,	James Walters,	Malone, N. Y.,	9 45
15,	Eliza Munster,	Hartford, Ct.,	3 00
16,	Louis Baranowsky,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
17,	Ellen Williams,	Halifax, N. S.,	7 00
20,	Ernest Jelna,	Exeter, N. H.,	1 20
21,	John O'Brien,	Manchester, N. H.,	1 25
21,	John Jones,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
21,	Mary Jones,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
21,	Mary Jones,	New York, N. Y.,	-
21,	John Jones,	New York, N. Y.,	-
23,	Alger Raney,	Fitchburg, Mass.,	1 25
23,	Ellen Raney,	Fitchburg, Mass.,	1 25
23,	Samuel Raney,	Fitchburg, Mass.,	1 25
23,	Mary Raney,	Fitchburg, Mass.,	1 25
23,	Jennie Raney,	Fitchburg, Mass.,	-
24,	William S. Hooser,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
24,	Bena Hooser,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
24,	William S. Hooser,	New York, N. Y.,	-
24,	Arthur Hooser,	New York, N. Y.,	-
24,	Charles Hooser,	New York, N. Y.,	-
24,	James Moore,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	14 50
24,	Mary Moore,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	14 50
24,	Helen Moore,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	-
24,	Mary Moore,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	-
24,	Chester Moore,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	-
25,	Harry B. Fisher,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	10 00
27,	Charles Slingsley,	Rockland, Me.,	2 50
27,	Ada Slingsley,	Rockland, Me.,	2 50
27,	Annie Slingsley,	Rockland, Me.,	-
27,	Ada F. Slingsley,	Rockland, Me.,	-
28,	Harry Cramer,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
August 4,	Daniel J. McLean,	Sidney, C. B.,	10 50
5,	Mary Brown,	New London, Ct.,	8 85
5,	Eliza Brown,	New London, Ct.,	1 93
5,	Mary Brown,	New London, Ct.,	1 93

APPENDIX II.

Persons sent out of the State — Concluded.

Date.	NAME.	Where Sent.	Expense.
1896.			
Aug. 5,	William Brown,	New London, Ct.,	-
5,	Patience Marlow,	Andover, N. H.,	\$2 50
5,	Martha Marlow,	Andover, N. H.,	2 50
5,	Alice Marlow,	Andover, N. H.,	1 25
5,	William Marlow,	Andover, N. H.,	1 25
5,	Simon Bartman,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
6,	George Anderson,	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
6,	Maggie Anderson,	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
7,	Elizabeth Lewis,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
8,	Jacob Miller,	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
11,	James M. Smith,	Baltimore, Md.,	10 00
11,	Peter Hanlon,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
12,	Nelson Wilmot,	Lowell, Mass.,	60
12,	Thomas Warden,	Bridgeport, Ct.,	3 71
13,	Frank White,	Rockland, Me.,	2 50
17,	Mary E. Van Schack,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
17,	William Cornfield,	Gardiner, Me.,	1 70
17,	Margaret Murphy,	Pittsfield, Mass.,	3 30
17,	James Murphy,	Pittsfield, Mass.,	1 65
17,	Maggie Murphy,	Pittsfield, Mass.,	-
22,	Elizabeth Lewis,	Halifax, N. S.,	7 00
22,	Olifford Lewis,	Halifax, N. S.,	3 50
22,	Sarah E. Lewis,	Halifax, N. S.,	-
22,	Cyril Lewis,	Halifax, N. S.,	-
25,	Horace E. Verry,	Peabody, Mass.,	25
27,	Gaylord H. Connolly,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	5 50
Sept. 1,	Richard Moriarty,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
1,	Ellen Moriarty,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
1,	Bart Moriarty,	New York, N. Y.,	-
1,	Edward Moriarty,	New York, N. Y.,	-
2,	Benjamin Blanchard,	Coventry Center, R. I.,	1 50
2,	Lizzie McKenzie,	Pictou, N. S.,	7 75
2,	Mary McMann,	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
2,	Sophia Leftkowitz,	Hartford, Ct.,	2 73
3,	Ann Coyle,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
10,	Joseph H. McEnroe,	Truro, N. S.,	-
11,	Richard L. Thorp,	Gardiner, Me.,	2 00
14,	Jette Taub,	Newark, N. J.,	3 30
14,	Harry Taub,	Newark, N. J.,	1 65
14,	Tillie Taub,	Newark, N. J.,	1 65
14,	Annie Taub,	Newark, N. J.,	-
14,	Eddie Taub,	Newark, N. J.,	-
16,	John Kervin,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
17,	Philip Reichart,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
18,	John Boyle,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
21,	Joseph Hall,	Portland, Me.,	1 00
26,	Bessie Adesman,	London, Eng.,	25 50
26,	Evelena Dalton,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
28,	George M. Williams,	Utica, N. Y.,	8 00

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

**LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOLS**

**(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS)**

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON:

**WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1897.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present their annual report for the two reform schools under their control.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

Fifty years have now elapsed since the Lyman School for Boys, formerly known as the Massachusetts State Reform School, was established by act of Legislature as a manual training school for the employment, instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders. Founded at the instance and with the financial aid of the Hon. Theodore Lyman, for whom the school was later named, it was a pioneer among institutions of its kind. Now similar establishments have sprung up in many other States, and the problems connected with this line of reformatory work command wide attention both from philanthropists and from students of social science. The methods now pursued at the Lyman School are therefore no mere accident nor the result of any snap judgment, but have been adopted in the light of much discussion of the subject by specialists and of careful observation and experiment on the part of those in control.

Commitments to the Lyman School are by sentence of the court for "any offence not punishable by death or imprisonment for life." The term is always for minority. This is in

effect a commitment to guardianship, and places upon the school the whole responsibility for the boy's readjustment to a normal relation with society.

The methods relied upon to accomplish this result are : first, a period of restraint and discipline, varying in length and in character according to the needs of each individual case ; and, second, a period of partial freedom, when the boy, restored to a normal social relation, is still not wholly free, but is guarded from the temptations which his character is least likely to resist. Experience shows that for reformatory purposes this second period is of fully equal value to the first, and it is one which in most reform schools is far too little regarded ; indeed, until recently it was far too little regarded at the Lyman School.

The main branch of the Lyman School is located upon the southerly slope of a hill sufficiently removed from the town of Westborough, and a newly instituted branch of the school lies some seven miles beyond, in the neighboring town of Berlin. The whole number of inmates in the two branches of the institution on Sept. 30, 1896, was 268, of whom 250 were at Westborough and 18 at Berlin.

The headquarters of the institution are at Westborough, and here all newly-committed boys are delivered. Each one on his arrival is examined by the superintendent, and all that can be learned either from the boy's testimony or from other sources is recorded. Since the branch school was opened last November newcomers under thirteen years of age and a few over thirteen whom it is judged appropriate to classify in the junior division are transferred to Berlin ; * the rest are assigned to one or other of the eight family houses on the grounds at Westborough.

At Westborough a well-systematized course of education, physical, manual and mental, has been gradually developed, each step having been tested by observed results. The superintendent Mr. Theodore F. Chapin has devoted himself for eight years past to developing methods, educational in the broadest sense and appropriate to the special needs of this special class of boys. The details of this educational system

* Pains are taken that boys assigned to Berlin shall not come in contact, pending their transfer, with Westborough boys.

need not now be entered into at length, having been much dwelt upon in past reports. Suffice it to say that, as to the boys' bodies, by careful attention to daily personal hygiene and by a regular systematic course of physical development exercises they are brought into as normal a condition as they can attain. One who has an opportunity to compare the physical condition of an average lot of Lyman School boys with that of a similar set of boys outside cannot fail to note that, so far as a good, clean, well-developed body may be a helpful basis for sound mental and moral development, the Lyman School boy has a distinct advantage.

In more purely mental training, while the importance of the schoolroom is not underrated and much good work is accomplished there, the chief educational emphasis is placed upon the training of the mind through the hand and eye in the manual training shops. The educational value of manual training, now universally recognized and rapidly becoming an indispensable part of every public-school system, applies with special force to such boys as these. Their past lives have been of almost exclusively physical rather than mental activity, and they can therefore respond the more readily to educational methods which call into play and train their physical powers. As a whole they are greatly interested in this part of their work and make good progress in it. It proves an invaluable means of teaching how to use the hands in absolute obedience to the will and the wits, and conversely it is a means of training will and wits to profitably direct the hands. In a word, it reaches the reform-school boy where he is and develops and trains his higher faculties in a way that is agreeable to him and with which he can and does healthily co-operate. Such a willing partnership between the boy and the school can hardly be compared with the old relationship between a forbidding prison-like institution and its sullen inmate.

While the Lyman School has nothing of the prison in its aspect or its methods, it is nevertheless a place of strict if not severe discipline. The boys are required to stand straight, to answer promptly, to step in line, to be busied at one task or another pretty much from early morning to night. They work, and they work hard, at household and farm labor, as well as in workshops, in schoolroom and in manual training classes.

The time of detention at Westborough can never be regarded as a holiday. Rather it is a period of strenuous exertion, calculated to send a boy out into the world inured to simple living and hard work. Certainly it will never tempt the slothful by offering a life of relaxation and ease.

A tangible outcome of the manual training teaching is visible in the recently completed barn, built entirely by boys' labor, under the direction of the engineer and two of the masters of the school. The timbers came in the rough, and were all planed and fitted together by boy labor. The building has a capacity for seventy-two cows, and is constructed according to the latest sanitary ideas.

A further improvement in way of buildings which is recommended is a central schoolhouse, where the school work, now carried on at a great disadvantage in the various family houses, can be concentrated. The trustees have long recognized the mistake of ever having tried to educate the boys according to family groups, and for several years past the strictly family system has been modified to the extent of sending some boys of each family to school in other households. This allows a certain amount of grading, but in many ways it is an awkward arrangement. A central school building would allow better schooling in every way, stimulating the boys by the keener competition of a larger group, allowing specialized and therefore more efficient teaching, and enabling the superintendent to have the schoolrooms under his own more immediate direction. Also it would enable him to meet the boys all together in a way that is now only occasionally possible. Outside of school hours, the boys would still eat and sleep and work and play in family groups, and thus it is believed that nothing valuable in the present system would be lost.

As before stated, all the boys have been committed to the school during minority. At Westborough a marking system is in use, under which a well-behaved boy can earn his release in fifteen months or less. Be the time longer or shorter,* the name of each boy, as he attains his honor grade, is presented to the trustees, who must decide whether he may safely go to his own home or whether his chance of well-doing will be

* The average time of detention of boys sent out for a first trial last year was twenty-one months.

greater in new and more favorable surroundings. In the consideration of this most difficult and critical question the trustees are aided by the superintendent's knowledge of the boy's character and by the two Visitors of the school, one or the other of whom has personally investigated the home of the boy in question, and who know, if the home is rejected, what other openings may be available. Many times, of course, the merits of a case are easily determined; but again the pros and cons are so complex that, without the fine shades of evidence such as the superintendent and the Visitors can furnish, discriminating action would be impossible.

In any case, whether the decision is that a boy shall go home or not, he remains in the custody of the school until he is twenty-one, and is subject to recall or even to transfer to the Massachusetts Reformatory for bad conduct. The period of probation is far more effective than formerly now that Visitors responsible to the trustees and who have made the boy's acquaintance in the school follow him out into the world and bridge over the dangerous step from the strict rule of the institution to a state of complete freedom.

The Visitors, Mr. Walter A. Wheeler and Mr. Asa F. Howe, have both shown themselves admirably qualified for the work in hand, — a work that demands at once sympathy, decision and infinite discrimination. Some boys, weak and only kept steady by compulsion, must be held sharply under the school authority; others need simply a watchful interest and readiness to act if difficulties arise; while others, having demonstrated their ability to stand alone, may best be left very much to their own devices.

A sharp watch is always necessary in behalf of boys bound out to farmers. Usually the farmer has agreed that, if the boy is satisfactory, besides being clothed and fed he shall be paid fifty dollars when he is eighteen, or a proportional part of this sum in case he leaves before his time expires. It is needless to say that many a farmer is ready to find a boy unsatisfactory as pay day draws near, or to put him off with a promise; and without the Visitor to enforce the boy's rights they would be too often little regarded. Formerly these bargains were loosely made and very imperfectly enforced; now within this year the sum of \$1,175.87 was collected by the Visitors in

behalf of 43* boys, and placed in bank to be paid over to them when they attain their majority.

The Visitors appear to have been uniformly welcomed by the boys, and parents have frequently expressed their gratitude for the help thus given them. In several cases when boys have been out of work and discouraged at their prospects in the city they have been glad to avail themselves of the Visitor's good offices to secure work upon a farm.

The report of the Superintendent of Visitation on page 94, gives the occupations of all the boys, no less than 508 in number, who were subject to visitation on Sept. 30, 1896, and gives also much other interesting information relative to this branch of the school's work. The number of visits recorded to probationers by the Visitors is 1,043, and the number of homes and places investigated 191; the number of visits by trustees is 74, and of investigations 15.

The activity of the visiting department and its value in the single matter of keeping the numbers to be maintained in the institution within anything approaching its capacity is shown by the following figures:—

1893-94, Released on probation,	114.	Returned, 33 †
1894-95, Released on probation (18 boarders),	188.	Returned, 60 †
1895-96, Released on probation (29 boarders),	212.	Returned, 87 †

It will be seen by the above figures that in spite of the large increase in the number of returns (necessarily resulting from the fact that runaways from their places and those who otherwise misbehave are looked up and recalled to the school more sharply than ever before) there has been a net gain in the number of boys cared for outside the institution; *i. e.*, the increase of placings this year exceeded that of two years ago by 98, and the increase of returns by 54, giving a net increase of placings over returns of 44, — a number sufficient to fill one family house and to almost half fill another.

As a result of fifteen months' experience, the trustees are emphatically of the opinion that no more important advance in

* Boys over 18 usually collect and spend their own wages while boys under 16 cannot earn more than board and lodging.

† These returns do not include runaways from the school who were brought back, or boys returned on transfer from the State Primary School.

reformatory work has been made in recent years than was inaugurated by the legislation authorizing the employment of these Visitors.*

The present law is defective, however, in that the Lyman School Visitors are unable to act in placing out boys until, in addition to their own investigations, an investigation has been made by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity and a report of the same received at the school; also that probationer must in addition to school visitation be visited at least once a year by agents of the above State Board. The trustees recommend that these provisions, which are inapplicable to present conditions and involve a wholly unnecessary expenditure of public money, be so revised as to free the Lyman School Visitors from cumbersome restrictions and to allow the supervisory Board to exercise a wise discretion in its method of inspecting this branch of Lyman School work.

The branch school at Berlin has been open for only eleven months, and as its aims and methods are wholly different from those pursued at Westborough, it seems proper to describe this new departure with some detail. It grew out of the recognition that for some juvenile offenders institution training of any kind is unnecessary and therefore undesirable. With a boy of ten or twelve years old whose lawlessness presumably arises from the bad management or bad example of his parents or the seductions of life in the street, the trustees have long believed the best course would be to try whether new interests and the rule of a sensible woman whom he had never defied, as he has his mother, with impunity, would not suffice to bring the young rebel to terms. Accordingly when fifteen months ago on the closing of the State Primary School boys of from eight to twelve began flocking into Westborough, instead of seeking to erect another cottage there, the trustees began to board them out in carefully-selected farmers' families. Meanwhile it was felt to be undesirable to associate these young children even temporarily with the older boys, and as all the cottages at Westborough were so overcrowded that some new quarters were imperatively needed, the Berlin farm with its

* Chapter 428 of the Acts of 1895.

substantial buildings was acquired * and set apart for the use of the younger class of children.

With the immediate object in view of fitting the boys placed at Berlin into families, its arrangements and methods are modelled as closely as possible on those of a natural household. The old-fashioned farmhouse itself has nothing of the formal aspect of an institution, and no attempt is made to hold the boys up to a rigid discipline; rather the motherly woman who is at the head of the establishment tries to get into the confidence of her little charges and to rule them as any wise mother rules her own children. She and the young farmer and his wife who help in the care of the boys live with them on the most informal terms; there is thus opportunity to pick out those who can safely be placed at board, while the more lawless ones can be somewhat tamed before being imposed upon a private household. It is gratifying to note how readily these rough little fellows yield to civilizing influences and become obedient and gentle, and ambitious to be counted worthy of trust. No doubt, however, the fact that Westborough, dreaded from the one night spent there all alone under lock and key, is known to be the fate of any persistently naughty boy, goes far to make severe discipline unnecessary at Berlin.

Of the 44 boys so far tried at Berlin, 3 were transferred back to Westborough on the ground that its discipline would be better suited to their individual needs, and 3 others were returned there from places; of these latter, one whose offence was slight will soon be tried in another place, while the rest will be required to earn their release as if they had been classified from the first at Westborough. It is intended that no boy who has misbehaved in a place shall ever go back to Berlin.

The way in which the discipline of Berlin and Westborough interact is illustrated in the case of a boy sent to the Lyman School by his widowed mother because he had gotten wholly beyond her control. After six months at Berlin he went out to a place with a full determination to rule his wilful ways; but with the first days of freedom his old wilfulness reasserted

* The Lyman fund was originally used to buy and fit up the Berlin property, the Governor concurring with the trustees that it would be injurious to these young children to defer making provision for them till the Legislature could act. Later when the Legislature met, the property was purchased by the State in behalf of the Lyman School.

itself, and the farmer wrote post haste to have the boy removed. He was removed, — but to solitary confinement at Westborough, and after five days was tried again in another place. There he has given satisfaction, and when he has continued to do well for a sufficient length of time he can go home and be a comfort to his mother. “If ever a boy was trying to get home, Fred is,” is the record given him by the farmer.

In the case of another boy the mere name of Westborough was efficacious: during a three-weeks stay at Berlin he had conceived a great affection for the young house master, and when placed out he kicked and screamed to go back. When given to understand, however, that if returned it would be to Westborough, not to Berlin, he concluded to be good where he was, and he soon grew contented and happy. When seen a few months later by one of the trustees, his talk was all of the interests of the farm and of the kindness of the young farmer. “He is real good, he gives us lots to eat and he lets us ride the horse and sometimes he takes us to the store and we helped him plow the field,” etc. This boy has miserable belongings, and he will probably live upon a farm until he is grown up.

The total number of boys boarded out since the experiment was initiated in August, 1895, or placed without board after a short stay at Berlin, is 47. Of these, there are now: —

Placed on probation with parents,	2
Placed on probation with relatives,	2
Self-supporting in a place,	5
Now at board,	28
Recalled to Westborough, and still there,	10
	<hr/>
	47

The causes of these returns are: —

An abnormal child,	2
Physical infirmity,	1
Simple laziness,	1
Laziness and untruthfulness,	1
Stealing,	1
Stealing and running away,	2
Generally depraved,	2

Two other boys, each returned twice for running away, are now again on trial.

Of the above 47 boys,* 25 have so far given no cause for anxiety nor been the subject of complaint; only 4 have been runaways, and they were all brought back to Westborough, 2 of them, however to be soon given another trial. Only 7 others have as yet been guilty of any serious misconduct. But of course it will not be till a typical group of these children are grown up that one can pronounce with certainty as to the outcome of the boarding system.

The question of returning these children to their own homes on probation is one as to which the trustees can only feel their way. In the attempt to decide this and similar questions the trustees take pains not only to acquaint themselves with the individual children while in the school, but to visit them in their boarding-places and to follow them up personally when they go home.† In several cases before a child was sent back one of the trustees has formed the mother's acquaintance in the hope of securing her co-operation in the management of her boy.

* The following details as to individual children will illustrate their varying characters and fortunes:—

Tony used to be called a bad boy by the police; but his home, though poor, is respectable, and his heart is very tender toward his mother. He is a manly little fellow, and bore his homesickness like a hero. After six months at board he went home; he brought back his farming interests to the city, and takes great pride in the little garden he has planted in the front yard. His teacher says that he shuns all his former bad companions and that there is not a better boy in her school.

Georgie, ten years old, was a terror in his neighborhood; but four weeks at Berlin showed him to be a well-meaning, honest-hearted and particularly lovable child. He is now boarded with people who call him an unusually good boy and who will probably give him a permanent home.

Frank, whose father used to find him wholly unmanageable, has been an obedient and exceptionally good boy both in Berlin and in his boarding-place. As his home is respectable, it is to be hoped that when he gets older he may go back and have no more trouble.

Louis, after two months at board, was taken away because an uncle offered him a good home; but he and his caretaker had become so attached that both cried heartily at parting. "It seems as if I couldn't let that boy go," the farmer's wife exclaimed.

"Leander is my right-hand man," is the record of another little boarder whom the police had called "a dreadfully bad boy." He is home again now and it remains to be seen whether or not his old habits will reassert themselves.

Willie, with a very bad record at home, is now trusted with money to trade at the shop, and has never once betrayed his trust.

Benjy, however, cannot be taught to tell the truth, and he has stolen from his kind caretakers; but they forgave him, because he confessed with genuine penitence, and he promises he will never do such a mean thing again.

Tom and Georgie, the latter only ten years old, seemed both to be as bad as boys could be, and, showing no improvement after ten months at board, they were recalled to Westborough and will stay there for a considerable season.

† Besides the boarders who have gone home, 4 have gone direct from Berlin.

During the first months of the boarding experiment the expense was borne from the Lyman fund; since January, 1896, the expense has been met from an appropriation of \$3,000 granted for the purpose by the Legislature.* A slightly increased appropriation will be needed to carry on the work another year.

The total equipment at Berlin cost \$8,500; of this, \$5,250 was for the purchase of the property (there are some ninety acres of land in the estate) and \$3,250 for repairs and furnishings.† This is less than half what a new cottage at Westborough would have cost.

The running expenses of the Berlin farmhouse are inconsiderably greater than if the little family were located in a separate cottage on the grounds at Westborough. So far \$60 is the total spent for farm labor there, and the crops, planted, tended and harvested by boy labor, have been abundant. All the supplies not raised on the place are given out on requisition from the storeroom at Westborough the same as to the other cottages. Three officers are all that are needed at Berlin, the washing and most of the baking being done at Westborough. There is no question that, were the State called upon to make provision for this whole group of little boys, boarders included, in new quarters at Westborough or elsewhere, the expense would be very much heavier than under the present arrangement. The Berlin farmhouse is amply large for all probable demands upon it. The houses at Westborough, on the other hand, have remained overcrowded in spite of the relief granted by the Berlin annex and of the unprecedented number placed out, and it is possible that it may be necessary to ask for another cottage.

* The rates paid for the present boarders are:—

4 children,	.	.	.	\$2.00 a week and clothing extra.
1 child,	.	.	.	2.00 a week and clothing by caretaker.
1 child,	.	.	.	7.00 a month and clothing extra.
17 children,	.	.	.	1.50 a week and clothing extra.
5 children,	.	.	.	1.00 a week during school term and clothing by caretaker.

All but 4 of the above are under thirteen years old, and 11 are under twelve. So far there has been no dearth of boarding-places, but places without payment for boys under thirteen are scarce.

† Many of these were bought from the old State Primary School property.

The Lyman School opened the year with 264 inmates and closed with 268, of whom 18 were at Berlin. The whole number of individuals in the school within the year was 458; the average number was 264. The number newly committed was 144 and the number placed out on probation 212, of whom 87 went to their own people, 96 to be self-supporting in places and 29 were boarded. The number returned to the school from their homes or places was 87, and 7 runaways were likewise returned. There were 8 transfers to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The total number of boys whose names are upon the books of the school Sept. 30, 1896, as under twenty-one years of age is 985. Of these, 268 were in the school and 46 had been discharged as unfit subjects, returned to court as above the age limit when committed, placed in the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, or died, leaving 671 outside the institution but still in its custody, of whom 508 are on probation and subject to the care of the Lyman School Visitors, while 163 have for all practical purposes passed beyond control. On pages 39-41 is an elaborate set of tables, showing, so far as possible, the moral condition of the above 671 boys. It is planned that hereafter comparative tables on these lines will be carried along from year to year. Fuller sets of statistics than ever before as to the inmates and the finances of the school will be found on pages 38-49 and 65-78.

The appropriations for the Lyman School were: for salaries and wages, \$27,000, for current expenses, \$40,000, — total, \$67,000 for the institution; to be expended outside the school, \$5,000 for visitation and \$3,000 for boarding. The expenditures in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, were \$63,793.48. Approximately \$2,500 of this appropriation was spent on boys outside the institution; *i. e.*, on outfits or other clothing, on railroad fares, etc. The per capita cost of the school was \$4.61; the per capita expense of visitation was about 17 cents a week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys under the care of the school either as inmates, probationers and boarders, was \$69,276.42, or approximately a per capita of \$1.76.

The comparison of the per capita of the school for the last six years shows : —

1891,	\$4 44	}	\$9 19
1892,	4 75		
1893,	4 31	}	9 06
1894,	4 75		
1895,	4 46	}	9 07
1896,	4 61		

By thus grouping the figures it is apparent that the per capita cost has fallen of late rather than risen. The average for six years is \$4.55. This is no doubt a high rate; but if the Lyman School shall succeed in reinstating a goodly number of sometime law-breakers as honest, law-abiding citizens, the money spent in bringing this result to pass will be amply repaid the Commonwealth.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, AT LANCASTER.

The purpose of this school is to secure for young offenders, whether reckless or simply misguided, a season of absence from temptation, and, that which is still more important, a year or more made up of well-filled days, each hour having its assigned duty, which is made, if possible, an absorbing occupation. Immediate recognition of good conduct is given, and frequent inducements to deserve such recognition are furnished; so that almost invariably the year in the school brings about cheerful acquiescence in its requirements, with an improved condition of health and intelligence.

The trustees fully understand the objection to bringing together, even in groups of twenty-five, girls who have had experience or at least a knowledge of evil from which girls better born and bred are sheltered. They would be very glad to find virtue enough in a girl's own home or in some other home to

secure her reformation without commitment to any institution. Unfortunately, the girl's own home is the very place from which she has been removed, and no other home can be secured for a girl who has been "idle, vicious or vagrant," until industry and other softening influences shall have replaced bad habits by good habits, and little by little developed in her some womanly instincts and capacity for earning her way by the domestic arts and labors.

There are in the Lancaster School five separate households, very carefully classified according to the character of the girls before commitment, and there is no promotion from one family to another and no association between these different groups of girls except as they sit beside one another in chapel, or meet, after having advanced to the roll of honor, at the occasional festivities, in which the officers kindly take part. Separation of one group from another is of the greatest importance in a school for the reformation of girls who are more often guilty of offences against good morals than of offences against person or property. While some of them have lost character, others have simply been in danger of so doing, having been arrested upon complaint of parent or guardian, in order to rescue them from bad companions outside, and the trustees appreciate the responsibility laid upon them to keep the more innocent from contamination by the more degraded.

The matron of each household consults with her assistants as well as with the superintendent as to the most suitable ways of disciplining, training and interesting the special group she has in charge; while the ultimate aim of all the officers is to bring the girls to a fresh stand-point, a broader outlook, a more sensible view and a purer ideal of the outside life to which they are soon to return, equipped with skill enough to earn an honest living.

The State Industrial School deals with three sets of girls: (1) those whose circumstances have been so discouraging as to account in great measure for their misconduct; (2) those whose innate tendency to evil and lack of interest in things good and pure would seem likely to set at naught any effort to bring about a real reformation of their lives; (3) those whose lack of intelligence is so marked as to render them incapable, if placed out, of ever protecting themselves, and

who must therefore be considered unfit subjects for a course of training the whole purpose of which is to prepare the pupils for earning their way where their work is in constant demand, in families out in the world. We have lately heard of a girl of defective intellect, from another institution, who before the age of twenty-six years had borne six illegitimate children. No course of training could avert from her such dangers nor secure the community from the unwelcome burden entailed upon it by her feeble-minded offspring. Seven girls, originally committed to the Lancaster School, defective in intellect as well as vicious in their tendencies, have spent more or less time in Tewksbury Almshouse this year, one of them being an epileptic, one becoming insane, one having borne and a second about to bear her second illegitimate child. There is no legal restraint which could hold such persons in the almshouse past their twenty-first birthday nor prevent a recurrence of their misconduct; they cannot be held responsible for their conduct because it is not in their power to behave otherwise when subjected to temptation; and, even if transferred to Sherborn Prison, they would be at large upon completion of minority. There is need of further legislation in their behalf. We do not refer to idiots, but to those who are at once feeble-minded and vicious.

We have mentioned the three sets of girls who come to the school. While the distinction is often quite marked, there has been found no key to character by which the magistrate, the State agent or the superintendent of the school can in every case decide in advance that for one girl there is hope; for another, no hope. The work of reclaiming young offenders is full of surprises, and must be undertaken with patient acceptance of its difficulties.

The gymnastic exercises in which the girls are now trained are such as are used in the public schools, and are giving to minds and bodies that are inert and undisciplined just the stimulus they need.

During the long illness and slow convalescence of the superintendent, her staff of officers carried on the school with a loyalty that is above all praise. Accustomed as they had been to assume the responsibility for their several households and to being accredited with the fruits of their thought and labor, they continued upon the same general lines which Mrs. Brackett had

laid down for and with them, the trustees lending a hand, but all agreeing that they could not fully carry out Mrs. Brackett's work, because they could not fully grasp her aims and methods. The officers of the visiting department of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity have also exerted themselves to the utmost to help on the placing out of the girls who were candidates for places.

Two cases of hysterical temper have severely taxed the officers of the school, — one a girl of almshouse inheritance for generations, the other belonging to a family one member of which has just been committed to a hospital for the insane. The former has been much improved by the healthful out-of-door work under the care of Miss Morse, our invaluable assistant farmer, with whom groups of girls may be seen, daily, dropping seeds, weeding, cutting corn or gathering in fruits or vegetables. The other hysterical patient has learned to exert so much of self-control as to give hope for her future.

Among the triumphs of the year is to be counted that of a very intelligent girl over her own haughty, wilful disposition, until she has become so efficient as to fill a place in a family where she can begin to earn by housework the means necessary for carrying on her education.

If to be forewarned is to be forearmed, it is a good sign to find a girl on the way to her first place, saying to the Visitor, "Now the temptations will begin." Unfortunately, all does not rest with the girl herself. There are too often complicated conditions to be met; sometimes relatives who, through mistaken kindness or less good motives, will prevent the girl from carrying out the good resolutions she may have formed. Again, there are evil-minded men and women in every neighborhood, and occasionally, though rarely, some former schoolmate to lead her astray.

Sometimes there is lack of wise management on the part of the employer. As a rule, we find the mother of a well-ordered household glad of the opportunity to befriend the hired girl; but there are exceptions to this rule, some employers giving too much liberty, others forgetting that the hired girl needs young companions quite as much as her own daughter needed them when of the same age.

The trustees cannot sufficiently thank the Visitors, paid and

unpaid, for their willing help. Last year a young woman came to one of the trustees to ask for work for her husband, who had accidentally lost his steady employment. One could hardly recognize, in the fresh, healthy wife of a respectable working-man, the once troublesome girl over whom the Visitor had worked hard and of whom she had at one time almost despaired. A girl who is soon to receive her honorable discharge writes of her Visitor, who has lately died, "I should never imagine I should be so lonely without her. I almost forget, sometimes, that she is dead, and, before I think, will say to Auntie, 'I guess I will go to see Mrs. D.'"

It is the earnest wish of the trustees that, for the sake of the girls placed out from the Lancaster School, the system of local volunteer Visitors, initiated and developed under the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, may be long continued and so directed as to be kept in a state of highest efficiency. They believe that women of well-recognized position in their districts will always be found willing to devote a portion of their busy lives to helping these young strangers to win such respect and friendship as their conduct may deserve. These volunteers have in countless ways extended hospitality to the girls, letting them come to their houses on their days out, securing social and other privileges of the place and co-operating with their employers in managing them when indiscreet or otherwise troublesome. There is little danger that this good work will be overdone. Until a girl is well fitted into a new place she needs to feel that she has a friend within reach, and the Visitor should be glad of this opportunity to make acquaintance with the girl. Again, when social relations outside the family are developing, such a Visitor is especially needed, for she can incidentally gather information and quietly keep watch over the girl without danger of calling too much attention to her affairs; she can, through channels not open to an outsider, discover the dangers that lurk under cover of respectability among the people of her own town. From the first investigation of an application to the final decision whether or not a girl shall remain an inmate of the family, a good local Visitor has, for girls between fourteen and twenty-one years of age, advantages over any outside investigator. Meantime this local volunteer stands in need of warning and of criti-

cism, as well as of encouragement, until she becomes fully awake to the dangers and perplexities inseparable from such work. If earnest in her endeavor, she would surely welcome frank criticism and suggestion, brought to her own door by some one equally in earnest in this difficult enterprise, — the caring for other people's children. A volunteer, if invited to take part in such work, should be charged with full responsibility, and then held so strictly to her duty that whenever she may become preoccupied by other cares she may feel herself bound to lay her visiting aside. The development of the work of carrying these young girls safely through their minority will be found worthy of the best study by college graduates, among whom some of the best Visitors have already been found, while these new recruits should be trained to follow in the footsteps of our pioneers, and, like them, be ready to render the humblest, homeliest service whenever such may be needed to bring them into helpful relations to a lonesome girl, so that by force of sympathy and persistent moral strength they may help her to bear her homesickness, conquer her ill temper, stamp out her evil inclinations and become helpful as well as virtuous.

The trustees have, for the past four years, stated, in the following tables, the outcome of the State's efforts to reform the girls through this school and the visiting outside. While the figures vary from year to year, the proportion of girls who, at majority or other discharge from custody, are known from recent reports to have become honest and respectable, has varied from 62 per cent. to 72 per cent., or from two-thirds to somewhat less than three-quarters, while less than one-quarter are known to be behaving badly. This year 68 girls went out of the school's care, of whom 18 had been married and were behaving well, while 3 had married and behaved badly.

Of the twenty-four girls not married whose conduct was good at expiration of minority, one who had everything to contend against has come out a good, trusty girl, and is engaged to a reliable man; another has been adopted; and a third, a graduate from the High School, has been honorably discharged; while those who are simply earning their living by housework deserve much credit for self-control. Men and women who have a rich inheritance of worthy ancestry and the world be-

fore them can hardly understand the struggles of these young lives, with no background and very little outlook.

STATISTICS.

	Sept. 30.					
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
In custody of Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	272	283	311	353	365	384
These girls were distributed as follows:—						

I.—SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Remaining in the school,	91	82	112	124	111	129
At board in families,	—	—	—	—	—	5
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for						
Women or House of Correction,	—	—	—	—	—	1
In former years,	3	4	1	4	2	9
This year,	4	1	4	7	10	6
Transferred to institutions not penal,	1	4	8	10	6	17
Total still supported by the State,	99	91	125	145	129	167

II.—NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Under twenty-one years, still in custody,	173	192	188	208	238	217
Subtracting those who had left their places,	14	15	17	18	21	20
Total honestly self-supporting,	159	177	171	190	217	197

Distributed as follows:—

With relatives on probation,	26	30	31	36	47	36
At work in other families,	96	118	102	111	120	120
At work elsewhere,	1	—	—	1	—	1
At academy or other school, self-supporting,	—	—	7	11	11	8
Married, but subject to recall,	36	29	31	31	39	33
Total,	159	177	171	190	217	198

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Total in custody at beginning of year,	272	283	313	353	365*	384
New commitments,	50	77	78	72	86	—
Attained majority,	36	44	36	53	58	—
Discharged by trustees,	1	3	2	5	6	—
Died,	2	—	—	—	2	—
Total who passed out of custody,	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	— 67†	—
Net increase,	11	30	40	14	19	—

* Two names had appeared twice on last year's list, now corrected.

† One discharged because recommitted by court.

A girl may be recalled by the trustees to the school whether on account of misconduct or illness or change of place. The figures in the following table will show how often this policy

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has secured, even for a restless or troublesome girl, a satisfactory place at last : —

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Recalled to the school during the year : —					
For bad conduct,	8	16	10	17	23
For no serious fault,	49	48	60	48	55
For unsatisfactory conduct, again placed out,	6	19	13	16	12
For unsatisfactory conduct, not yet placed again,	—	2	9	4	5
For illness or change of place, not implying misconduct,	32	17	31	24	34
Having left places, but found with respectable relatives or at work,	10	5	—	3	2
To prepare wedding outfit,	—	3	1	—	—
Feeble-minded, unfit for placing,	—	2	—	—	—
From State almshouse hospital,	—	—	4	1	2
	57	64	70	65	78

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in Care of the State One Year or More.

	Sept. 30, 1892	Sept. 30, 1893	Sept. 30, 1894	Sept. 30, 1895	Sept. 30, 1896
A. — HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING.					
I. No longer in Care of the State : —					
Attained majority, conduct good,	25	29	28	39	41
Died, conduct good,	2	—	—	—	2
Discharged, conduct good,	—	1	—	2	4
	27	30	28	41	47
II. In Care of the State, but no longer maintained at Public Expense : —					
Married, conduct good at last accounts,	26	31	25	39	25
On probation with friends,	27	28	36	35	35
At work in other families,	117	102	111	120	119
At work elsewhere,	—	—	1	—	1
Attending school at academy or elsewhere and paying their way by housework,	1	7	11	10	8
	171	168	184	204	188
Total honestly self-supporting,	198	195	212	245	235
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
I. Had attained Majority : —					
Married,	—	—	3	1	5
Unmarried,	—	—	1	5	11*
	7	6	4	6	16

* Including one recommitted by court and therefore discharged from list.

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT, ETC. — CONCLUDED.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.
II. Still in Care of the State, being under Twenty-one Years of Age:—					
In Reformatory Prison,	5	5	11	7	15
In almshouse, conduct had been bad, . . .	2	4	4	10	8
Married, conduct bad or doubtful, . . .	7	3	5	3	3
With friends, conduct bad,	—	—	—	7	1
Recalled and remaining in State Industrial School,	3	17	11	6	6
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35	39	49
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
I. Had attained Majority, married,	4	1	4	—	—
II. Had attained Majority, unmarried, . . .	—	7	—	6	1
III. At Large, not yet Twenty-one,	14	17	18	20	20
IV. Married,	—	—	—	—	5
	18	25	22	26	26
D. — REMAINDER.					
I. In State Industrial School through year, .	23	15	36	31	35
II. Recalled for illness or change of place, .	8	3	3	7	5
III. For transfer, ill or feeble-minded, or insane, .	1	3	4	3	4
IV. Discharged as unfit subject,	—	—	1	2	1
V. Defective intellect and irresponsible, . . .	—	—	—	—	1
VI. In institutions not penal nor for fault, . .	—	—	—	—	6
VII. At board in families,	—	—	—	—	3
Total remainder,	32	21	44	43	55
Grand total,	272	283	313	353	365

Conduct of 67 girls who passed out of care of the State within the year:—

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.
Married, good at last accounts,	16	13	12	9	19
Unmarried, good at last accounts,	9	—	13	30	22
Died, good at last accounts,	2	—	—	—	2
Discharged, good at last accounts,	—	1	1	2*	4
Total, conduct good at last accounts,	27 or 72%	30 or 63%	26 or 68%	41 or 71%	47 or 69%
Had been bad, now living respectably,	—	—	3 or 8%	—	—
Runaways or conduct unknown,	4 or 10%	8 or 17%	4 or 11%	6 or 10%	5 or 7%
Bad,	7 or 18%	5 or 11%	4 or 11%	6† or 10%	13‡ or 17%
Discharged, unfit subject,	1	2 or 4%	1 or 2%	1 or .02%	1 or 1%
Feeble-minded,	—	—	—	3 or .05%	1 or 1%
Insane,	—	—	—	1 or .02%	—
Caring for illegitimate child,	—	2 or 4%	—	—	—
Total out of custody,	39	47	38	58	67

* Both discharged for good conduct.

† Four of these have been in Reformatory Prison for Women, present conduct unknown.

‡ Including one recommitted by court and one runaway.

24 TRUSTEES' REPORT INDUST'L SCHOOL. [Oct.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Com- mitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866,	\$20,000	144	59	53	\$3 30	\$24,753
1876,	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890,	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891,	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892,	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893,	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894,	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895,	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896,	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049

Among the commitments to the school are a few children, in some cases as young as eight years old, who are very properly sent there because their vicious experiences have made them a danger to other children, yet who often readily respond to the reformatory influences of the school and become fit for placing, and whom it is desirable to place out as soon as their minds are sufficiently purified. It was to meet the needs of such cases that an appropriation of \$500 was asked last year, because unless boarded out these children might have to be kept in the school until they grew old enough or competent enough to earn their way at housework. Last summer two promising little girls of eleven were placed at board for \$2 a week and another of thirteen for \$1 during school term, and with all these the boarding experiment is succeeding admirably. Two older girls, one a deaf mute and the other of somewhat defective intellect, are also at board, but these do not seem to be profiting by the advantages of family life, and the trustees may decide to place them in almshouses. A small appropriation will be asked to carry on the boarding out work.

The farm of one hundred and eighty-eight acres has yielded large crops of hay, vegetables and fruits. The families have thus been supplied with an abundance of fresh farm products.

By the careful utilization of domestic fertilizers and by additional purchase, the tilled land is being brought into a higher state of productiveness.

The test of a year has shown that the new reservoir can be relied upon for an abundance of water for all needed purposes.

As asked for in our report of last year, \$2,060 was granted for the extension of facilities for protection from fire. Additional hydrants have been provided and a hose house has been built, where a hose carriage and needed appliances for putting out fires are quickly available in case of alarm.

The \$900 voted for a piggery has furnished a healthful domicile for our large swine family.

The improvement of the sewage disposal of the school has been the subject of much thoughtful attention. With the kind advice of officers of the State Board of Health, satisfactory arrangements have been made.

The average number of girls in the school was 120. The appropriation for salaries and expenses was \$27,775. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, has been \$26,049.86 and the average number 120, making a gross per capita cost of \$4.17. Deducting \$580.20, which was paid into the State treasury, the net per capita cost was \$4.08.

During the past twelve months an unusually large number of girls has been committed to this school, 86, nearly three times the number committed in 1880. Overcrowding is a serious hindrance to good work in such an institution, and it is possible that another cottage may be needed.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary*.
H. C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer*.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.
MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
CHARLES P. WORCESTER, NEWTON.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

		DR.	
1895.			
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	\$1,211 99
	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Clinton National Bank, money borrowed,	5,000 00
Dec.	27.	State tax refunded,	81 11
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
1896.			
Jan.	1.	Clinton National Bank, money borrowed,	3,250 00
	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
April	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
July	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
	22.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
Aug.	14.	Received from State Treasurer,	8,331 15
			\$19,340 25
		CR.	
1895.			
Oct.	1.	Paid for Berlin Farm,	\$5,000 00
		Paid Wm. Bassett, surveying and making deed,	15 00
		Agent's commission,	250 00
	21.	John H. Cummings,	15 09
	24.	Board of boys,	149 45
	30.	National Manufacturing Company,	12 00
Nov.	16.	Board of boy	9 00
Dec.	3.	Recording deed,	1 00
1896.			
Jan.	6.	Board of boys,	409 72
		Skates for boys,	51 00
		Sleds for boys,	10 13
	11.	Sundry bills Berlin Farm,	2,318 25
			\$8,240 64
		<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>						\$8,240 64
1896.						
Mar. 18.	Sundry bills Berlin Farm,	.	.	.	.	719 71
April 29.	Sunday services Berlin Farm,	.	.	.	.	22 00
June 27.	Independence Day,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Aug. 14.	Paid Clinton National Bank,	.	.	.	.	8,563 72
24.	Sunday services Berlin Farm,	.	.	.	.	26 00
Sept. 16.	Silver medal,	.	.	.	.	6 00
	Balance forward,	.	.	.	.	1,712 18
						<hr/>
						\$19,340 25

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1895.		DR.				
Oct. 1.	Balance former account,	.	.	.	.	\$291 93
Dec. 31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	.	.	.	.	12 00
1896.						
April 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	.	.	.	.	12 00
July 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	.	.	.	.	12 00
						<hr/>
						\$327 93
		CR.				
	Balance forward,	.	.	.	.	\$327 93

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1896.		DR.				
Oct. 1.	Balance of former account,	.	.	.	.	\$133 01
Oct. 2.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	.	.	.	.	26 00
Dec. 27.	State tax refunded,	16 14
1896.						
April 1.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	26 00
						<hr/>
						\$201 15

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1895.	CR.	
Dec. 13. Christmas,		\$30 00
1896.		
Mar. 20. Dr. O'Callaghan,		50 00
May 8. Help to girl,		11 43
June 27. Independence Day,		30 00
Balance forward,		79 72
		<hr/>
		\$201 15

SEPT. 30, 1896.
 Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
 C. P. WORCESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

1895.	DR.	
Nov. 4. Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,		\$40 40

1895.	CR.	
Nov. 4. Mrs. L. L. Brackett for best girls,		\$40 40

SEPT. 30, 1896.
 Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
 C. P. WORCESTER.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	\$14,300 00	\$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
1 \$1,000 Old Colony Railroad bond,	1,000 00	1,050 00
4 \$1,000 Worcester Street Railway bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,280 82	1,280 82
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,301 10	1,301 10
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,275 94	1,275 94
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,268 16	1,268 16
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,268 16	1,268 16
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,148 68	1,148 68
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,253 22	1,253 22
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Sav- ings,	1,246 86	1,246 86
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,255 72	1,255 72
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,247 75	1,247 75
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$45,046 41	\$57,896 41

	Par Value.	Market Value.
<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$45,046 41	\$57,896 41
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,240 94	1,240 94
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution,	541 20	541 20
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution,	541 20	541 20
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	540 47	540 47
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank,	1,082 42	1,082 42
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	1,712 18	1,712 18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$50,704 82	\$63,554 82

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	\$600 00	\$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	623 03	623 03
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	327 93	327 93
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,550 96	\$2,150 96

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	\$1,300 00	\$1,300 00
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	79 72	79 72
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,379 72	\$1,379 72

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,020 00	\$1,020 00
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SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
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REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.

1895-96.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The average number present for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, has been 7 per cent. greater than that for the preceding year. While the number of newcomers is not so great as last year by 21, yet the total for the two years, 311, is largely in excess of any other two consecutive years for a long time. Leaving out of account boys boarded, the number released to parents and to approved homes is 8 per cent. greater than last year and 40 per cent. greater than the average of five preceding years.

The average time spent in the school by those placed on probation, exclusive of boarded-out boys and those who have been tried on probation once before, is 21¹ months. The boarded-out boys spent an average of 4.4 months in the school.

The percentage of boys recalled to the school from place has been considerably larger than in former years. This undoubtedly is due in some measure to an increase in the rate of placing out, but the main cause is a more active and vigorous discipline exercised over these probationers, a discipline rendered possible by the recent legislation. Seventy-four individuals were brought back from probation. In 2 cases the offence was so serious that the culprits were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory; in 35 cases the conduct was bad enough so that they are still detained in the school; 2 were placed out again after a few weeks' detention; and for the remaining 35 the cause of recall was of such a nature that they were speedily placed out again.

The work of visitation has been ably conducted and its results have been highly gratifying. Its relation to the internal work of the school has been eminently satisfactory. The Visitors have established an acquaintance with the boys previous to placing out which has not only been very helpful in fitting the boy to his place, but important in maintaining an influence over him until he has become settled in his new surroundings.

The current of life within the institution itself has been full and buoyant. Every department has seemed vigorous and successful.

The subjoined reports of the heads of the various departments speak for themselves. The corps of officers and teachers have worked together harmoniously and enthusiastically. The swing of the school-room work has been fuller and stronger than ever. The manual training has reached nearly every boy capable of taking the course to profit, who had not had it previously. A larger number than ever before has been employed on labor about the institution, for the accomplishment of which skilled mechanics have usually been called. Nearly all repairs and betterments have been made wholly or in large part by the labor and skill of boys, under direction of officers of the cottages to which the boys respectively belong. In addition, a horse hay and cow barn has been erected and completed, above the foundations, by boy carpenters under similar direction. It may fairly be said that the needs of the institution are being used as far as possible to serve the ends of education, and nothing by the doing of which a boy can be rendered more skilful and capable is turned over to hired mechanics.

The new primary department at Berlin has now been open eleven months. Only boys under thirteen years of age are placed there. Such a boy upon arrival at the school is examined, his history noted, and then he is taken with the least possible delay to the Berlin farmhouse. In no way does the boy come in contact with the boys of the life in the main institution. Aside from the fact that the distance precludes daily visits of the superintendent, and that therefore greater responsibility must be laid upon the cottage officers, this department is treated the same as any other cottage of the school. The officers consist of a manager and teacher, who is a woman, a man who is father and assistant to the manager, and a housekeeper. A telephone pipe is about to be installed, connecting the cottage with the superintendent's office, thus obviating much of the present inconvenience to distance. This widely separated family has this great advantage, that the younger boys committed to the care of the school may be there quietly and discriminatingly observed without contact with older boys, and those who seem of proper disposition may early be placed in some good family in the country, or, in case of unfavorable development, the boy returned to the main school for more rigid and thorough discipline. Forty-four boys have thus been treated, and it has been found necessary to return only 6 to the main school at Westborough. I subjoin the reports of the cottage manager and the farmer, which will give additional details.

The question most frequently asked of me by those whose interest in the work is greater than their knowledge of it is, "What part do these boys do you really reform?" and my uniform reply is "I don't know." Reformation is like education, in that we can judge

of it only indirectly by its apparent effects of available power in the individual. Our public schools give a deal of instruction, but education is quite another question. With the acquisition of knowledge usually comes mental power in varied degrees, and not necessarily at all in proportion to the amount of knowledge crammed in.

The boys of the Lyman School are plied with every incentive which the combined ingenuity of its corps of workers can devise to induce normal will activity and the building up of correct ideals; the mind is stimulated, the hand trained, the waking hours filled literally full with useful activity of mind and body, and withal a persistent effort is made to carry forward this activity until it results in fixed habits of mind and body. Now, to what extent this reform process is mechanical and perfunctory can no more be determined by present conduct than mental power can be determined by a written examination in arithmetic or geography, or spiritual regeneration by public profession. Table No. 3, on p. 39, shows interesting facts; but I should hesitate to accept deductions based upon its percentages as of any great significance bearing upon the degree or kind of reformatory work done. When I read that 476 boys out of 670 are doing well, that 50 are lost sight of, while so many have gone behind the bars, I am thankful the record is no worse. When I read that, of boys who have been out two years, 63 per cent. are doing well and of those completing their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1896, 46 per cent. only are doing well, I recall that when eighteen years old the boy understands that he has wider liberties and I expect some to abuse them, and not until the youngster has passed through this trying period of adolescence and shown an incorrigible disposition to be an Ishmaelite, am I disposed to count him out of the list of potentially reformed.

When it is seen, that out of the 144 boys committed this year, over one-third had intemperate parents, that two-thirds and more had been devoted to the deadening cigarette, that more than one-half had lost one or both parents or the parents had separated, that one-third came from families out of which some members had a police record, and add to this that over half were idle when they got into trouble, do you wonder that they are here, and will you wonder, when a year or two hence, they try again the freedom of our American society, if a large number, in spite of their training here, fail to win the approbation of their neighbors and employers?

That the most serious want of Lyman School is a central school building, is a conviction rendered only stronger by the lapse of another year. The teaching force cannot be used economically with the present system of cottage school-rooms, and it compels the maintaining of a larger teaching force than is necessary. The attempt to

maintain a graded system necessitates the breaking up of the boys of each cottage into several groups, to go to as many different cottages to find their proper grade ; and this wastes valuable time, which must be robbed from their already too brief school hours or from the coveted short recreation period. Neither superintendent nor principal can render the efficient service to the schools which he ought, because of the loss of time and strength in going from one school-room to another, and also because of the impossibility of regrouping the boys of like grade occupying widely separated recitation rooms. It is precisely like trying to run a graded school with the class rooms half a mile apart. It is an arrangement neither business-like nor sensible. If I were running the school as a business enterprise, I should regard such a disposition of my forces as extravagant and absurd. Whatever cogency an argument for cottage school-rooms may have once possessed has been overcome by the change wrought in conditions by the work of the past eight years. Over and above the benefit to the purely educational work of the school by the proposed change, the discontinuance of the cottage school-rooms would add a most valuable auxiliary to the cottage life in the shape of a family sitting room for the boys. No such thing now exists. Boys cannot be taught to be home keepers and home lovers without learning how to use and enjoy in a suitable manner an hour that is not devoted to appointed tasks and duties ; and if such a thing is not taught here, one of the safeguards to their future is neglected, and the door of their future home left a little wider open toward the saloon.

A gymnasium and playroom, however excellent for their purpose, carry no suggestion of a home sitting room, where the family gather for a little while every day to enjoy what each likes best, — reading or music or games or conversation. A school-room with its paraphernalia and associations is not calculated to leave any ideal in the boy's mind by which to guide his notion of home building by and by. If these cottages are not to be models, so far as the successful conduct of them will permit, of a home toward the possession of which the boy may aspire when he becomes a man, they signally fail at a vital point by neglecting the boy's social education.

The so-called cottage or family plan in vogue in most reform schools in the United States is too much like a collection of small institutions on a somewhat modified plan of the old congregate school. This is not the fault of the so-called family idea, but of a failure to grasp its essential meaning, and devise a feasible plan of carrying it out acceptable to the tax payer. The sitting room is an appliance in the right direction, and when the size of the cottage is reduced to a capacity for twelve boys under two cottage officers only, and with separate sleeping rooms for the boys, we shall be a good

deal farther on the road towards the ideal institution family than we are now ; and the running of an institution so organized need not be greatly, if at all, in excess of the expense of conducting the Lyman School at present.

It may be deemed necessary, in view of the increase of the size of the school, to ask that another cottage be erected ; but I should much prefer considerable discomfort from overcrowding to longer going without so necessary an adjunct to the efficiency of the school as the central school building would be.

The subjoined tables of statistics will be found to be somewhat enlarged from former years, and it is hoped by so much improved.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1895,	264
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	144
Returned from places,	73
Recommitted,	2
Runaways recaptured,	7
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	12
Returned from State Almshouse,	1
	239
Whole number in the school during the year,	*503
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	87
On probation to others,	96
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	8
Returned to court (over age),	6
Discharged as unfit subject,	1
Runaways,	7
Boarded out,	29
To hospital, State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	1
	235
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1896,	268

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	13	10	267.16
November,	13	9	269.00
December,	16	5	271.67
January,	17	29	270.93
February,	16	15	273.20
March,	23	23	270.87
April,	18	33	257.20

* This number represents 458 individuals.

TABLE No. 2 — *Concluded.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
May,	15	30	243.51
June,	25	12	248.20
July,	32	18	262.67
August,	33	25	272.83
September,	18	26	268.06
Totals,	239	235	264.61

TABLE No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of all Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1896.

In the school,	268
Released from the school, but still subject to its control: —	
With parents (220 known to be self-supporting),	287
With others, all self-supporting,	132
For themselves, self-supporting,	38
At board,	28
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	23
	508
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —	
Lost sight of: —	
This year,	18
Previously,	32
	50
Released to go out of State,	14
Left the State,	13
In United States Navy,	1
In United States Infantry,	1
In State Almshouse,	1
Massachusetts Reformatory (sent this year and in former years),	*83
	163

* Only 33 of these are now in the reformatory (3 of them on a second term); the remaining 50 have been released on ticket of leave, of whom 14 were recently known to be doing well, 1 is known to have gone to State Prison, 1 to Joliet Prison, Illinois, while nothing recent, i. e., within six months, is known of 34.

TABLE NO. 3 — *Continued.*

Discharged from the care of the school:—

Returned to court as over the age limit,	13
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	11
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	2
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	4
Dead (this year, 5; previously, 11),	16

*B. Showing Condition by Ages of all Boys outside the School,
Subject to its Custody.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1896

Doing well,	476 or 71 per
Not doing well,	9 or 1 per
Have been in some other penal institution,	106 or 16 per
Out of State,	29 or 4 per
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	50 or 8 per

Total, 670

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more

Doing well,	834 or 66 per
Not doing well,	9 or 1½ per
Have been in some other penal institution,	97 or 19 per
Out of State,	26 or 5 per
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	42 or 8½ per

Total, 508

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more

Doing well,	254 or 63 per
Not doing well,	9 or 2½ per
Have been in some other penal institution,	80 or 20 per
Out of State,	21 or 5½ per
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	36 or 9 per

Total, 399

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete
nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1896 (114, or 96 per cent., have been
two years or more):—

Doing well,	72 or 61½ per
Not doing well,	4 or 3½ per
Have been in some other penal institution,	31 or 26 per
Out of State,	3 or 2½ per
Whereabouts unknown,	8 or 6½ per

Total 118

TABLE No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1896 (91 of whom, or 96 per cent., have been out three years or more) : —

Doing well,	45 or 47 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	27 or 29 per cent.
Out of State,	7 or 7½ per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	13 or 14½ per cent.
Total,	94

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1896 (all have been out three years or more) : —

Doing well,	54 or 46 per cent.
Not doing well,	4 or 3½ per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	41 or 35 per cent.
Released to go out of the State,	2 or 1½ per cent.
Lost track of —	
Doing well at last accounts,	11
Not doing well,	6
	17 or 14 per cent.
Total,	118

C. Visitation of Probationers.

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,043
Visits made by trustees,	74
	1,117

Of the 1,117 visits, 289 were to 198 boys over eighteen years old, 828 visits to boys under eighteen years old.

Whole number of names on visiting list for the year,	625
Investigations of homes by agents of the school,	165
Investigations of homes by trustees,	2
	167
Investigations of places by agents of the school,	26
Investigations of places by trustees,	13
	39

\$1,175.87 have been collected for the accounts of 43 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and Previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	55	56
Berkshire,	2	242	244
Bristol,	16	626	642
Dukes,	1	16	17
Essex,	23	1,090	1,113
Franklin,	—	55	55
Hampden,	4	435	439
Hampshire,	—	86	86
Middlesex,	48	1,269	1,317
Nantucket,	—	17	17
Norfolk,	4	461	465
Plymouth,	3	135	138
Suffolk,	25	1,468	1,493
Worcester,	17	784	801
Totals,	144	6,739	6,883

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers born in United States,	13
Mothers born in United States,	14
Fathers foreign born,	8
Mothers foreign born,	6
Both parents born in United States,	27
Both parents foreign born,	51
Unknown,	34
One parent unknown,	23
Per cent. of American parentage,	28
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	40
Per cent. unknown,	32

TABLE No. 5 — *Concluded.**Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.*

Born in United States,	115
Foreign born (14 in Canada),	29
Unknown,	—
Total,	144

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Fathers born in United States,	12	29	7	7	10	12	7	15	18	13
Mothers born in United States,	7	32	13	4	10	7	8	17	11	14
Fathers foreign born,	8	63	11	5	18	5	10	9	7	8
Mothers foreign born,	13	58	9	9	5	12	8	17	25	6
Both parents born in United States,	15	20	29	22	20	22	24	18	31	27
Both parents foreign born,	43	48	71	52	53	54	70	59	61	51
Unknown,	25	13	13	11	7	23	20	32	34	34
One parent unknown,	—	—	—	—	8	16	19	20	25	23
Per cent. of American parentage,	23	29	35	28	29	25	23	24	29	28
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	52	64	54	60	60	50	56	50	42	40
Per cent. unknown,	25	9	11	12	11	25	21	26	29	32

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Born in the United States,	80	89	105	77	86	105	110	110	130	115
Foreign born,	13	10	17	14	23	19	36	32	35	29
Unknown,	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Year.

COMMITMENTS.										Past
By district court,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
municipal court,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
police court,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
superior court,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
trial justices,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.										Committed during Past Year.	Committed Previously.	T
Six,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	5	
Seven,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	25	
Eight,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	120	
Nine,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	235	
Ten,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	459	
Eleven,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	672	
Twelve,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	926	
Thirteen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	1,222	1,
Fourteen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	1,349	1,
Fifteen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	956	
Sixteen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	528	
Seventeen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	181	
Eighteen and over,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	17	
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	44	
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	144	6,739	6,

Average age of boys committed, 13.63.

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing the Domestic Condition of the 144 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.**

Had parents,	75
no parents,	10
father,	31
mother,	27
step-father,	13
step-mother,	12
intemperate father,	52
intemperate mother,	3
both parents intemperate,	11
parents separated,	15
attended church,	139
never attended church,	3
never attended school,	—
not attended school within one year,	24
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	6
been arrested before,	81
been inmates of other institutions,	29
used intoxicating liquor,	10
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	100
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	19
Were idle,	85
Were attending school,	39
Could not read or write,	5
Parents owning residence,	15
Members of the family had been arrested,	52

* These facts are gathered for the most part from the boys' testimony.

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 228 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.*

3 months or less, 30	1 year 1 month, 1
4 months, 5	1 year 2 months, 2
5 months, 5	1 year 3 months, 5
6 months, 7	1 year 4 months, 4
7 months, 2	1 year 5 months, 8
8 months, 1	1 year 6 months, 21
9 months, 6	1 year 7 months, 12
10 months, 3	1 year 8 months, 10
11 months, 3	1 year 9 months, 13
1 year, 1	1 year 10 months, 11

* This includes all who have left the institution, either on transfer to another institution, on return to court or otherwise, as well as on probation.

TABLE NO. 9 — *Concluded.*

1 year 11 months,	10	3 years 1 month,	
2 years,	8	3 years 2 months,	
2 years 1 month,	9	3 years 3 months,	
2 years 2 months,	11	3 years 4 months,	
2 years 3 months,	6	3 years 5 months,	
2 years 4 months,	6	3 years 6 months,	
2 years 5 months,	1	3 years 7 months,	
2 years 6 months,	2	3 years 8 months,	
2 years 7 months,	3	3 years 9 months,	
2 years 8 months,	3	3 years 10 months,	
2 years 9 months,	2	3 years 11 months,	
2 years 10 months,	-	4 years or more,	
2 years 11 months,	-		
3 years,	■	Total,	
Average time spent in the institution, 18.03 mo			
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys, 4.09 mo			
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not			
boarded, released for the first time, 21½ mo			

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Number of New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged or Other.
1886-87,	104.32	88	31	80	
1887-88,	127.24	99	38	91	
1888-89,	168.23	124	39	93	
1889-90,	186.46	88	18	89	
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	
1893-94,	228.00	142	53	124	
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188†	
1895-96,	264.61	144	88	212§	
Average for ten years,	193.95	124.5	44.6	121.8	

* This includes boys transferred to any other institution, returned to court, discharged as unfit subjects, runaways, etc.

† The large number these two years was due to the fact that numbers of young were transferred to the State Primary School.

‡ Eighteen of these were boarded.

§ Twenty-nine of these were boarded.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
October, . . .	17	4	16	6	8	13	17	18	18	10
November, . . .	8	7	13	4	5	5	12	11	9	6
December, . . .	2	14	15	15	2	4	13	9	7	11
January, . . .	7	3	13	5	4	13	6	16	5	9
February, . . .	4	7	4	3	6	7	5	8	10	7
March, . . .	4	5	10	8	6	10	13	16	14	15
April, . . .	8	2	3	8	17	5	6	9	18	10
May, . . .	7	11	12	10	10	12	14	15	12	9
June, . . .	5	13	8	7	12	15	6	13	22	13
July, . . .	6	9	8	5	15	17	10	4	20	23
August, . . .	15	8	13	9	14	16	17	12	16	23
September, . . .	10	16	9	12	10	8	27	11	16	8
Totals, . . .	93	99	124	92	109	125	146	142	167	144

TABLE No. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	3
Breaking, entering and larceny,	32
Burglary and larceny,	2
Larceny,	63
Embezzlement of bicycle,	1
Stubbornness,	30
Burning,	3
Setting fires,	8
Vagrancy,	7
Total,	144

TABLE No. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.**A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for Past Ten Years.*

1887,	15.56	1892,	1
1888,	14.96	1893,	1
1889,	15.17	1894,	1
1890,	15.10	1895,	1
1891,	15.48	1896,	1

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Ten Years.

1887,	17.82 months.	1892,	22.10 mon
1888,	17.58 months.	1893,	19.40 mon
1889,	17.30 months.	1894,	16.95 mon
1890,	18.38 months.	1895,	21.17 mon
1891,	22.60 months.	1896,	18.03 mon

* Shorter average is due to the number of young boys boarded out.

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for Past Ten Years.

1887,	13.66	1892,	1
1888,	12.92	1893,	1
1889,	13.07	1894,	1
1890,	13.15	1895,	1
1891,	13.89	1896,	1

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned from Place for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1887,	27	1892,	
1888,	34	1893,	
1889,	20	1894,	
1890,	14	1895,	
1891,	21	1896,	

TABLE No. 14.

Report of the Sewing Room for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Articles made.	Articles repaired.
Aprons, 126	Aprons, 29
Coverings, 6	Awnings, 6
Coats, 52	Blankets, 6
Dusters, 29	Braces, 96
Dish towels, 71	Bands on hats, 30
Holders, 22	Caps, 40
Napkins, 197	Coats, 100
Night shirts, 2	Curtains, 1
Mattresses, 24	Drawers, 3
Pillow ticks, 19	Draughted patterns, 6
Pantaloon, 661	Flags, 2
Pillow slips, 297	Horse blankets, 2
Spreads, 3	Jackets, 20
Strips for labels, 40	Mittens, 5
Sheets, 355	Mattresses, 3
Shirts, 1,155	Napkins, 46
Table cloths, 73	Pantaloon, 533
Towels, 297	Pillow slips, 72
White aprons, 5	Sheets, 80
White jackets, 21	Shirts, 425
	Spreads, 3
	Slippers, 12
	Table cloths, 21
	Towels, 15
	1,556

Average number of boys employed in sewing room, 5.38
 Number of different boys employed, 14*

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Number of pieces washed, 262,650
 Number of pieces ironed, 203,061
 Number of pieces starched, 21,358
 Average number of boys employed in laundry work, 34.7
 Number of different boys employed, 108 *

* As this work is not educational, no boy is so employed exclusively.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.

It has been said that it is easier to wear an old coat than a new one because it becomes adjusted to the form of the person. So, many teachers prefer to follow along in well-beaten paths rather than attempt any new line of work. However, I have not found this to be the case with our efficient corps of teachers. On the contrary, they have always seemed ready cheerfully to undertake any change of subject, to make use of improved methods of teaching, and to adopt a system which tends to stimulate the boys to greater effort, to higher ambitions and to loftier, nobler purposes. Hence, although the same subjects as of the preceding year have been pursued, they have not become threadbare; for each teacher has "adopted, adapted and used with skilful individuality the best methods that the profession has developed in the matter of instruction." As a result, in every department of the school work a very commendable spirit has been manifested on the part of the boys; there have been increased interest and more earnest work, followed by far greater advancement than in previous years. Especially is this true of the higher classes, showing that as the mind is trained the memory is strengthened, and the power to comprehend language and grasp thoughts is greatly increased. At the close of the school year forty boys were prepared for promotion to the Advanced A Class, — the largest number in that class at any time since I have been connected with the school.

We are encouraged and cheered at times by the fact that some of our boys, but recently inmates of our school, have done so well since they went from here. One, who was considered by no means a *brilliant* or *good* boy, has continued his studies till he is now attending a law school, and has an ambition to prepare for the legal profession. Another, on returning to his home in Boston, at once entered the Law school. During the last few months of his stay here he was directed in the study of Latin so that he pursued it during play hours, and with an occasional recitation and frequent criticisms of his written work, he made fair progress. This instruction and its value to him he appreciated sufficiently to send a letter of thanks soon after

entered the Latin school. He also expressed his intention of taking a college course in the future. Though these cases represent only a minority, yet all such stimulate us to redouble our efforts to lead those under our care in right paths, to instil into their minds loftier ambitions, to broaden their mental horizon and to teach them lessons of good morals and purity, having full confidence that the foundation work begun here will bear much good fruit in the future.

Even greater effort than heretofore has been made to teach the boys to read intelligently, and to interest them in books containing useful, ennobling thoughts expressed in choice language. The fact that many boys who enter the school cannot read at all, or but very poorly, renders it extremely difficult for them, in their comparatively short stay here, to learn to read well. Their vocabulary, except of street jargon, is very limited; so that only those engaged in this work can appreciate the difficulties with which both boy and teacher have to contend.

The enthusiasm of the boys in the study of insects has not seemed to wane in the least during the past year. Many specimens have been added to the already large collection made and mounted.

The interest in drawing has seemed rather to increase than to diminish. This has been noticed especially in the color work and original designing. One has said that "Picturing is one of the simplest expressions of the imagination, and the exercise of imagination lies at the root of all our intelligence and our creative arts." Believing this, we aim to give the boys perfect freedom in illustrating and designing, while we simply *guide* them in the exercise of the imaginative faculty.

The specimens of penmanship shown at the close of the year were very creditable, convincing me that each boy had striven to improve.

As usual, we have observed the various holidays of the year with appropriate exercises, which in every instance have been educational in their character, and the boys have entered into them with a zest beyond our expectations.

During the greater part of the year literary and musical exercises were rendered in the chapel every Wednesday evening, which proved very profitable and pleasant to the members of the school. So great was their enthusiasm that every boy was desirous to take some part, and each week they gladly memorized some selection given and recited it in concert. In addition, about one hundred and fifty selections were committed and recited by as many different persons. These were all of a nature to aid greatly in moulding the thinking and reading of subsequent life and be helpful in the formation of character. Of these fully a hundred were "adapted to the awakening and strengthening of a deep and lasting love of country and an enthusiastic devotion to American institutions." Many of the officers

also kindly took part in these exercises, thus increasing the interest and teaching the boys by example.

Of the number, 144, committed to the school the past year, 2 could hardly speak or understand English, 3 could not read and 5 neither read nor write; while 42 entered the D Class, 42 the C, 14 the B, 14 the A and 5 the Advanced A Class.

While we have not accomplished all that we wished, yet we believe that some advancement has been made in the right direction, and that the future will reveal results for which, in our weak faith, we hardly dare hope. We can only sow the seed, water and tend it fully; God must give the increase.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

One thousand and sixteen names have been enrolled in the Sloyd record books since its introduction seven years ago. Counting the boys admitted since, and those in the school at the time Sloyd was introduced, I find 1,109 boys. Allowing for 44 who have gone to the primary department at Berlin the past year, and as many more new boys who have not been in the school long enough, besides a few incapable ones, it will be seen that almost every boy who has attended Lyman School has had the opportunity for this training.

The plan of the past year has been similar to that of the previous year. Working drawings have preceded the Sloyd work, and so helpful are they that the boys prefer to make their own drawings rather than to work from dictated directions. After the drawing has been made, only a glance now and then is necessary to give the boy a perfect understanding of the successive steps. There have been 412 two-hour lessons given; 149 boys have been in attendance and 48 are in the room at the present time.

One boy completed the entire course, and made seven pieces of extra work, among which was a small table; 65 completed twenty-seven of the thirty-one models and 21 finished twenty-five of the same total. Of the remaining 14 boys, 4 went away, 6 lost the class by reason of sickness, 1 from inability, 1 transferred to another department and 2 had had the work before coming to the school.

During the year not a boy belonging to the Sloyd classes has attempted to escape from the school.

I still believe individual instruction yields the best results; but "greatest good to greatest numbers" calls for class work here, and my individual work is carried on in any spare moment as I go about the room. In testing a class of 50 who had no instructions as to the proper position of the hand for grasping the knife to whittle, only 5 grasped the knife correctly, binding the thumb over the fingers, thus showing the very limited knowledge of tools the boys have with which to begin. The course involves the use of 47 tools and represents 72 different exercises.

The exercises of Sloyd are so varied that mental activity upon part of the boy is always required. If he relaxes his care, he awakens to find his plans marred, and the model bearing his image and reflecting it so vividly that he cannot avoid the objection about himself. Again, if a boy has drawn a coat hanger by using forethought, carries out his plan, he realizes that he has power within himself which gives birth to hope and courage for the future. Thus the hand training becomes intellectual training, teaching the boy how to think.

Those boys who have never been taught obedience find difficulty with Sloyd, but gradually yield to its demands.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX

Teacher

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Since the report of last year (1895) 32 boys have entered and completed the course in advanced manual training, which consisted of twenty-four models in carpentry and wood turning, also eighteen models in forging, — the last four being of steel, in order that they may derive an understanding of tempering and the difference between working iron and steel. The boy completes this entire course in twenty-two weeks, devoting four hours a week each to wood turning, carpentry and mechanical drawing, and eight hours to forging, allowing him time (in the wood work) for his drawings from which he makes his model. In the forging he is provided with a blue-print from which to make his model.

Each exercise is finally developed into a complete object. This affords the boy the opportunity of producing a useful as well as sometimes ornamental piece of work upon the completion of his model. This also affords him considerable in the educational line, as, having some definite object in view, he is stimulated to attain the completion of this object by steady, earnest and interested application, and thus to advance. We value this educational part even more than the work exhibited.

It might be stated here that, although we do not claim to send forth a boy fully qualified to enter upon the carpentering and forging trades, yet, in several cases during the past year, boys have left Lyman School and are now succeeding in their work in this line.

Aside from the regular class work, the boys have turned on the lathes 150 mortise pins, 80 pieces for the ornamentation of posts, 75 staging bracket bolts, door pull and latches, pipe hooks and various minor pieces now in use at the new barn. They have also furnished the bakery with a fire tool rack of wrought iron, newly pointed and sharpened pickaxes, and ground and repaired the lawn mowers used at the different houses. The latter has been done by

the boy in charge of the boiler and engine, and mention might be made of a blue-print drawing case made by this same boy.

During the past year we have received the very helpful addition of a power grindstone and an emery wheel.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD,
Instructor of Advanced Manual Training

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF THE CLASS IN PRINTING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The past twelve months have been fruitful of some satisfaction on our part and a good degree of progress on the part of the boys.

The effect of our influence, example, teaching for good or ill upon the future lives of those in our care is a mighty matter, ever present in our mind, and demands our most careful consideration, for we all know that good boys, good men, good citizens are of far more importance to the home, the State and the country than good printing.

A new blocking machine has been put into the office, which is not only a convenience but enables us to furnish the school with blocks of paper at a less price than they can be bought ready made, and also to use up odd sizes of paper that could hardly be used to print on.

There has been considerable printing done during the past year, and no doubt the printing office is a very convenient auxiliary to the school. There are five boys at present in the printing office. One, a small boy, is also in the class in manual training two hours each day. It takes all of the time of this boy to keep the office in good shape and sort over type, print wrappers and assist in mailing the "Enterprise." Another boy, perhaps the largest in the institution, who was put into the printing office on account of his muscle, turns the crank on the cylinder press, sets up the Sunday-school lessons in two versions, prints and distributes the type, and sometimes prints the chapel service. Another boy does most of the small job printing, directs the wrappers and mails the "Enterprise," with some assistance, and distributes the jobs when printed. This leaves us two boys to set and distribute the type on the "Enterprise," and they sometimes assist in the printing and mailing of the paper also.

Eight hundred copies of the paper are printed at each issue. Every boy in the school has a copy to read, after which it is sent to his home or to some friend, as he may direct.

Simple and unpretentious as our work may seem to some, it is no easy matter to edit and print such a paper as is expected of us. We love the work, and are trying to do the best we can under the circumstances.

Twelve boys in all have been in the printing office since October, 1895, and we believe the experience and training have been a benefit to them; while the paper has been a welcome visitor to the homes of other boys in the school, and much appreciated by many outside the school.

Thanking you, sir, for all your kindness, we most respectfully submit this report.

M. E. HOWARD,
Teacher of Printing

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Gymnastic lessons have been given five days a week during forty weeks of the past year. The teacher was engaged in special duties for the school during the twelve weeks when gymnastics were not taught, with the exception of two weeks' vacation. In all about sixteen hundred lessons have been given, representing nearly two hundred changes of programme, — a new lesson for nearly every day. Instruction is given to eight classes every afternoon and evening, the exercise occupying twenty to twenty-five minutes. There are on an average thirty-one boys in each class.

The arrangement, which was spoken of briefly in my last report, places the teacher in a position where he comes in contact with every boy every day, so that the slightest change for better or worse is easily detected. Physically the boys are this year in much better condition than a year ago. What may be the cause does not appear. The change from city to country life, the diet, the open-air exercise, the physical training, constant oversight, — all these work together for good.

The gymnastic drill which is used here consists of free movements on the floor and apparatus work in all but two schools, which demands the contraction and relaxation of every muscle to its fullest extent, from the muscles of the ankle joint to those of the neck. The movements in an exercise follow each other in the order followed by teachers of Swedish drill, which has been outlined in a previous report. The whole scheme may be described briefly: —

Use every muscle to its fullest extent. For instance, the order is given, "Arms upward stretch!" This means to extend the arms perpendicularly upward until the highest point is reached, by complete extension of elbow, wrist and finger joints.

Use only necessary muscles. Avoid bending the body forward, backward or sideways, or in any way changing its position while executing the movement described above.

Use sufficient power only. The arms being in position at the sides, the order is given, "Arms sideways fling!" which means that the

arms are to assume a position horizontally sideways, at right angles to the position of the body, as quickly as possible. If more than sufficient power is used, the arms are carried higher than was intended by the pupil. Herein lies the meaning of the phrase, "Gymnastics teach self-control." By a constant endeavor to use only necessary power in assuming any position is this achieved, and in many cases to a limited extent only.

This is the basis upon which the teacher is working, — *not to teach a certain number of movements, but to train the energies to their highest development with as much surplus of power as possible.*

The general effect is a better appearance of the schools when they are assembled together. Interested visitors speak of the improvement in marching, which is due to more individuality and less of the machine.

The special effect may be seen in a few cases of boys with local weaknesses who have wonderfully changed by application of massage treatment, in addition to personal attention of Dr. Corey, all under his direction. Gymnastics have done much for our boys, and can do still more.

Fourth of July games were arranged by the teacher, and, while they afforded amusement for all, very good work was done by those who took part in the races.

In closing this, my fourth annual report, I must thank you and the masters for most hearty support in carrying on the work.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE,
Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

In the year ending at this date, 835 prescriptions have been made for boys with minor ailments as out-patients.

The hospital has been occupied 955 days by 76 different boys, making an exceptionally high average confinement, which is accounted for by a number of chronic cases and the precautionary detention of those recovering from contagious diseases.

Throat troubles were most numerous, 31 ; indigestion, 17 ; sores, 8 ; accidents, 8 ; neuralgia, 6 ; synovitis, 3 ; eczema, 3 ; abscess, 2 ; conjunctivitis, 2 ; and 20 other disorders furnished 1 case each. Of these last appendicitis seemed to threaten one boy's life, and Dr. Homer Gage of Worcester was summoned, who removed the offending organ and the patient recovered. A case of scarlet fever gave considerable anxiety for a time, but the boy got well and the disease did not spread. One boy is still suffering from chronic hip disease who has been in the hospital 166 days ; he will probably be an invalid for the next two years.

Since the school was established on its present location, throat diseases, especially tonsillitis, have been exceedingly common. Many cases have been severe enough to excite temporary alarm and raise the question whether they were not genuine diphtheria ; but, as all recovered without serious effects, we became confident in our diagnosis. In October 7 cases occurred, which was unusual for that month, and, though none were fatal, there were features in the convalescence of some not usually observed, which excited suspicion. A request was made that all boys afflicted with sore throats be sent to the hospital on the first complaint, and the nurse was directed to apply active treatment at once. Those who came improved so rapidly that a positive diagnosis could not be made by inspection alone, therefore cultures from several throats were submitted to bacteriological examination, and the diphtheria bacillus found in 6. Reviewing the cases which occurred in the first three months of the year in the light of subsequent developments, there are reasons for believing that 10 boys were infected by diphtheria. That all recovered without grave

symptoms or serious after-effects, unaided by antitoxin, was due, in my judgment, to the early use of both local and general antiseptics.

To illustrate the difficulty of distinguishing diphtheria from tonsillitis by inspection in the early stages, I will relate that two throats were tested by bacteriological examination the same day; the one having by far the gravest symptoms was pronounced tonsillitis, while the other, having a very mild appearance, was certified diphtheria.

A thorough and systematic disinfection of all the houses was done with the kindly co-operation of the Boston health department. Immediately the effect was apparent, and from that day to this there has been no sign of diphtheria, and only six short and mild cases of pharyngeal and tonsillar disease.

Trying as was our experience, if it serves to impress the importance of early treatment and thorough disinfection, we can only be thankful for it.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,
Physician

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent.

We trust that this first report of the primary work at Berlin Farm will demonstrate the wisdom of the trustees in making such a work possible.

Disconnected as we are from the main school, and isolated, so far as neighbors are concerned, we have been able to give our boys nearly the same freedom that a farmer would give his own sons. Most of these boys are from city homes, and they have found this farm home, with its orchards of fruit trees and its fields of grass and flowers, very attractive. As soon as the first feeling of homesickness had been conquered, they quickly identified themselves with the place, became interested in its industries, and warmly attached to the numerous pets which the boys have been allowed to gather about them. Not until a boy *feels* at home do we consider him really *ready* for the home influence with which he is here surrounded, and from which we expect so much in the way of reformation.

Since Nov. 1, 1895, 44 boys have been placed with us. Of those 18 are still here. There were :—

	Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.
November,	3	—	3
December,	6	2	7
January,	5	1	11
February,	2	—	13
March,	5	3	15
April,	2	1	16
May,	2	3	15
June,	3	4	14
July,	8	1	21
August,	5	4	22
September,	3	7	18

64 FARM-HOUSE REPORT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Of the 25 dismissed, 6 are now in the Lyman School at Westborough, 5 have been returned to their homes and 14 are in boarding places.

Average time of detention of all boys dismissed,	106 days.
Average time of detention of boys placed out or returned to their homes,	117 days.
Average time of boys now here,	84 days.
Whole number of boys received,	44

Having the children so short a time, the apparent results from work in the school-room must necessarily be small. Especial attention has been paid to reading and orthography, and by making use of histories for reading books and frequent reference to our maps, globe and the world of nature around us, a great deal of information has been gained on many subjects. The morning session of one and one-half hours has been given to this work and the afternoon session of two hours devoted to language and arithmetic, which we have endeavored to make thorough and practical.

Our evenings have been spent in the boys' sitting room. Quiet games were played by those who were so disposed, and good use has been made of our large library of interesting books. All were ready, however, to leave games and books at sound of the piano. We think no hour of the day has been more enjoyed by the boys or more helpful to them than this last hour, given to song and praise, with a word of thanks to Him who now, as of old, blesses little children.

Our school being small in number (at no time numbering more than 23), we have found it possible to get very near the hearts of our boys; and, while endeavoring to quicken the intellectual faculties, we trust we have stimulated a healthy moral growth.

Our thanks are due to you for the confidence and trust reposed in us, as shown by placing no hindrances in the way of carrying out our plans, yet being ever ready with counsel and encouragement when needed.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1895 —	October,	received from the State Treasurer,	.	.	\$5,447 16
	November,	" " " "	.	.	4,880 05
	December,	" " " "	.	.	8,019 32
1896.—	January,	" " " "	.	.	4,994 59
	February,	" " " "	.	.	4,502 62
	March,	" " " "	.	.	6,302 79
	April,	" " " "	.	.	5,234 75
	May,	" " " "	.	.	3,551 71
	June,	" " " "	.	.	6,518 40
	July,	" " " "	.	.	6,046 45
	August,	" " " "	.	.	4,058 34
	September,	" " " "	.	.	4,737 30
					<hr/>
					\$63,793 48

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

[illegible]

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).

1895.—October,	\$1,292 74
December,	2,420 45
1896.—January,	1,336 75
March,	1,798 21
April,	1,244 81
June,	559 37
July,	798 81
	<hr/>
	\$9,451 14

66 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896. — April,	\$600 38
July,	675 19
	<hr/>
	\$1,275 57

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).

1895. — October,	\$1,292 74
December,	2,420 45
1896. — January,	1,336 75
March,	1,798 21
April,	1,244 81
June,	559 37
July,	798 81
	<hr/>
	\$9,451 14

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896. — April,	\$600 38
July,	675 19
	<hr/>
	\$1,275 57

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$25,332 66	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,385 58	
	<hr/>	\$26,718 24
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Ammonia,	\$5 50	
Butter,	1,044 31	
Brawn,	20 33	
Beef,	1,619 79	
Beans,	324 31	
Biscuit,	15	
Bath brick and sand,	4 15	
Board of annex officers,	53 99	
Bolled cider,	2 75	
Blacking,	2 40	
Bovinine,	2 00	
Brushes,	8 10	
Corn meal,	45 20	
Crackers,	50 50	
Cheese,	232 59	
Celery,	2 64	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$9,413 71	\$26,718 24

Amounts brought forward, . . . \$3,418 71 \$26,718 24

Provisions and grocery supplies, including—

Coffee,	103 55
Cereal coffee,	52 26
Cream tartar and soda,	20 14
Cocoa,	34 41
Candles,	2 40
Cranberries,	14 50
Corn starch,	5 50
Candy,	13 75
Curry,	80
Eggs,	125 18
Extracts,	19 30
Flour,	1,286 75
Fish,	401 58
Fowl,	145 63
Fly paper,	10 22
Fruit and canned goods,	433 77
Farina,	3 50
Gelatine,	17 15
Greens,	72
Honey,	90
Horse radish,	10
Ice,	327 04
Ice cream,	1 50
Insect powder,	1 50
Lard,	109 13
Lobsters and clams,	1 62
Mutton,	123 29
Molasses,	369 65
Maple syrup,	11 40
Milk,	201 06
Macaroni,	4 25
Malt,	2 00
Nuts,	75
Oatmeal,	44 90
Oysters,	75 12
Olive oil and olives,	8 93
Onions,	3 50
Pork and hams,	78 39
Potatoes,	108 50
Pepper,	4 20
Paper and bags,	20 85
Pearl barley,	1 00
Rye flour,	30 40
Raisins,	15 30

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$7,650 10 \$26,718 24

68 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$7,650 10 \$26,718 24

Provisions and grocery supplies, including —

Rice,	50 75
Sausage,	34 31
Sugar,	470 14
Salt,	29 35
Spices,	17 59
Soap and soap powder,	228 06
Starch and bluing,	17 40
Stove polish,	5 76
Split peas,	65 88
Sulphur,	2 99
Sage,	30
Shredded wheat,	5 00
Sundries (lunches),	5 27
Tripe,	9 25
Tea,	47 79
Twine,	3 40
Veal,	9 00
Vinegar,	1 00
Wheatlet,	27 66
Wheaten flour,	565 00
Yeast,	116 58

9,362 58

Furniture, beds and bedding —

Agate ware,	\$55 16
Ash barrels and sifters,	12 77
Brooms and brushes,	140 46
Baskets,	2 63
Butchers' linen,	7 99
Blankets,	187 75
Bean pots,	6 90
Bellows,	1 50
Chairs,	126 58
Coal hods,	2 25
Cutlery,	47 87
Crockery,	87 59
Coffee mill,	75
Carpet paper,	7 50
Celluloid,	1 20
Castors,	1 70
Electric lamps,	68 85
Glass ware,	10 67
Iron ware,	89 66
Jar rubbers,	32
Laundry boards,	11 13

Amounts carried forward, \$820 73 \$36,080 82

Amounts brought forward, \$820 73 \$36,080 82

Furniture, beds and bedding —

Lanterns,	3 38	
Lamp wicks and chimneys,	2 54	
Leather edging,	70	
Mirrors,	6 00	
Mattress repairs,	9 41	
Mattress pads,	19 43	
Mattress,	9 10	
Mouse traps,	5 25	
Molasses gate,	35	
Mosquito netting,	3 56	
Picture wire,	75	
Picture frames,	45 05	
Picture knobs,	25	
Refrigerators,	65 83	
Rubber blankets,	30 00	
Rugs, carpets and linoleum,	194 15	
Rope,	1 02	
Stove furniture,	28 15	
Silver and plated ware,	3 76	
Shears, combs and brushes,	63 78	
Spreads,	26 40	
Sheeting,	119 25	
Scales,	1 73	
Sewing machine needles,	11 05	
Soap dishes,	1 75	
Sad-iron handles,	1 25	
Tables,	28 50	
Tin and copper ware,	86 52	
Thermometers,	5 35	
Towels and napkins,	116 28	
Ventilating heater,	12 50	
Wooden ware,	65 81	
		1,789 60

Clothing —

Aprons,	\$1 80	
Armlets,	2 74	
Buttons,	50 97	
Blouses,	20 44	
Blacking,	3 00	
Braid,	05	
Cotton shirting,	86 66	
Coats, pants and jackets,	27 00	
Cassimere,	536 49	
Collars,	4 43	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$733 58	\$37,870 42

70 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$733 58 \$37,870 42

Clothing —

Cutting, making and trimming suits,	388 87
Carpenters' aprons,	1 80
Denim,	233 36
Darning cotton,	2 18
Duck,	6 55
Drilling,	3 12
Doe skin,	25 75
Extension cases,	87 30
Elastic,	93
Flannel,	82 11
Gum tissue,	38
Handkerchiefs,	33 37
Hats and caps,	228 20
Hospital gowns,	1 80
Indelible ink,	8 35
Laundry,	20 70
Mittens,	55 44
Needles,	34
Neckties,	62 29
New blue suits,	179 68
Overcoats,	137 60
Stockings,	84 16
Shoe laces,	14 24
Silesia,	3 55
Suspenders,	75 50
Shoes and repairs,	1,617 81
Sample suit,	4 15
Shirts (outside),	109 56
Suits (outside),	954 49
Taffeta,	2 12
Tape,	08
Ties,	88
Thread,	35 19
Underclothing,	104 45

5,299 90

School supplies —

Arithmetics,	\$3 75
Bibles,	64 80
Binding books,	78 67
Book slates,	3 65
Black board,	17 00
Colored paper,	10 80
Compasses,	22 73
Dictionary,	8 50

Amounts carried forward, \$209 90 \$43,170 32

Amounts brought forward,

\$209 90

\$43,170 32

School supplies —

Drawing material,	2 80	
Drawing paper, .	100 15	
Entertainments, .	9 60	
Geographies, .	112 68	
Histories, .	37 32	
Ink wells and covers,	7 20	
Ink, .	5 20	
Lead pencils, .	17 25	
Library paper, .	12 48	
Miscellaneous books, .	52 54	
Music, .	5 24	
Mucilage, .	4 20	
Maps, .	9 00	
Manilla paper, .	62 50	
Manual training (Sloyd), .	264 30	
Manual training (advanced), .	229 47	
Paint brushes, and paint, .	76 72	
Pens and penholders, .	13 52	
Paper and envelopes, .	24 62	
Penmanship paper, .	12 00	
Readers, .	139 83	
Rubber erasers, .	3 00	
Rulers, .	12 00	
Spelling blanks, .	7 50	
School-room desks and chairs, .	129 80	
Thumb tacks and fasteners, .	1 80	
		1,562 62

Ordinary repairs —

Asphalt floor, .	\$628 32	
Brushes, .	7 34	
Brass, lead, tin, copper, .	8 20	
Boiler repairs, .	72 25	
Beeswax, .	38 38	
Blacksmithing, .	32 03	
Brick, .	82 10	
Belting, .	1 00	
Bolts, .	2 77	
Building paper, .	5 84	
Blasting powder, .	75	
Cement, .	104 70	
Curtain rods, .	36	
Chalk line, .	59	
Closets, .	7 64	
Concreting, .	39 49	

Amounts carried forward,

\$1,031 76

\$44,732 94

72 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, . . . \$1,081 76 \$44,732 94

Ordinary repairs —

Calcined plaster,	20
Chair tips,	50
Charcoal,	90
Casters,	75
Disinfecting,	70 13
Door check,	4 00
Electric door opener,	4 00
Eave trough,	20 08
Fire escape,	65 63
Funnel,	2 00
Flower pot,	1 75
Fire brick,	3 60
Flag poles,	3 50
Glue and cement,	7 13
Glass, putty and points,	17 19
Galvanized iron,	4 66
Grinding knife,	2 55
Grafting wax,	44
Grates,	21 25
Hardware,	15 17
Insect powder,	3 25
Iron,	37 74
Labor,	210 74
Lumber,	628 53
Locks, butts and hooks,	135 59
Linseed oil,	125 92
Lubricating oil,	10 50
Liquid disinfectant,	20 00
Lime,	9 25
Lasts,	5 96
Lawn mower,	25 35
Mortar,	3 00
Marline,	40
Mica,	25
Neatsfoot oil,	3 30
Nails, brads and screws,	51 64
Oil of vitriol,	4 15
Paints,	188 29
Pipe and fittings,	340 99
Picture cord and knobs,	8 22
Plumbing at main building,	243 00
Plumbing material,	145 37
Posts,	1 00
Pine tar,	60

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$3,475 23 \$44,732 94

Amounts brought forward, \$3,475 28 \$44,732 94

Ordinary repairs —

Packing,	36	
Repair of buggies and sleighs,	190 27	
Repairs of telephone,	19 01	
Repairs of harness,	42 85	
Repairs of electric light,	117 68	
Repair of furniture,	7 01	
Repair of heel dies,	6 62	
Repair of hose,	1 00	
Repair of stoves,	10 55	
Repair of house utensils,	62 35	
Repairing slate,	81 97	
Rivets,	70	
Rope,	1 96	
Rubber tubing,	90	
Rope for elevator,	4 25	
Sal soda,	8 00	
Small tools,	222 54	
Sash cord,	60	
Sinks,	12 14	
Sand and emery paper,	12 29	
Staples,	70	
Sash and doors,	33 50	
Shellac,	4 40	
Sand,	4 20	
Screen doors,	7 25	
Turpentine,	183 10	
Tarred paper and nails,	25 81	
Tuning pianos,	2 00	
Tin ware,	9 00	
Twine,	20	
Tin foil,	2 00	
Varnish,	4 00	
Whiting,	5 87	
Wire screen,	13 32	
Wicks,	08	
		4,418 71

Fuel and lights —

Coal,	\$5,367 82	
Charcoal,	1 05	
Electric lights,	1,869 07	
Kerosene oil,	39 62	
Wood,	6 00	
		7,283 46

Amount carried forward, \$56,430 11

Amount brought forward, \$59,559 37

Transportation and travelling expenses—

Express and freight charges, \$590 89

Travelling expenses, 782 16

1,373 05

Live stock purchases, 340 75

Farm tools and repairs to same, 651 25

Horse and cattle shoeing, 86 04

News, Sunday-school and waste papers, 258 34

Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph, 494 37

Drugs and medical supplies, 207 45

Printing material, 200 69

Stationery, 137 06

Water, 430 00

Raw material, 21 11

Rent, 5 00

Burial, 29 00

\$63,793 48

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1895.				1896.								Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$2,140 07	\$2,137 18	\$2,399 83	\$2,201 10	\$2,172 61	\$2,153 85	\$2,155 30	\$2,159 16	\$2,250 12	\$2,415 67	\$2,301 02	\$2,232 55	\$26,718 24
Provisions and groceries,	715 12	467 86	1,570 46	930 77	830 11	575 04	830 18	296 29	705 21	1,378 86	651 00	250 69	9,352 83
Furniture, beds and bedding,	303 47	161 46	238 30	81 09	300 34	134 74	101 17	137 59	32 09	34 44	170 75	13 46	1,789 80
Clothing,	636 16	338 14	336 30	1,100 42	208 48	660 94	330 21	83 16	1,329 27	64 57	48 46	208 50	6,299 00
	449 38	730 06	1,613 77	94 55	236 51	697 87	236 57	221 47	1,167 38	1,025 88	65 59	604 64	7,233 16
	126 17	139 14	167 08	26 70	77 94	194 72	180 95	82 93	17 45	26 00	100 88	490 65	1,562 02
	-	8 00	254 25	-	-	228 45	44 86	-	-	74 21	109 00	4 80	728 57
	-	-	-	-	1 00	311 30	72 22	28 05	77 79	166 55	16 20	9 26	1,181 45
	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 25	106 00	1 50	-	-	235 00	340 75
Transportation and travelling expenses,	168 31	44 79	137 80	20 00	112 26	167 65	104 56	162 35	141 20	113 47	36 57	126 46	1,378 06
Grain and meal for stock,	70 02	123 48	167 67	15 00	447 85	85 72	2 00	85 37	128 22	73 86	68 50	6 45	1,234 24
Ordinary repairs,	546 08	308 61	801 08	98 28	123 95	431 74	890 32	143 52	338 14	378 64	299 56	202 19	4,413 71
Farm tools and repairs,	51 85	2 85	18 55	-	5 78	10 37	58 71	39 56	32 32	26 27	71 77	283 40	651 26
Horse and cattle shoeing,	3 00	11 25	13 70	-	13 45	3 45	9 27	4 70	6 76	4 50	9 11	6 32	86 64
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	1 50	-	1 50	161 06	-	82 30	3 06	-	-	0 06	-	-	255 34
Postage, telegrams and tele. phone,	70 34	9 45	86 43	22 66	25 66	30 38	61 16	74 97	46 53	40 38	11 06	14 15	494 37
Drugs and medical supplies,	20 58	-	66 61	11 45	11 46	16 75	5 76	-	42 27	1 45	12 90	16 23	207 45
Printing material,	45 45	-	36 53	13 77	-	10 43	85	-	91 82	0 71	-	-	300 69
Stationery,	37 10	-	23 53	1 90	14 07	7 45	58 08	-	1 54	89	7 06	76	337 06
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 09	-	-	430 00
Raw material,	-	-	-	-	21 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 11
Burial,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 00	2 00	29 00
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Totals,	\$5,447 16	\$1,330 06	\$3,010 82	\$4,094 59	\$4,502 62	\$6,302 79	\$5,234 75	\$3,551 71	\$6,419 40	\$6,046 45	\$4,058 34	\$4,757 30	\$53,793 48

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.		CLOTHING.			ORDINARY REPAIRS, FURNITURE, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.		Beds and Bedding.		Drugs and Medical Supplies.		Stationery, News, Sunday- School and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.		School Supplies.		Manual and Industrial Train- ing Supplies, Raw Mate- rial, Printing Material.		Water.		Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertil- izers.		Fuel and Lights.		Totals.		
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.			Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.																					
Sept. 30, 1892,	.098	.039	.104	.014	.255	.138		.049	.02	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677											
Sept. 30, 1893,	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.131		.027	.013	.04	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614											
Sept. 30, 1894,	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.106		.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.03	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677											
Sept. 30, 1895,	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.101		.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.089	.635											
Sept. 30, 1896,	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.096		.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.03	.074	.658											

78 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1895.					
October,	Received cash from, .	\$24 73	\$13 90	\$14 38	\$52 01
November,	" " "	37 10	-	1 50	38 60
December,	" " "	1 75	-	68 14	64 39
1896.					
January,	" " "	15 78	26 42	2 55	44 75
February,	" " "	25 96	-	85	26 80
March,	" " "	-	6 78	14 58	21 36
April,	" " "	1 00	3 60	217 28	221 88
May,	" " "	90 56	9 46	5 35	105 37
June,	" " "	42 35	-	80 37	122 72
July,	" " "	1 75	58	24 47	26 80
August,	" " "	68 31	1 25	1 80	71 36
September,	" " "	7 10	2 70	27 58	37 38
Totals, . . . .	. . . .	\$316 38	\$64 69	\$463 85	\$834 92

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1895.					
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	\$24 73	\$13 90	\$14 38	\$52 01
November,	" " "	37 10	-	1 50	38 60
December,	" " "	1 75	-	68 14	64 39
1896.					
January,	" " "	15 78	26 42	2 55	44 75
February,	" " "	25 96	-	85	26 80
March,	" " "	-	6 78	14 58	21 36
April,	" " "	1 00	3 60	217 28	221 88
May,	" " "	90 56	9 46	5 35	105 37
June,	" " "	42 35	-	80 37	122 72
July,	" " "	1 75	58	24 47	26 80
August,	" " "	68 31	1 25	1 80	71 36
September,	" " "	7 10	2 70	27 58	37 38
Totals, . . . .	. . . .	\$316 38	\$64 69	\$463 85	\$834 92

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

A very pleasant and successful year for us has just ended. Our crops have all been good and our fruit crop especially heavy.

We have for a long time badly needed more suitable farm buildings, and now we seem in a fair way to obtain what we need. A new barn which will furnish ample and healthful accommodations for seventy-two cows has just been finished, and there is good prospect of our soon having a much-needed piggery and hen houses. In order to put only perfectly healthy cows into the new barn it was necessary to dispose of several and replace with new ones. About fifteen or twenty cows are still needed to bring the number of our herd up to what it should be.

Much team work has been done in preparing for the foundation of the new building and in grading about it. Another pair of horses is really needed in order to do the large amount of team work required, or, if it is not thought best to have a pair, one horse could be used to good advantage for drawing in green crops for the cattle, for planting, cultivating, etc.

I am well satisfied from my observations the past year that we could use considerable commercial fertilizer as top-dressing for grass, profitably; but in order to use it economically we should have a machine for broadcasting it evenly.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all for the kind support and assistance I have received.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM,

Farmer.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School.

Taking into consideration that this branch was a new feature in every line, I think the boys have made a very good showing.

The unavoidable delay in settling, together with the clearing up of the rubbish and arrangement of fixtures, took us well into the winter. Spring opened with lawns and roads in a bad condition, but by earnest and faithful work we have succeeded in improving the general appearance of the place. We were fortunate in having a very fine gravel pit on the farm, from which the boys drew no less than two hundred loads for the filling in of the driveways. The boys did all the work in connection with the spring planting, with the exception of the ploughing, and also the haying (fifteen tons), with the exception of mowing.

The crops have been good, considering the exceedingly dry weather. We have had an abundance of pease, beans, radishes, corn, tomatoes, etc., for table use, besides cucumbers enough for several barrels for winter use. We have dug and pitted one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, ten bushels of beets, cabbage, squash, etc., for winter use.

A large asparagus bed was laid out in the spring, strawberries and blackberries planted, also pear, plum, quince and cherry trees started. The apple orchards, of about three hundred trees, have supplied eating apples since early August. The apples are particularly fine flavored, as is all fruit grown on the farm. The melon patch has been a great delight to the boys, musk-melons, cantaloupes and water-melons being raised in great abundance. Blueberries have been very plentiful; besides all we could eat and can, more than ten bushels were picked; some sent to Lyman School, five dollars worth exchanged for fireworks at Fourth of July.

Aside from the regular farm work, a pond has been drained and dug out for the purpose of finding running water. This work was very hard for the boys, especially such little ones, but it was both well and cheerfully done.

This being our first year, we hope to add much to our reports for future years.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY,
Farmer.

SUMMARY OF THE FARM ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING

SEPT. 30, 1896.

DR.	
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm products on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1895,	\$8,239 28
Board,	288 90
Farm tools and repairs,	341 60
Fertilizers,	810 70
Grain and meal,	1,007 76
Horse and cattle shoeing,	71 08
Labor of boys,	892 50
Live stock purchases,	340 75
Ordinary repairs,	2 57
Seeds and plants,	261 75
Wages,	886 87
Water,	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,663 76
Net gain for twelve months,	1,077 83
	<hr/>
	\$13,741 59

CR.	
Asparagus,	\$1 30
Apples,	57 38
Beef,	110 32
Beets,	15 76
Beet greens,	5 00
Blackberries,	37 20
Cash for pigs,	21 00
Cash for fowl,	12 33
Cash for pickles,	30 72
Cash for calves,	20 00
Cash for asparagus,	138 11
Cash for turnips,	50
Cash for carrots,	1 50
Cash for hides,	12 53
Cash for onions,	18 70
Cash for tallow,	8 00
Cash for blackberries,	16 14
Cash for strawberries,	37 85
Cabbage,	44 30
Currants,	50 16
Carrots,	4 16
Cucumbers,	36 92
Celery,	8 85
Cauliflower,	9 08
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$698 31

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$698 31
Eggs,		246 76
Fowl,		77 22
Grapes,		58 00
Labor for institution,		1,041 71
Lettuce,		30 84
Milk, .		2,237 48
Musk melon,		8 05
Onions,		86 60
Pork, .		312 56
Potatoes,		93 39
Pease,		118 20
Radishes,		55 00
Rhubarb,		6 74
Raspberries,		19 92
Strawberries,		109 00
String beans,		28 88
Sweet corn,		105 10
Shell beans,		42 76
Summer squash,		14 75
Turnips,		6 55
Tomatoes, .		38 13
Watermelon,		9 70
Winter squash, .		27 50
		<hr/>
		\$5,473 15

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm		
produce on hand Sept. 30, 1896,		8,268 44
		<hr/>
		\$13,741 59

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1896.

Apples, .	\$429 75	Hay, English, .	\$688 50
Beans, .	4 00	Hay, meadow, .	257 50
Beets, .	53 40	Hay and oats, .	187 00
Barley, .	25 00	Onions, .	71 00
Corn, .	41 60	Potatoes, .	262 70
Cucumbers, .	1 78	Paranips, .	60 50
Cabbages, .	81 71	Pop corn, .	12 00
Carrots, .	195 00	Pumpkins, .	12 50
Celery, .	109 00	Straw, .	15 00
Citron, .	4 00	Squash, .	56 50
Ensilage, .	910 00	Turnips, .	221 00
Fodder, .	45 00		<hr/>
Grass seed, .	25 60		\$3,770 04

Farm Sales.

Asparagus, . . .	\$138 11	Pigs,	\$21 00
Blackberries, . . .	16 14	Pickles,	30 72
Calves,	20 00	Strawberries, . . .	37 85
Carrots,	1 50	Turnips,	50
Fowl,	12 33	Tallow,	8 00
Hides,	12 53		
Onions,	18 70		<u>\$316 88</u>

Live Stock.

Bull,	\$75 00	Horse "Charlie," . . .	\$100 00
Cows (21),	1,126 00	Horse "Tiger," . . .	70 00
Calves (4),	48 00	Pigs (5),	20 00
Ducks (7),	8 00	Pullets (140), . . .	84 00
Fowl (155),	97 50	Roosters (109), . . .	54 50
Heifers (2),	50 00	Sheats (14),	84 00
Hogs (18),	122 00		
Horses (4),	500 00		<u>\$2,498 50</u>
Horse "Jerry,"	60 00		

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$3,770 04
Produce sold,	624 68
Produce consumed,	4,848 47
Live stock,	2,498 50
Agricultural implements,	2,004 90
	<u>\$13,741 59</u>

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed as appraised Sept. 30, 1895, . . .	\$160 86	
feed,	131 36	
net gain,	<u>277 47</u>	\$569 69

CR.

By eggs used, 1104 dozen,	\$246 76	
fowl used, 448 pounds,	77 22	
fowl sold,	12 33	
fowl and feed as appraised Sept. 30, 1896, . . .	<u>233 88</u>	\$569 69
Average number of hens kept,		120
Profit per hen,		\$2 31

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

SEPT. 30, 1896.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	\$11,200 00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,100 00
Brady land, three-fourths of an acre,	1,300 00
Willow Park land, one and one-half acres,	1,500 00
Berlin farm land, 95 acres,	2,000 00
	\$22,000 00

BUILDINGS.

" Wayside Cottage,"	\$5,500 00
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00
" Theodore Lyman Hall,"	38,000 00
" Hillside Cottage,"	15,000 00
" Maple Cottage,"	3,500 00
" Willow Park Cottage,"	5,600 00
" Oak Cottage,"	16,000 00
" Boulder Cottage,"	17,000 00
Berlin farmhouse,	2,500 00
Berlin farm barns,	1,000 00
Chapel,	3,700 00
Bakery building,	8,000 00
Forge and wood-turning shop,	500 00
" Willow Park Hall,"	150 00
Horse barn,	2,000 00
Hay and cow barn,	11,000 00
Store barn,	200 00
	139,150 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	\$2,936 43
Other furniture,	15,291 93
Carriages,	978 50
	\$19,206 86
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EM- PLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,	800 00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day, amanuensis,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry, charge of family,	800 00
Annie L. Vinal, teacher,	300 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Avis Antill, teacher,	250 00
Carrie Dana, teacher,	400 00
Maude L. Gates, teacher,	350 00
Marion L. Cole, teacher,	250 00
Laura B. Gilpatrick, teacher,	250 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	350 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	700 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training (boards himself),	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, nurse,	250 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, assistant matron,	250 00
Pearl G. Smith, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. Hannah M. Braley, housekeeper superintendent's house, .	300 00

Aaron R. Morse, charge of storehouse,	\$500 00
Mrs. Emma M. Howe, charge of bakery,	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Albert R. King, carpenter,	400 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer (boards himself),	700 00
George M. Ross, teamster,	300 00
John H. Cummings, truant officer,	500 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
John E. Goddard, watchman,	400 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Cottage,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at the Berlin Cottage,	650 00
Francis E. Corey, physician,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	11 months 29 days,	812 28
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day,	Amanuensis,	11 months 16 days,	298 42
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	Charge of family,	12 months,	799 71
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve,	"	12 months,	845 54
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason,	"	12 months,	859 83
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox,	"	12 months,	845 54
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore,	"	7 months,	481 86
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	"	12 months,	835 33
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	"	12 months,	828 88
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry,	"	12 months,	845 54
Mr. Frank U. Wetmore,	Master,	5 months,	211 49
Annie L. Vinal,	Teacher,	1 month 19 days,	40 62
Effie R. Putnam,	"	10 months 11 days,	259 04
Emma F. Newton,	"	12 months,	400 00
Avis Antill,	"	1 month 19 days,	33 85
Jessie Doring,	"	10 months 11 days,	276 73
Carrie Dana,	"	12 months,	400 00
Annie Doughty,	"	3 months,	79 16
Maude L. Gates,	"	8 months 10 days,	215 44
Annie J. Blanchard,	"	10 months 11 days,	340 24
Marion L. Cole,	"	1 month 19 days,	33 85
Eugenia M. Fullington,	"	6 months 14 days,	161 51
Laura B. Gilpatrick,	"	2 months 26 days,	59 47
Flora J. Dyer,	"	12 months,	308 86
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd,	12 months,	700 00

James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	895 30
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical drill,	12 months,	810 00
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	12 months,	400 00
Mrs. Edith Howard,	Nurse,	11 months, 15 days,	242 28
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	250 00
Florence Exley,	Assistant matron,	12 days,	8 22
Mary E. Greeley,	"	11 months, 7 days,	233 96
Susie E. Wheeler,	"	12 months,	252 74
Sarah E. Goss,	"	12 months,	250 00
Jennie F. Perry,	"	12 months,	250 00
Sarah G. Morse,	"	5 months, 25 days,	121 57
Mabel B. Mitchell,	"	11 months,	228 89
Margaret J. Ord,	"	12 months,	250 00
Rinda M. Wales,	"	11 months, 26 days,	247 26
Ida M. Burhoe,	"	11 months, 26 days,	247 40
Agnes I. Wetmore,	"	5 months,	107 09
Mrs. Hannah M. Braley,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	12 months,	287 77
Aaron R. Morse,	Charge of storehouse,	6 months, 26 days,	285 69
Mrs. Emma M. Howe,	" " bakery,	11 months, 11 days,	285 96
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bullard,	" " storehouse and bakery,	5 months, 3 days,	394 30
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	900 00
Albert R. King,	Carpenter,	11 months, 23 days,	369 39
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	12 months,	591 66
George M. Ross,	Teamster,	4 months, 2 days,	118 08
Herbert West,	"	7 months, 3 days,	177 13
John H. Cummings,	Truant officer,	12 months,	504 75
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	12 months,	407 67
John E. Goddard,	Watchman,	10 months, 16 days,	342 53
Edward C. Rice,	"	1 month, 17 days,	43 63
Harriet A. Pierson,	Supply officer,	8 months,	195 96
Everett E. Goodell,	"	4 months, 13 days,	176 49
Lillia V. Burhoe,	"	4 months, 18 days,	93 73

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896 --- Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Pearl G. Smith,	Supply officer,	13 days,	\$8 23
Mrs. Margaret W. Perkins,	"	1 month, 12 days,	28 78
Mary F. Wilcox,	"	1 month,	25 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner,	Charge of Berlin,	11 months 20 days,	497 04
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin,	11 months 13 days,	588 61
William H. Powers,	Carpenter,	4 months 3 days,	158 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
Harry G. Nye,	Painter,	166 days,	451 25
James Harrington,	Farm laborer,	5 months,	25 00
John H. Cummings,	Appraiser,	84 days,	25 50
Eldred A. Dibbell,	Appraiser and supply,	13 days,	31 38
Homer Gage, M.D.,	Surgical operation,	-	75 00
Mrs. Geo. A. Bryant,	Nurse,	2 days,	2 86
Mrs. Martha A. Pierce,	"	12 days,	17 14
Chaplains,	-	-	240 00
W. P. Bowers, M.D.,	Medical attendance,	-	5 00
Charles A. Harrington,	Mason,	-	130 62
G. Newton Burhoe,	Piano tuner,	-	4 00
G. B. Gibson,	Dental services,	-	75
F. H. Baker,	Bacteriologist,	-	25 00
Austin Peters, M R S.V.S.,	Veterinarian,	-	36 44
			\$26,718 24

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec. 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847, .	Nahum Fisher,* . . .	Westborough, .	1849
1847, .	John W. Graves, . . .	Lowell, . . .	1849
1847, .	Samuel Williston, . . .	Easthampton, .	1853
1847, .	Thomas A. Green,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1860
1847, .	Otis Adams,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1861
1847, .	George Denney,* . . .	Westborough, .	1861
1847, .	William P. Andrews,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1861
1849, .	William Livingston,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1861
1849, .	Russell A. Gibbs,* . . .	Lanesborough, .	1863
1851, .	George H. Kuhn . . .	Boston, . . .	1865
1851, .	J. B. French,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1864
1851, .	Daniel H. Forbes, . . .	Westborough, .	1864
1851, .	Edward B. Bigelow,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1865
1853, .	J. W. H. Page,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1866
1853, .	Harvey Dodge, . . .	Sutton, . . .	1867
1854, .	G. Howland Shaw,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1866
1854, .	Henry W. Cushman,* . . .	Barnardston, .	1860
1855, .	Albert H. Nelson,* . . .	Woburn, . . .	1865
1855, .	Joseph A. Fitch, . . .	Hopkinton, . .	1868
1855, .	Parley Hammond, . . .	Worcester, . .	1860
1856, .	Simon Brown, . . .	Concord, . . .	1860
1856, .	John A. Fayerweather, . . .	Westborough, .	1869
1857, .	Josiah H. Temple, . . .	Framingham, .	1860
1858, .	Judson S. Brown, . . .	Fitchburg, . .	1860
1859, .	Theodore Lyman, . . .	Brookline, . .	1860
1860, .	George C. Davis,* . . .	Northborough, .	1873
1860, .	Carver Hotchkiss, . . .	Shelburne, . .	1863
1860, .	Julius A. Palmer, . . .	Boston, . . .	1862
1860, .	Henry Chickering, . . .	Pittsfield, . .	1869
1860, .	George W. Bentley, . . .	Worcester, . .	1861
1860, .	Alden Leland, . . .	Holliston, . .	1864
1861, .	Pliny Nickerson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1868
1861, .	Samuel G. Howe,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1863
1862, .	Benjamin Boynton,* . . .	Westborough, .	1864
1863, .	J. H. Stephenson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1866
1863, .	John Ayres, . . .	Charlestown, .	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residence, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864, .	A. E. Goodnow, . . .	Worcester, .	1874
1864, .	Isaac Ames, . . .	Haverhill, .	1865
1865, .	Jones S. Davis, . . .	Holyoke, . .	1868
1866, .	Joseph A. Pond,* . . .	Brighton, . .	1867
1867, .	Stephen G. Deblois, . . .	Boston, . . .	1878
1868, .	John Ayres, . . .	Medford, . .	1874
1868, .	Harmon Hall, . . .	Saugus, . . .	1871
1868, .	L. L. Goodspeed, . . .	Bridgewater, .	1872
1869, .	E. A. Hubbard, . . .	Springfield, .	1877
1871, .	Lucius W. Pond, . . .	Worcester, . .	1875
1871, .	John W. Olmstead, . . .	Boston, . . .	1873
1872, .	Moses H. Sargent, . . .	Newton, . . .	1877
1873, .	A. S. Woodworth, . . .	Boston, . . .	1876
1873, .	Edwin B. Harvey, . . .	Westborough, .	1878
1874, .	W. H. Baldwin, . . .	Boston, . . .	1876
1875, .	John L. Cummings, . . .	Ashburnham, .	1879
1876, .	Jackson B. Swett, . . .	Haverhill, . .	1878
1877, .	Samuel R. Heywood, . . .	Worcester, . .	1879
1877, .	Milo Hildreth,* . . .	Northborough, .	1879
1878, .	Lyman Belknap*, . . .	Westborough, .	1879
1878, .	Franklin Williams,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1879
1878, .	Robert Couch, . . .	Newburyport, .	1879
1879, .	John T. Clark, . . .	Boston, . . .	1879
1879, .	M. J. Flatley, . . .	Boston, . . .	1881
1879, .	Adelaide A. Calkins, . . .	Springfield, .	1880
1879, .	Lyman Belknap, . . .	Westborough, .	1884
1879, .	Anne B. Richardson, . . .	Lowell, . . .	1886
1879, .	Milo Hildreth,* . . .	Northborough, .	1891
1879, .	George W. Johnson, . . .	Brookfield, . .	1887
1879, .	Samuel R. Heywood, . . .	Worcester, . .	1888
1880, .	Elizabeth C. Putnam, . . .	Boston, . . .	Still in office.
1881, .	Thomas Dwight, . . .	Boston, . . .	1884
1884, .	M. H. Walker, . . .	Westborough, .	Still in office.
1884, .	J. J. O'Connor,* . . .	Holyoke, . . .	1889
1886, .	Elizabeth G. Evans, . . .	Boston, . . .	Still in office.
1887, .	Chas. L. Gardner, . . .	Palmer, . . .	1891
1888, .	H. C. Greeley, . . .	Clinton, . . .	Still in office.
1889, .	M. J. Sullivan, . . .	Chicopee, . . .	" "
1891, .	Samuel W. McDaniel, . . .	Cambridge, . .	" "
1891, .	C. P. Worcester, . . .	Boston, . . .	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The report of last year, written, as it was, after less than three months of actual work, could hardly be more than a prospectus defining principles and lines of operation. We are able this year to report definitely and in detail, and respectfully submit the same to your honorable Board.

By reference to the report of the superintendent of the Lyman School you will notice on page 39 that 717 is given as the number of boys under twenty-one years of age in custody outside the school; but analysis of this number will show that 159 of these were classified as died, discharged, inmates of other institutions, out of the State or in the army or navy, leaving the number of boys for which this department is responsible 558. Of this number, 50 boys are classified as whereabouts unknown. There were 83 such boys Oct. 1, 1895. We have, therefore, reduced this number during the year over 39 per cent. Of this 50, 18 disappeared in 1895-96, the remaining 32 being old cases which we found in assuming the work a little more than one year ago.

We account for the boys in our charge as follows:—

In various employments,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	455
At board,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Recently released,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Out of employment,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Invalids,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Whereabouts unknown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
								<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	558

The following table shows the various employments of the 455 boys under twenty-one years of age either at place or with their parents, mentioned above, and the number in each occupation:—

Armory,	1	Laborer,	20
Assisting parents,	14	Laundry,	3
Bill poster,	1	Manager, telephone office,	1
Baker,	2	Mill hand,	41
Bicycle factory,	7	Milk wagon,	2
Bottling works,	1	Mason,	1
Brass company,	1	Mason's helper,	2
Baggage room,	1	Meat cutter,	1
Box factory,	2	Machinist,	7
Bell boy,	3	Nail factory,	3
Barber,	5	Patent roofing,	1
Car shop,	1	Painter,	7
Carpenter,	9	Photographer,	1
Carriage maker,	3	Piano factory,	1
Companion to cripple,	1	Paper hanger,	1
Coachman (private),	1	Plumber,	4
Canning factory,	1	Printer,	5
Clerk,	5	Restaurant,	4
Cutlery works,	1	Rope walk,	2
Expressman,	7	Rubber works,	2
Errand boy,	6	School, and doing chores,	20
Farming,	154	Selling agent,	2
Florist,	1	Spectacle shop,	1
Freight handler,	2	Sash and blind shop,	1
Fireman,	2	Sailor,	1
Fish peddler,	1	Selling papers,	1
Ferryman,	1	Shoe shop,	27
Fisherman,	3	Stone cutter,	1
Fruit peddler,	4	Stable,	8
Furniture store,	1	Tailor,	1
Foundry,	2	Teamster,	17
Glass works,	2	Telegraph messenger,	1
Hatter,	2	Train boy,	1
Ice wagon,	2	Tanner,	1
Iron works,	7	Vegetable peddler,	1
Job wagon,	1	Watch factory,	2
Janitor,	2		

An analysis of this table shows that about 33½ per cent. are on farms ; 9 per cent. employed in mills, either cotton or woolen ; 5 per cent. are employed in shoe shops ; 2 per cent. are carpenters ; 18 per cent. are in various mechanical pursuits not mentioned above ; 4½ per cent. are self-supporting and attending school, either high or common, the entire year ; 4 per cent. are teamsters ; 3 per cent. are assisting parents, and 21 per cent. may be classed as miscellaneous.

The number of boys placed in their homes, . . . in 1895 was 72
 " " placed in their homes, . . . in 1896 was 87

The number of boys placed with others,	.	.	in 1895 was 98
“ “ placed with others,	.	.	in 1896 was 96
“ “ boarded,	.	.	in 1895 was 18
“ “ boarded,	.	.	in 1896 was 29
“ “ recalled to the school,	.	.	in 1895 was 60
“ “ recalled to the school,	.	.	in 1896 was 85

The increased number of recalls in 1896 over 1895 may be in part accounted for in the fact that many boys were placed out the past year because they were eighteen years of age, had no homes to which they could be sent, and it was deemed best to give them a trial. A few others were placed out sooner than their merits demanded, on account of the crowded condition of the school the first half of the year.

In keeping the records of the boys in our charge we use what is known as the card and envelope system. Each boy has an envelope plainly marked and kept at the Lyman School in a case made expressly for the purpose, and the various reports of his condition and conduct from time to time are put therein and arranged in the order of his visits. The report cards are made to suit the envelope, and are of three distinct colors. The boys doing well are reported upon white cards, those whose condition is doubtful and who need especial attention are given a colored card, while still another color designates those who are doing badly. The envelopes in which these cards are placed are perforated, so that the color of the card and hence the status of the boy can be seen at a glance. We believe that this method not only has the advantage of convenience, but that it appeals to the ambition and pride of the boy, who is anxious not to forfeit his white card if his conduct be good, and to gain a white report if for any reason he has been given a colored card.

Besides the visits made by this department, we must acknowledge the substantial aid which individual members of your Board have given in finding places for the smaller boys and in visiting and caring for them in place. Should that aid be continued, we could doubtless perform the ordinary work, but should it be dropped, other assistance in this department would probably be required.

In several localities where boys are placed we have voluntary helpers whom we designate as "sources of information." They are given a blue card, containing the name of the boy whose report is desired and with whom he is placed. They also submit the following questions, which are returned to us on a specified date:—

Is the boy in good health?

Is he comfortably clothed?

Is he contented?

Is he doing well?

Is there anything which calls for an immediate visit from us?

Remarks:

(Signed) _____

This enables us to see our boys as others see them, and to learn their reputation in the town. These helpers are not known to be such in the community in which they reside, and are not given authority to settle disputes or even to make an official call upon a boy. Their reports show an active interest and a philanthropic spirit.

According to the reports by the above classification, of the 508 boys on our visiting list, 449, or 88 + per cent., are "doing well;" 23, or 4 + per cent., are doing doubtfully; 19, or 4 — per cent., are doing badly; 17,* or 3 + per cent., not reported. It must be understood that boys whose conduct has been so bad as to demand transfer to Concord Reformatory are not included in this list, as they are beyond our visitation.

The total formal visits made by this department to boys and reported to the Lyman School is 1,117. Of these, 289 were to 198 boys over eighteen years of age, and the balance, 828 visits, were to younger boys. This, however, does not include the informal calls, which are many and are not reported.

Besides these visits, we have written in round numbers five hundred letters, mainly to boys and their employers or relatives.

Fifty-four days have been spent at the school, interviewing the boys and becoming acquainted with them, attending to the weekly reports and correspondence, and in conference with a committee from your Board.

Besides the visits to boys mentioned above, we have investigated and reported upon 167 homes, in cases where parents or relatives had made application for the release of boys from the school. The most of these homes had been previously reported upon by an agent of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, and our chief reason for doing it again is that, knowing the particular boy whose release is under consideration, knowing his record, his characteristics and trend, and being held responsible for his behavior after his release, it is quite necessary that we should have personal knowledge also of the home and surroundings where it is proposed he should spend his probation. Thus it sometimes happens that a home considered doubtful on general principles for a boy is considered as worth trying for the peculiar characteristics of *the particular boy*. Other than the boys' homes, one hundred and six places have been investigated by this department during the year. Here, again, we think it important to know the people before selecting and placing the boy. The above number does not include our visits while seeking places, nor our visits to places where no formal applications have been made, but

* Many of this number have been recently released or placed, and no report has been made since such release.

where we have been requested to call and for any reason have not placed a boy. Such cases have been numerous.

During the year there has been collected and paid over to the Lyman School the sum of \$1,175.87 for the services of 43 boys. This sum is placed in the bank to the boys' credit.

The relation between the boys and those who visit them continues to be of the most friendly character. Our welcome also to the homes where our boys are on probation is marked, and we are regarded, as we wish to be, as the boys' helper and friend.

In this connection it is proper to say that it is our opinion that we are doing too little rather than too much visiting. The better we know our boys and the more attached they become to us, the more readily will they take our advice and the more good we can do them. One or two visits a year may suffice to gather statistics, but hardly to understand the boy and to minister intelligently to his needs.

In closing this report, it would be unjust not to especially mention the efficient service of Mr. Asa F. Howe, Visitor, whose experience, genius and sympathies admirably fit him for his duties. Also I wish to express the obligations due the superintendent of the Lyman School for his constant support and aid, and to the masters and other officers who have aided us in seeking information concerning boys under this charge, nor the least to your honorable Board for the most constant and helpful interest and counsel in our work.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand	\$12 21
Received from State treasurer for salaries,	2,400 00
Received from State treasurer for travelling expenses and stationery,	1,795 16
Total,	<u>\$4,207 37</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Walter A. Wheeler, salary,	\$1,600 00
Paid Asa F. Howe, salary,	800 00
Travelling and stationery,	1,807 37
Total,	<u>\$4,207 37</u>

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

APPENDIX.

Appended are circular forms used with parties taking boys as employees and as boarders : —

The attention of those taking boys from the Lyman School is called to the following directions, which it is expected will be faithfully observed : —

1. The boy is to be a real member of your family, and is in general to receive the care and training consequent upon such a relation.

2. Clothing must be comfortable, suitable to the season and kept in good condition.

3. Boys must be sent to school as the law requires (Massachusetts law requires thirty weeks each year for boys under fourteen years of age), and a monthly report of the deportment, attendance and progress in school must be sent to the Lyman School (blanks will be furnished). Older boys should attend school winters, unless there are special reasons for not so doing.

4. Boys should be trained in habits of industry, doing such work as is suitable to the age and strength of the individual. The compensation for such service will be according to agreement.

5. Obedience, honesty, strict adherence to the truth and purity in act and speech are to be insisted upon.

6. Such moral and social advantages as the community affords, and are suitable to the boy's condition, should be allowed him, and some good reading furnished him.

7. Boys should have some recreation. Your judgment is solicited as to the kind and time.

8. Should the boy run away, you will use every reasonable effort to bring him back, and notify the school at once.

9. Should the boy fail to do well or prove unsuitable for his place, communicate at once to the undersigned or to the superintendent of Lyman School.

10. On no account should the boy be allowed to leave you to go to another place without the consent of the superintendent of the school, or the trustees or their agents. Boys may be returned to the school by the order of the superintendent of the school, the trustees or their agents, or by the agents of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

11. Letters of boys to their relatives when so requested must be sent to the Lyman School to be forwarded.

12. If a boy is taken seriously ill, call in a physician and telegraph at once to the Lyman School, Westborough, for further instructions.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. F. Chapin, Superintendent; Walter A. Wheeler, Superintendent of Visitation;
Asa F. Howe, Visitor.

_____ is to-day _____ 189
placed at board with _____
P. O. _____
on the following conditions.

(Signed)

This boy is entrusted to you that he may become a member of your family and receive all the care and training which ought to grow out of such a relation.

We desire him to be trained in habits of industry, to be instructed in good morals and to have the privileges of the ordinary boy in the community.

We bespeak your patience with his failings, both your love and firmness in his government, and at all times your kindly interest in his welfare.

He must be punctual at school and constant in attendance. No cause but illness will justify any absence during school term. A monthly report of his attendance and progress must be sent to the Lyman School.

Compensation for board will be according to above agreement, but it must always be understood that he shall become self-supporting as soon as possible, when a free home will be found for him.

He comes to you well clothed, and except in special cases no allowance for clothing will be made for the first quarter. Afterward, itemized bills for clothing not exceeding six dollars per quarter will be honored. Extra bills must not be incurred without authority.

You are expected to see that he is neatly dressed, that his clothes are mended as economy demands and that he is cleanly in person.

No severe corporal punishment will be allowed. If he needs other than mild corrections, or in cases of serious misdemeanor, notify the superintendent of the Lyman School.

He shall be allowed to write to his parents or near relatives once a month, but all such letters must be sent to the Lyman School to be forwarded.

In case of his running away, use your best efforts to return him and notify the school immediately.

If he should be taken seriously ill, call a physician, and telegraph to the school for further instructions.

At the end of each quarter fill out the report card herewith inclosed and send it to the Lyman School.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I submit to you a brief report of the State Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

On my return from my absence of several months, on account of illness, I was much gratified to find the school still running so smoothly. It appeared that each one in charge had been at her post of duty, that the ranks had been closed up and the march had been steadily onward. The officers had been faithful and loyal to the school, working with unity of purpose, and yet each one responsible for her own special good work. Experience has shown that the only way to secure good results is to hold each person in charge responsible, and then leave her to work more or less in her own individual way.

The various occupations which the girls are taught in the school have often been given in former reports; it therefore seems useless to repeat it, except to say that we are trying, without any special method, to make good housekeepers and good citizens. The hand and mind must be constantly employed and interested. It is also important that the girls should have wholesome recreation, frequent and varied, in order that their lives may be made happy and not too monotonous, for it is "the merry heart that doeth good like a medicine."

The Ling system of gymnastics, introduced last year through the winter months, was experimental at first, but the effect in many ways was so favorable that it now seems to have become a necessary part of the training; even in the farm work Miss Morse finds the girls more prompt and wide-awake.

The numbers in the school are larger than in former years, although the girls have been placed out as fast as seemed practicable. It is seldom wise to place a girl in a family till she has had time in the school for thorough discipline and training.

Thanking you for your kind co-operation in the work, especially for your vigilant assistance in the care and oversight of the school during my absence, I am,

Respectfully yours,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

Number in the school Sept. 30, 1895,	111
Number since committed,	86
Number in the school Sept. 30, 1896,	129
Average number in the school,	120

Per capita cost of institution,	\$4 17
---------------------------------	--------

In care of the State a year or more, but released on probation : —

Doing well,	188
Doing badly,	4
Conduct unknown,	25

Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women : —

This year,	9
Former years,	6
In State Almshouse,	14

Total in custody, including inmates, probationers and those in other institutions but still under twenty-one,	384
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Total who attained majority within the year,	67
----------------------------------------------	----

Of these 67 there are : —

Doing well,	47, or 69 per cent.
Runaways, conduct unknown,	5, or 7 per cent.
Doing badly,	13, or 17 per cent.
Unfit subjects,	2, or 2 per cent.

Of those committed this year : —

77 could read and write.	1 born in Ohio.
7 could read.	1 born in Maryland.
2 could neither read nor write.	1 born in Wisconsin.
54 born in Massachusetts.	1 born in Canada.
5 born in Maine.	1 born in Ireland.
1 born in New Hampshire.	1 born in Roumania.
1 born in Rhode Island.	1 born in Russia.
1 born in Connecticut.	2 birthplace unknown.

Both parents living,	45	Orphans,	4
One parent living,	84	Parents unknown,	2

17 American parentage.	1 German parentage.
6 English parentage.	7 French parentage.
1 English-American parentage.	3 French-American parentage.
18 Irish parentage.	1 French-Canadian parentage.
6 Irish-American parentage.	2 French-Irish parentage.
2 Irish-English parentage.	2 English-German parentage.
7 Colored parentage.	1 Swedish parentage.
3 Scotch parentage.	1 Jewish parentage.
1 Scotch-Irish parentage.	2 parentage unknown.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1895,	
to Sept. 30, 1896,	\$1,603 36
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls, . . .	1,603 36
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls	
from Sept. 30, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896,	2,030 24
By paid amounts from savings bank,	2,030 24

48 Stubbornness.	3 Lewdness.
5 Idle and disorderly.	2 Night-walking.
13 Larceny.	7 Vagrancy and idleness.
5 Fornication.	2 Disturbance of the peace.
1 Drunkenness.	

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1896.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$6,500 00
Hospital,	1,500 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
House No. 1,	11,750 00
No. 2,	12,000 00
No. 4,	12,500 00
No 5,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00
Storeroom,	300 00
Farmhouse and barn,	2,000 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Old barn,	50 00
Holden shop,	200 00
Ice house,	1,000 00
Woodhouse,	600 00
Hen house,	200 00
Piggery,	900 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No 2,	300 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00
Farm, 176 acres,	9,300 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	800 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Total valuation real estate,	— — — \$100,965 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	.	.	.	.	.	\$5,383 91
Tools and carriages,	.	.	.	.	.	2,115 00

Amount carried forward, **\$7,498 91**

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$7,498 91
Valuation of live stock,	.	.	.	.	2,670 00
House furnishings and supplies,	.	.	.	.	12,823 25
Miscellaneous,	.	.	.	.	552 50
Total valuation of personal estate,	.	.	.	.	————— \$23,544 66

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

OCT. 10, 1896.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on hand Oct. 1, 1896.

Apples, 900 barrels,	.	.	.	.	.	\$190 00
Beets, table, 125 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	62 50
Beet seed,	.	.	.	.	.	2 25
Beans, white, 21 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	27 25
Beans, cranberry, 13 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	26 00
Bedding, 4 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	32 00
Cabbage, heads, 1,330,	.	.	.	.	.	79 80
Celery, heads, 344,	.	.	.	.	.	17 20
Carrots, bushels, 25,	.	.	.	.	.	12 50
Clover seed, 100 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	9 00
Corn, ears, 450 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	135 00
Corn, pop, 12 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
Corn, sweet, 6 bushels, seed,	.	.	.	.	.	9 00
Corn and cob meal, 1,000 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	6 00
Ensilage, 100 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	800 00
English hay, 96 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	1,728 00
Fruit canned and preserved, 1,848 quarts,	.	.	.	.	.	184 80
Fodder, corn, 4 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	32 00
Fodder, barley, 3 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	24 00
Fodder, oats, 12½ tons,	.	.	.	.	.	200 00
Fodder, 40 bushels sweet corn,	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
Hungarian, 10 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	180 00
Mangolds, 20 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	200 00
Middlings, 600 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	4 20
Manure, 64 cords,	.	.	.	.	.	384 00
Onions, 37 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	18 50
Oats, 25 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	8 75
Pumpkins, 3 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	45 00
Potatoes, 1,500 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	750 00
Pickles, 372 quarts,	.	.	.	.	.	29 76
Peas, 11 bushels,	22 00
Rutabagas, 125 bushels,	50 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	————— \$5,291 51

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INVENTORY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

[Oct.

Amount brought forward,	\$5,291 51	
Shorts, 1,000 pounds,	6 00	
Salt, 19 bags,	11 40	
Vinegar, 750 gallons,	75 00	
		\$5,383 91
Live Stock.		
Horses, 7,	\$650 00	
Cows, 26,	1,300 00	
Bull, 1,	25 00	
Calves, 5,	50 00	
Hogs, fat, 17 (5,950 pounds),	297 50	
Shoats, 26,	104 00	
Pigs, 41,	143 50	
Fowls, 215,	100 00	
		2,670 00
Tools and carriages,		2,115 00
Ice tools,	\$25 00	
Flour barrels, 50,	7 50	
Bags and sacks,	5 00	
Phosphate, 500 pounds,	7 50	
Drain pipe,	10 00	
Iron pipe (water),	21 00	
Hay caps,	20 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Kettle set,	24 50	
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street, 9,	15 00	
Cider casks, 20,	15 00	
Lawn mowers,	18 00	
Stoves,	30 00	
Oil tank,	18 00	
Total miscellaneous,		552 50
Richardson hall furnishings,	\$2,245 00	
Property in No. 1,	1,246 00	
No. 2,	1,286 76	
No. 4,	1,580 94	
No. 5,	1,035 60	
Superintendent's house,	985 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	651 50	
Dry goods,	840 00	
Crockery and hardware,	226 00	
Books and stationery,	150 00	
Medicine,	15 00	
Paint and oil,	61 45	
Fuel,	1,850 00	
		12,823 25
		\$23,541 66

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1895, . . .	\$2,420 80	To blacksmithing, . . .	\$187 61
tools and carriages as per inventory, 1895, . . .	2,087 00	dressing, . . .	726 40
bedding on hand Oct. 1, 1895, . . .	24 00	farm tools, . . .	195 42
ensilage as per inventory, 1895, . . .	600 00	grain, . . .	1,075 19
dressing on hand Oct. 1, 1895, . . .	48 00	labor, . . .	2,369 09
fodder on hand Oct. 1, 1895, . . .	279 32	live stock, . . .	742 00
hay on hand Oct. 1, 1895, . . .	1,849 23	nutriotine, . . .	25 00
mangolds on hand Oct. 1, 1895, . . .	300 00	seeds and plants, . . .	61 17
		veterinary services, . . .	25 00
			<hr/>
			\$13,015 23
		Balance, . . .	1,115 78
			<hr/>
			\$14,131 01

Cr.

By apples, . . .	\$190 00	By manure, . . .	\$384 00
beans, cranberry, . . .	26 00	middlings, . . .	4 20
beans, shell, . . .	47 00	milk, . . .	1,927 93
beans, string, . . .	27 00	muck, . . .	67 00
beans, white, . . .	27 25	oats, . . .	8 75
beets, . . .	62 50	onions, . . .	18 50
bedding, . . .	183 40	pears, . . .	31 00
cabbage, . . .	79 80	peas, . . .	19 00
cash paid State treasurer, . . .	580 20	plums, . . .	150 00
carrots, . . .	12 50	pork, . . .	487 84
celery, . . .	17 20	potatoes, . . .	750 00
corn, . . .	147 00	pumpkins, . . .	45 00
crab apples, . . .	7 20	rutabagas, . . .	50 00
cucumbers, . . .	12 50	shorts, . . .	6 00
eggs, . . .	169 34	strawberries, . . .	12 90
ensilage, . . .	800 00	tomatoes, . . .	32 00
fodder, . . .	266 00	vinegar, . . .	75 00
grapes, . . .	14 00	live stock as per inventory, 1896, . . .	2,670 00
hay, . . .	1,908 00	tools and carriages as per inventory, 1896, . . .	2,115 00
ice, . . .	350 00		<hr/>
keeping horse for school, . . .	150 00		\$14,131 01
mangolds, . . .	200 00	Balance for farm, . . .	\$1,115 78

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Cattle,	\$488 20	Produce,	\$25 50
Old iron,	2 50		
Pigs,	64 00		<u>\$580 20</u>

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Bedding,	\$136 00	Peas,	\$19 00
Crab apples,	7 20	Pork,	487 84
Cucumbers,	12 50	Plums,	150 00
Eggs,	169 34	Rhubarb,	15 00
Grapes,	14 00	Shell beans,	47 00
Green fodder,	136 00	String beans,	27 00
Hay,	36 00	Strawberries,	12 90
Ice,	350 00		
Milk,	1,927 93		<u>\$3,578 71</u>
Pears,	31 00		

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

	Meat	Fish.	Fruit and Vegt- ables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tee, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Sup- plies.
1895.												
October,	\$128 56	\$28 63	\$13 75	-	\$179 12	-	-	\$37 25	\$27 37	\$123 94	\$19 13	\$4 96
November,	-	28 16	66 40	-	111 15	\$16 32	\$22 08	6 50	52 81	216 47	23 90	3 09
December,	18 25	35 82	25	-	148 08	-	-	93 95	32 75	339 24	23 40	95 49
1896.												
January,	54 13	27 46	29 30	\$475 00	139 70	54 98	-	59 62	26 47	108 22	19 99	-
February,	95 49	36 28	2 00	-	142 95	-	-	49 65	47 72	-	18 18	-
March,	89 31	19 81	6 50	-	85 50	-	-	-	62 17	207 19	346 90	-
April,	124 77	37 13	3 40	-	124 20	28 50	-	68 38	37 26	250 05	47 50	12 15
May,	83 75	29 64	96 85	-	125 61	-	2 64	27 00	40 04	174 77	-	42 60
June,	-	23 50	1 25	-	58 03	16 00	90 54	31 40	14 50	174 46	-	27 00
July,	113 08	61 84	15 49	-	95 00	9 48	-	26 25	143 17	34 50	-	-
August,	180 81	29 74	13 68	-	80 28	28 66	-	43 74	92 23	256 19	1,656 31	30 80
September,	119 69	-	-	-	4 32	-	94 45	21 75	7 18	115 87	-	-
	\$1,007 84	\$358 01	\$248 87	\$475 00	\$1,293 94	\$153 94	\$209 71	\$465 49	\$583 67	\$2,000 90	\$2,155 31	\$216 09

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1896 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Om- cers and Em- ployees.	Wages of Per- sons tempora- rily employed.	Totals.
1895.													
October, .	\$45 27	\$49 91	-	\$32 25	\$74 84	\$54 88	\$20 00	\$45 90	\$247 00	\$19 00	\$916 97	-	\$2,068 73
November, .	31 18	29 50	\$4 31	-	57 51	21 89	15 00	35 82	-	3 47	980 92	-	1,726 48
December, .	26 24	162 18	14 42	52 75	45 71	13 49	25 00	175 95	113 25	-	928 08	-	2,334 30
1896.													
January, .	5 45	-	-	-	78 54	72 66	20 00	-	-	15 00	896 64	-	2,083 16
February, .	30 02	67 05	-	45 95	62 60	20 67	20 00	106 61	25 00	30 00	842 06	-	1,642 23
March, .	11 73	23 66	29 60	19 10	51 51	34 39	20 00	151 17	-	40	761 37	-	1,920 31
April, .	44 13	186 03	3 06	40 45	75 10	40 06	20 00	20 50	-	-	891 87	-	2,054 54
May, .	123 68	111 60	3 91	98 20	28 36	8 69	15 00	61 31	300 00	11 93	970 80	-	2,356 38
June, .	6 45	100 22	-	11 65	28 19	5 56	15 00	172 65	-	240 00	977 67	-	1,994 07
July .	55 06	265 59	-	17 75	61 20	49 56	20 00	53 80	-	-	1,020 88	-	2,042 65
August, .	4 58	146 69	22 72	24 35	85 03	35 66	25 00	64 90	-	11 45	976 35	-	3,809 17
September, .	257 42	92 60	6 15	-	52 29	19 45	30 00	21 38	195 00	-	980 29	-	2,017 84
	\$641 21	\$1,225 03	\$84 17	\$342 45	\$700 88	\$376 96	\$245 00	\$909 99	\$880 25	\$331 25	\$11,143 90	-	\$26,049 86

*Pay-roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School during
the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.*

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Due.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	1 year, . . .	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Steward, . . .	1 year, . . .	650 04
E. C. Bailey, . . .	Matron, . . .	5 months 16 days, .	161 13
L. D. Mayhew, . . .	" . . .	10 months 13 days, .	314 11
L. E. Hazelton, . . .	" . . .	11 months 24 days, .	343 33
H. M. Staples, . . .	" . . .	11 months 1 day, .	321 30
C. L. Everingham, . . .	" . . .	9 months 24 days, .	285 01
A. M. T. Eno, . . .	" . . .	6 months 13 days, .	187 41
H. B. Parsons, . . .	Substitute matron, . . .	1 month 5 days, .	33 95
A. Hawley, . . .	" " . . .	13 days, . . .	12 45
L. E. Holder, . . .	" " . . .	1 month 19 days, .	46 94
J. C. Trask, . . .	" " . . .	2 months, . . .	58 32
G. L. Smith, . . .	" " . . .	22 days, . . .	21 08
S. E. Palmer, . . .	" " . . .	1 month 17 days, .	45 03
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Gymnastic teacher, . . .	5 months, . . .	160 41
E. B. Thompson, . . .	Clerk, . . .	1 year, . . .	349 92
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Substitute clerk, . . .	15 days, . . .	14 37
M. A. Bass, . . .	Teacher, . . .	3 months 11 days, .	84 03
J. C. Trask, . . .	" . . .	9 months 14 days, .	236 49
A. Hawley, . . .	" . . .	11 months 5 days, .	278 74
L. E. Bass, . . .	" . . .	3 months 19 days, .	90 60
G. L. Smith, . . .	" . . .	10 months 20 days, .	266 05
E. M. Buck, . . .	" . . .	6 months 26 days, .	170 98
B. E. Kneeland, . . .	" . . .	29 days, . . .	23 81
B. E. Eager, . . .	Substitute teacher, . . .	16 days, . . .	13 13
E. B. Eames, . . .	" " . . .	2 months 15 days, .	62 32
F. L. Palmer, . . .	" " . . .	3 months 18 days, .	89 78
G. A. Whitehouse, . . .	" " . . .	1 month 26 days, .	46 35
L. E. Holder, . . .	" " . . .	5 months 9 days, .	132 02
B. E. Clark, . . .	" " . . .	3 months, . . .	75 00
E. Burnham, . . .	" " . . .	2 months 13 days, .	68 88
S. E. Palmer, . . .	" " . . .	15 days, . . .	13 13
E. F. Smith, . . .	" " . . .	2 months, 1 day, .	50 82
H. E. Bailey, . . .	" " . . .	2 months, 8 days, .	57 10
M. Torry, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	10 months, 18 days, .	264 40
E. H. Knowlton, . . .	" . . .	2 months, . . .	50 00

Pay-roll of Persons employed, etc. — Concluded.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Due.
I. N. Bailey,	Housekeeper,	5 months, 4 days, .	\$127 92
H. M. Oakes,	"	9 days,	7 39
J. M. McIntire,	"	10 months, 13 days, .	260 67
M. Voter,	"	11 months, 4 days, .	277 92
K. E. Saunders,	"	6 months, 7 days, .	166 01
A. Woodbury,	"	5 months,	125 00
A. M. T. Eno,	"	2 months, 23 days, .	68 88
L. R. Bean,	"	5 months, 21 days, .	142 48
H. M. Mead,	"	5 months,	125 00
S. C. Osgood,	Substitute housekeeper, .	3 months, 20 days, .	91 61
L. E. Holder,	" "	1 month, 19 days, .	40 60
B. C. Hamlin,	" "	1 month, 21 days, .	42 25
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	1 year,	208 87
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	8 months, 13 days, .	210 30
J. W. H. Baker,	Foreman,	5 months,	225 00
E. P. Woodbury,	"	6 months,	270 00
G. K. Wight,	Laborer,	11 months, 26 days, .	486 40
D. H. Bailey,	"	2 months, 3 days, .	67 08
O. W. Osgood,	"	2 months, 20 days, .	80 76
A. T. Saunders,	"	10 months, 21 days, .	406 60
A. L. Bean,	"	2 months, 18 days, .	98 14
H. Carr,	"	10 months, 14 days, .	364 00
N. O. McIntire,	"	10 months, 10 days, .	268 16
E. P. Woodbury,	"	4 months,	104 00
M. Dolphin,	"	5 months, 25 days, .	211 67
C. R. Young,	"	4 months, 29 days, .	188 73
A. L. Smart,	"	5 months, 13 days, .	206 47
F. E. Blanchard,	"	8 days,	10 16
			<hr/> \$11,143 90

Persons employed at the State Industrial School.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Rate.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent, .	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	350 00
L. E. Hazelton,	"	350 00
H. M. Staples,	"	350 00
C. L. Everingham,	"	350 00
A. M. T. Eno,	"	350 00
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	350 00
J. C. Trask,	Teacher,	300 00
A. Hawley,	"	300 00
G. L. Smith,	"	300 00
E. M. Buck,	"	300 00
B. E. Kneeland,	"	300 00
A. L. Brackett,	Gymnastic teacher,	200 00
M. Torry,	Housekeeper, . . .	300 00
J. M. McIntire,	"	300 00
M. Voter,	"	300 00
H. M. Mead,	"	300 00
L. R. Bean,	"	300 00
K. E. Saunders,	"	300 00
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	200 00
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman,	540 00
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	300 00
G. K. Wight,	"	504 00
N. O. McIntire,	"	312 00
		<hr/> \$9,306 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

During the year we have had two cases of typhoid, — the first that have occurred under the present administration, — both cases among our officers.

Last September the matron of Richardson Cottage, our new house, returned from her vacation in a weakly condition. In a short time typhoid symptoms developed, and the patient was quite ill for three months. When the disease was fully recognized, the patient was too sick to be removed, so we could only isolate her thoroughly.

In January Mrs. Brackett began to show signs of breaking down. A trip to Old Orchard was decided upon, in the hope that change of air would help her; but upon her arrival there she was stricken down with typhoid, and it has taken her seven months to fully recover.

This severe illness of our beloved superintendent, which at first seemed so great a misfortune, has proved a blessing in disguise. Utterly worn out, physically and mentally, by her ten years' continuous service, a prolonged rest was imperative; and this rest she was compelled to take in the weeks of slow convalescence, when she was too weak even to think. Then, too, it has given an opportunity of proving that these years of honest effort in institutional work have not been in vain. During her long absence of seven months, without a substitute, our school, with its varying interests, ran on without a jar. Every officer was loyal to duty, and our girls showed a sense of gratitude highly satisfactory.

Last winter we had a long run of la grippe. In one case peritonitis set in, and the girl was transferred to a hospital, where she has just undergone a surgical operation.

With the exception of these girls, the health of the school is all that could be desired.

Respectfully,

M. V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

WORCESTER, Sept. 30, 1896.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT DANVERS.

FRONT CENTRE.

1. Dining-Hall
2. Reception Room
3. Superintendent's Office.
4. Asst. Superintendent's Office.
5. Business Office.
6. Dispensary.
7. Officers' Dining-Rooms.
8. Lavatory.
9. Dumb Waiter.
10. Closets.
11. Corridors.



REAR CENTRE.

1. Kitchen.
2. Laundry.
3. Pantry.
4. Dining-Room.
5. Linen Room.
6. Store Room.
7. Receipt.
8. Baker.
9. Lavatory.
10. Closets.
11. Dumb.
12. Oven.
13. Corridors.

WINGS.

1. Parlor.
2. Dining-Room.
3. Dormitories.
4. Attendants' Rooms.
5. Private Rooms.
6. Patients Rooms.
7. Bath Rooms.

12. Main.
13. Ventilating Shafts.
14. Sheltered Rooms.



PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL.

BUILDINGS.

- F. Front Centre.
- E. Rear Centre.
- A, J. Buildings for Excited Patients.
- B, C, H, I. Buildings for Less Exc'd Patients.
- D, G. Buildings for Convalescent Patients.
- K. Boiler House

BOILER HOUSE.

1. Firing Room.
2. Engine and Pump Room.
3. Fan Room.
4. Chimney.
5. Coal Bunkers.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 20.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1897.

OFFICERS

OF THE

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

SOLON BANCROFT, Secretary,	. . . . .	Reading.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON, Chairman,	. . . . .	Bradford.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS, M.D.,	. . . . .	Boston.
FLORENCE LYMAN,	. . . . .	Boston.
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,	. . . . .	Danvers.
HARRIET R. LEE,	. . . . .	Salem.
ZINA E. STONE,	. . . . .	Lowell.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES W. PAGE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Physician and Superintendent.</i>
EDWARD P. ELLIOT, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
GEORGE P. SPRAGUE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
HARRY H. COLBURN, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JULIA K. CARY, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
WILLIAM L. WORCESTER, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Ass't Physician and Pathologist.</i>
JOHN N. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Steward.</i>
F. E. HUTCHINS,	. . . . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
ABBOTT A. POOR,	. . . . .	<i>Clerk.</i>
GALEN CLAPP,	. . . . .	<i>Apothecary.</i>
MRS. JOHN N. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Housekeeper.</i>
ABBY C. CLAPP,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Housekeeper.</i>
ARTHUR S. RICHARDSON,	. . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>
JEWETT B. SWEETSER,	. . . . .	<i>Supervisor Male Dept.</i>
FANNY R. DUDLEY,	{ <i>Supervisor Female Dept. and</i> <i>Principal of Training School.</i>

TREASURER.

HORATIO G. HERRICK,	Lawrence.
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CONSULTING BOARD
OF
PHYSICIANS OF THE DANVERS HOSPITAL.

Dr. CHARLES G. CARLETON,	. . .	291 Essex Street, Lawrence.
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	. . .	182 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Dr. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	. . .	308 Boston Street, Dorchester.
Dr. FRANCIS A. HOWE,	. . .	Newburyport.
Dr. GEORGE F. JELLY,	. . .	69 Newbury Street, Boston.
Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	. . .	Haverhill.
Dr. THOMAS KITTREDGE,	. . .	24½ Essex Street, Salem.
Dr. HORACE G. LESLIE,	. . .	Amesbury.
Dr. FRANK W. PAGE,	. . .	The Windermere, Boylston Street, Boston.
Dr. GEORGE B. SHATTUCK,	. . .	183 Beacon Street, Boston.
Dr. JOSEPH G. PINKHAM,	. . .	43 Silsbee Street, Lynn.
Dr. SAMUEL W. TORREY,	. . .	Beverly.

Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	. . . . .	<i>Chairman.</i>
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	. . . . .	<i>Secretary.</i>

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital present this their nineteenth annual report, and submit herewith for your information the reports of the superintendent, treasurer, Board of Consulting Physicians and required statistics.

As appears from the reports of the superintendent and treasurer, a large amount has been expended for repairs during the past year. For many years we have been able to meet the expenditures required for repairs, as well as all the other expenses of the institution, from the income of the hospital, without asking for an appropriation by the Legislature; but the condition of the roof of the main building is such that it seems absolutely necessary to make a larger outlay, in the near future, in order to put it in a proper condition, than can be met by our ordinary receipts; we shall therefore ask the Legislature at its next session to provide by a special act the funds needed for doing the required work. The amount expended for "construction" is larger than usual. It has been principally used upon the new dining room and corridors connecting it with the wings of the main building. They are now approaching completion, and when finished will enable the officers to make some very desirable changes in the administration of the hospital affairs.

It has been a very busy year in and about the hospital, in making repairs inside and out, reconstructing the roads, reclaiming land and building the new dining room; and the

trustees feel that what has been done could not have been accomplished without the untiring efforts of the superintendent and the co-operation of all working with him.

The farm has yielded good returns under the care of the new farmer; but the vegetable garden, which is another department, has in some respects failed.

The efforts of the gardener to furnish about the hospital building a pleasing display of beds of flowers, foliage plants and ornamental shrubbery, though somewhat interfered with by the building operations which have been going on, have been in the main successful, and the results have afforded much pleasure to the patients and others.

It is evident to all who are interested in the treatment of the insane that every hospital should have special and suitable buildings for the treatment of acute cases; and we feel that the time has come when the State should appropriate a sufficient sum to allow the trustees of this hospital to erect buildings for that purpose, and also a home for nurses. We would call your attention to the remarks of the superintendent and the Board of Consulting Physicians upon this subject in their respective reports, and we shall ask from the Legislature an appropriation of a sum sufficient for constructing the buildings.

For all matters relating to the care of the patients we would refer you to the superintendent's report, which we commend to you. We would also acknowledge our continued confidence in the superintendent and his staff officers and employees, and our satisfaction with the management of the several departments coming under our supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

ORVILLE F. ROGERS,
FLORENCE LYMAN,
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,
ZINA E. STONE,
HARRIET R. LEE,
SOLON BANCROFT,
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON.

Trustees of Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

Herewith is presented the annual report of the operations of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

There were 948 patients in the hospital Oct. 1, 1895. During the succeeding twelve months 429 were admitted and 520 were discharged.

The highest number present upon any one day was 984 and the lowest number was 791. The hospital year closes Sept. 30, 1896, with 857 patients.

As far as could be ascertained, but 157 of the 429 admitted were natives of Massachusetts and only 230 were born in the United States.

The cause of the mental disorder was attributed to intemperance in 52 cases, to dissipated and immoral habits in 10 cases, to epilepsy in 19 cases, to old age in 25 cases and to heredity in 46 cases. There were 33 cases of general paralysis, 84 cases of dementia — primary, secondary, senile and post-paralytic — and 92 cases of primary delusional insanity. There were two voluntary commitments and two patients were not insane.

Within the year 520 were discharged. Of these, 59 were classed as recovered, 59 as much improved, 56 as improved, 240 as unimproved, 4 as not insane and 102 died.

The ratio of recoveries, while up to our average for the past ten years, seems low; but the figures, as reported, do not accurately represent the remedial work of the hospital.

Regarding the question of recovery, very much depends upon the personal equation of the physician who makes the diagnosis of the case and tabulates the result of treatment. Again, the rules under which his decisions are made may restrict his action. For example: we discharged as "improved" and "much improved" 114 cases; of these, 12 cases were so nearly restored to normal health that ultimate recovery seemed

assured in a short time without further hospital care and treatment,—as a matter of fact, it is known that several of these cases did make a most satisfactory recovery. Yet with none of them has the hospital claimed the credit of a cure, because a final judgment at the time of discharge is required by the rules of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. Subsequent revision is not allowed, as such changes would cause discrepancy between our annual report and the records kept at the office of the State Board.

Then 25 more of the cases, that were not classed as recovered, exhibited no positive evidence of insanity at the time they were discharged; and yet the hospital gets little if any credit in regard to these cases, because the diagnosis recorded against them—primary delusional insanity for the greater number—and a knowledge of their previous history forbade an optimistic view of their improvement. We could but fear that their apparent recovery was merely a temporary amelioration, pretty certain to be disappointing in the end, and speedily so under special adverse circumstances, such as ill health, the use of liquor, want, etc.

Had our opinion coincided with the opinions of the friends of discharged patients, instead of 59 recoveries during the year we should have claimed 96.

There were 21 escapes, without ensuing calamity, so far as we could learn, and attempts to trace each escaped patient were made.

One hundred and two patients died. General paralysis was the cause of death in 26 cases, cerebral apoplexy in 14 and old age was the chief factor in at least 18 cases. There were but 5 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis.

One man committed suicide. He was a victim of hypochondriacal insanity, and had been in the hospital eleven years. The tone of his vagaries changed from time to time, but during the greater part of his residence here he had been regarded as a suitable subject for parole privileges. On Dec. 6, 1895, he fell, or threw himself, through an open window in the boiler house, landing on the brick pavement, fifteen feet below. Striking on his head, he sustained a comminuted fracture of the skull. While not under observation immediately before the accident, his fall attracted attention and he was

removed to his room immediately. He lived five days without recovering consciousness. During much of that time he was very restless, and it became necessary to restrict the movement of his hands with a leather muff, to prevent removal of bandages and dressings which were applied to his wounds. The medical examiner was summoned, and a notice of the suicide, with explanations in detail, was forwarded to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

ACCIDENTS.

Three accidents, resulting in broken bones, have occurred. One man fell from a step-ladder while washing the ward, and sustained a Pott's fracture. One woman, while alone in her room, fell in a fit and broke both bones in her left fore-arm. Another actively excited woman was being firmly held by two nurses, when from a standing position she suddenly threw her whole weight backwards in such a manner that her humerus was broken. A careful investigation led to the conclusion that the bone was abnormally brittle, and that the nurses were exercising reasonable caution in handling the patient. In due time all these patients recovered use of their limbs.

RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

Except in the case of the suicide who survived in a restless and unconscious condition for several days after his skull was fractured, no style or semblance of mechanical restraint was used in this hospital during the year. The seclusion of patients — which is understood to mean locking a patient in a room alone during the day time — has been reduced to a minimum, especially in the female wards. Nine individual female patients were secluded for short periods. The total number of hours of seclusion for the whole number was eighty-six, which would average less than ten hours for each-patient. Thirty-nine male patients were secluded for periods varying in duration from one hour to twenty-five days.

This record, with 1,377 patients under treatment during the year, indicates the degree of intelligence and devotion with which the nurses perform their trying and almost thankless work. Restraint and seclusion are avoided in proportion to the intelligence, self-possession, patience and tact exercised by the nurse or attendant.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Each year the time and labor put into the training school increase. At the close of the seventh year of the school there were 4 graduates and 17 in the senior class. Hattie Rutherford, Sarah McKelvie, Zula Norcross and Annie Finlayson were given the school diploma. In all, 28 pupils have graduated from the six classes that have now completed the two years' course.

If the number of graduates were a significant index of the results, we might feel discouraged, as a deal of extra, continuous and systematic work is necessary to maintain an efficient training school. But we are satisfied that the hospital is amply repaid for this special work, through the better service of the pupils and their elevating influence upon the whole body of hospital employees. It seems wiser to maintain a high standard of requirements in the school rather than to bestow its diplomas upon a large number of poorly instructed graduates. At the same time, it cannot be expected that the ordinary attendant, when he enters the service of the hospital, is in any proper sense qualified to assume charge and control of insane patients; therefore all new-comers engaged in ward work are required to purchase and study certain books on nursing, and attend the regular class work and lectures for at least one year. Compliance with this requirement, however, does not signify that one is a pupil in the training school. A voluntary agreement to take the special two years' course is required of all who become pupils.

Mrs. Dudley is obliged to spend so much time in connection with the school work that the services of a second assistant supervisor have been required.

Two married female graduates of the training school have been transferred to the male wing, where they assist their husbands, who have charge of wards. The presence and labors of these nurses in the men's wards have been most salutary and beneficial.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

While Dr. Worcester has not been able to enter upon elaborate research in the pathological department, owing to the unfinished condition of the building early in the year, and the

regular ward work he has done, substituting for Dr. Cary, considerable work of a scientific and practical nature has been accomplished there throughout the year, and during the past three months he has devoted his whole time to this department. Dr. Worcester summarizes his work as follows:—

Thorough post-mortem examinations have been made of all the cases, thirty-six in number, in which permission could be obtained. With exception of a few cases in which it was not allowed to open the head, the brain has been examined in each case, and a microscopical study of its substance made. Histological examination has also been made of other diseased organs whenever they promised interesting results.

The systematic examination of urine, with reference to the connection between renal disease and insanity, begun last year, has been continued. Apart from my service on the lower floor of the female department, I have made frequent visits to the wards, have examined and made notes on cases of special interest, photographed patients and pathological specimens, examined blood and sputum microscopically, and in general have endeavored to contribute, to the best of my ability, to the study of the various morbid conditions found among our patients during life, as well as after death.

During the year I have published reports of "A case of general paresis of long duration," in the "American Journal of Insanity," and of "A case of Acromegaly," with Autopsy, in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal." A paper on "Paraphasia, with Word-Deafness," read at the meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association, will appear in the forthcoming number of the "American Journal of Insanity." A paper on "The Pathology of Insanity," prepared at the request of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, is ready for publication, and papers on other pathological subjects are in preparation.

Before leaving the hospital, Dr. Frederick L. Hills analyzed above five hundred specimens of urine, to ascertain the amount of urea and uric acid in each. His tabulations were given in a paper which also explained the relations between varying amounts of uric acid and the clinical symptoms of patients under his observation. This paper has been published within the year in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal."

Dr. Geo. P. Sprague has taken up a careful study of the blood. He has written an article, "The diagnostic value of blood examination," based upon his examinations of blood

obtained from patients under his care. His article was also published during the year in the "New York Medical Record."

While yet in its infancy, we are already reaping substantial benefits from the new pathological department.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Repairs and construction have progressed steadily, but not as rapidly as we expected a year ago. The laboratory and the laundry are completed, and have been in daily use for several months. The large dining room and covered approaches to it are nearly finished. The serving room and the central bath room are well advanced, and can be finished within two or three months.

The floors in several wards have been wholly replaced, and several other wards can never be put in a satisfactory condition until they are repaired in the same way.

Twenty-one hundred tons of broken trap-rock have been purchased, and used in repairing the macadam roads around the hospital and in the grounds. This work nearly completes necessary repairs upon our roads and walks, which have cost the hospital more than \$10,000 within four years.

Experimental repairs have been made upon small sections of the hospital roof. The conditions found to exist and the success of the alterations made will aid in deciding how best to repair our extensive and defective roofs.

REQUIREMENTS.

As soon as the rain bath and douche room are ready for general use, the plumbing in the ward bath rooms must be replaced by new fittings.

Removing 177 chronic patients to the Medfield Asylum affected our ward conditions but slightly. Previous to the time of transfer about 150 patients slept in the attic dormitories. There have always existed grave objections to the use of the attics for such a purpose; consequently, the fourth-floor dormitories were discontinued, and their occupants were assigned to the ward cots vacated by the transfer. As a result of this change, there is less confusion in managing the patients, who now sleep in spacious, well-ventilated halls, and are under constant watch and guard throughout the night.

More than one-half of the twenty-four wards of the hospital are now under supervision at night, as well as during the day time, because day rooms are converted into associate dormitories at night by the use of movable cot beds. So long as the ventilation of the day room is under positive control, I hold that this double use of the space is not only economical but is far from being objectionable; especially is this the case under conditions that exist here.

There is no escape from the conclusion that this hospital will always have to provide for a large number of chronic cases, and this cot-bed system will no doubt remain a permanent feature of our management. The chief objection to this practice is its unfavorable influence upon acute and curable cases; and I am more than ever convinced that a separate ward or building, constructed with special regard to the requirements of acute cases, must be built to perfect the hospital feature of this institution.

Then I must again urge upon your attention — and for the third year — the pressing need of a detached building for the nurses. Besides the demand for more rooms, which arises because we now have twice as many nurses as in the early days of the hospital, the standards of care and nursing have been raised; and this expanded idea of the nurses' duty and office should be met with a parallel improvement in the nurses' accommodations and surroundings. It is impossible at present to provide the training-school pupils with such quiet and comfortable rooms as their important services merit.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Construction of the new dining room and the extensive repairing done this year have cost more than the hospital earned above ordinary running expenses; consequently, we have cut down our working capital about \$16,000. This deficiency would have been reduced one-half had not the income of the hospital been greatly cut down the last quarter in consequence of the large transfer of patients to Medfield the last of June.

The treasurer returns the cost of maintenance per week as \$3.55.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND DONATIONS.

Patients had opportunity to attend thirty weekly dances and the usual holiday entertainments.

Rev. C. M. Geer of Danvers gave a course of five lectures on subjects connected with Europe and the east.

We have been favored with a large number of dramatic entertainments exceptionally well performed.

The Vincent Dramatic Club, Mr. William V. MacGill, Cambridgeport, manager, has given the following list of plays—embracing comedy, comedietta and farce—in a most artistic manner: “Lords of Creation,” “Lord Chumley,” “Poor Pilli-coddy,” “Sarah’s Young Man,” “Simpson & Co.,” “A Happy Pair,” “A Bad Penny,” “A Quiet Family,” “Six to One,” and “Mr. Bob.”

Mr. Gillette’s “Private Secretary” was most successfully given by Mr. Benj. W. Foster of Jamaica Plain and his friends. “Once Upon a Time” was also well rendered by the Salem Dramatic Company.

The annual concert was given by Mr. Geo. Bridgham and his friends.

Readings, and lectures with stereopticon views, legerdemain, etc., have filled the programme for several other evenings.

A large number of Christmas presents were furnished by Miss Harriet R. Lee of Salem and Miss Florence Lyman of Boston; Mrs. C. C. Dunbar of Boston supplied Christmas presents for the patients in one ward.

Interesting reading matter, such as books, illustrated English and American papers, magazines, pamphlets and newspapers have been generously contributed by Miss Harriet R. Lee, Miss Annie Gray of Boston, Mrs. Henry Saltonstall of Lynnfield, Mrs. Peter C. Brooks of Boston, Mr. J. G. Brown of Andover and the Exchange News Room, Peabody.

The hospital has received gratuitously each number, as issued, of the “Georgetown Advocate,” the “Rosary Magazine,” and the “Massachusetts Ploughman.” The J. C. Ayer Company contributed five hundred almanacs.

Mrs. C. C. Dunbar of Boston set up, at her own expense, a marble head stone to mark the grave of a deceased patient in whom she was much interested.

OFFICERS.

After four years of faithful and efficient service here as assistant physician, Dr. Frederick L. Hills resigned in May last, to accept a more desirable position at the Asylum for Insane, Concord, N. H.

To complete the medical staff, Dr. Harry H. Colburn, who had been house physician at the Salem hospital for a year, was elected July 1.

Dr. David E. Allen has been employed several months as medical interne.

As the new dining room will increase the duties of the housekeeper's department, it is thought best to make some changes at once; accordingly, we shall commence the next year with Mrs. John N. Lacey as housekeeper and Miss Abby C. Clapp of Reading as assistant housekeeper.

Mrs. Margaret J. Hamilton has been promoted from head attendant on A 1 to assistant supervisor, and Miss Kate R. Murray from night watch to night supervisor.

In the death of Dr. A. H. Johnson of Salem, chairman of the Consulting Board of Physicians, the institution sustained a great loss. For years he had taken such a keen and sympathetic interest in our work, especially in the training school, that employees as well as officers looked upon him as a true friend and wise counsellor.

The sudden death of Mr. Charles H. Dudley, who has been connected with the hospital for eighteen years, and was assistant supervisor for seventeen years, was a great shock to all, and his many friends will long regard his death as a personal loss.

No one can recognize and appreciate more fully than I do the excellent and important service rendered by my associate officers and many other individual workers in this active hospital community, and I am deeply grateful to your Board for the constant encouragement and cordial support received the past year.

CHARLES W. PAGE.

REPORT OF CONSULTING BOARD.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

GENTLEMEN : — It is but fitting that this Board, whose province it is to endeavor to promote the general welfare of the inmates of the hospital, and therefore to be on the watch for deficiencies in management and supply, should once more, while still calling attention to certain needs, acknowledge its general satisfaction. In the words of one of its members, it finds “the air in the buildings pure, the food of good quality, improvements in the nursing and care of patients, and an active interest on the part of the staff in the pursuit of scientific study calculated to improve knowledge in regard to the insane.”

The Board is glad to note the excellent health of the inmates, the continuing energy on the part of the officers of the hospital, the partial relief and improvement from the removal to the asylum at Medfield of some of the overcrowding patients, and the exhibition in general of a wise administrative faculty.

It regrets to observe, also, the continued existence of certain faults, to which it has from time to time called attention, part of them no doubt less easily remediable than others.

For example, there is still need of a wider separation of the acute from the chronic cases, the curable from the incurable, to the advantage of both. The present condition of things is a manifest injustice to the former, especially.

Again, it is still a matter of difficulty to discern the attendants from the patients in the male wards. It is a belief that has been reiterated by the Board, that there should be worn by the male attendants a uniform, or, in default of that, a badge of such size and prominence that the distinction could be readily made. It seems to us that a uniform of itself serves to create an authority that might be otherwise lacking, and certainly to add emphasis to what may be already present.

It is a fair matter for consideration, too, whether there might not be increased facilities for the employment and amusement of the insane, as, for example, by the introduction of bowling alleys.

It has been suggested in some quarters that there has been an excess of "restraint" in the management of patients at Danvers. This Board has failed to observe it. Rather, it has inclined to the belief that Danvers has been among the most noteworthy institutions in doing away with undue "restraint" and in promoting the freedom that is one of the most marked features of the modern method in dealing with the insane.

The training school, one of the most important agencies connected with the institution, deserves the heartiest support; and, if there are any measures that will tend to popularize it with the nurses or assist in making their attendance easier, they should be adopted. Difficult and wearisome as the task of caring for the insane must often be, it would be a matter for deep regret did the nurses fail to avail themselves of any opportunity for self-improvement.

It is with unusual regret that the Board is called upon to note the loss by death of one of its oldest and most valued members, Dr. A. H. Johnson of Salem, who had been connected with the Board ever since its formation, and its chairman since the resignation of Dr. Cushing. Dr. Johnson was a man of wide intelligence, of scholarship, of professional enthusiasm and of eminence among his fellow practitioners, having been honored with the presidency of the State medical society. He had an unfailing and hearty interest in the hospital, and was perhaps better acquainted with the minuter details of its management than any other member of the Board. He was one of a small class of men whose unsalaried services are worth something, and whose associates desire to freely and sincerely acknowledge them.

In behalf of the Board.

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Boston, Oct. 7, 1896.

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL STATISTICS,

1895-96.

2.— Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.

MONTHS.		ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1895.													
October, .	.	13	14	27	32	18	50	9	3	12	461.838	464.612	926.450
November, .	.	11	10	21	14	13	27	6	3	9	455.366	461.200	916.566
December, .	.	15	13	28	16	11	27	7	4	11	454.548	458.580	913.128
1896.													
January, .	.	15	9	24	6	9	15	3	4	7	457.064	464.161	921.225
February, .	.	27	34	61	10	5	15	4	2	6	475.862	480.275	956.137
March, .	.	15	16	31	23	11	34	6	7	13	477.419	500.193	977.612
April, .	.	19	21	40	19	22	41	5	6	11	470.800	499.600	970.400
May, .	.	13	17	30	16	18	34	5	3	8	470.870	498.032	968.902
June, .	.	13	18	31	119	79	198	2	1	3	441.600	480.933	922.533
July, .	.	26	15	41	11	11	22	2	1	3	374.129	433.677	807.806
August, .	.	27	39	66	15	17	32	8	7	15	385.419	451.064	836.483
September, .	.	15	14	29	14	11	25	2	2	4	390.100	464.100	854.200
Total of cases, .	.	209	220	429	295	225	520	59	43	102	-	-	-
Total of persons, .	.	209	218	427	295	225	520	59	43	102	-	-	-
Daily average, .	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	442.917	471.968	914.286

3. — Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	179	190	369	—	—	—
Second,	26	25	51	6	4	10
Third,	2	4	6	1	3	4
Fourth,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fifth,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Sixth,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Total of cases, . . .	209	220	429	14	7	21
Total of persons, . . .	209	218	427	9	7	16

4. — Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane, . . .	158	168	326
Former inmates of this hospital only, . . .	25	22	47
of other hospitals only, . . .	21	23	44
of this and other hospitals, . . .	5	5	10
Total of persons,	209	218	427

5. — Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts, . . .	86	36	38	71	28	26	157	64	64
Maine,	14	17	20	11	9	10	25	26	30
New Hampshire, . . .	9	10	8	13	8	11	22	18	19
Vermont,	5	2	—	1	2	3	6	4	3
Rhode Island,	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
Connecticut,	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1
New York,	3	3	4	4	3	1	7	6	5
Pennsylvania,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ohio,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Indiana,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Illinois,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Maryland,	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—
Virginia,	2	3	4	2	1	1	4	4	5
North Carolina, . . .	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
British Provinces, . .	16	13	13	30	11	13	46	24	26
England,	12	17	16	7	5	5	19	22	21
Scotland,	3	6	6	2	5	3	5	11	9
Ireland,	32	70	68	55	66	66	87	136	134
Wales,	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1
Norway,	2	2	2	—	1	—	2	3	2
Sweden,	5	5	5	4	4	4	9	9	9
Denmark,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Russia,	4	4	4	3	3	3	7	7	7
France,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Germany,	7	8	7	6	6	7	13	14	14
Spain,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Italy,	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	4	2
Greece,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
At sea,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Unknown,	1	9	9	2	60	62	3	69	71
Totals,	209	209	209	218	218	218	427	427	427

6. — *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex County,	122	108	230
Middlesex County,	40	50	90
Suffolk County,	46	59	105
Plymouth County,	1	—	1
Hampden County.	—	1	1
Total,	209	218	427
Cities or large towns,	173	176	349
Country districts,	36	42	78

7. — *Civil Condition of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSIONS.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	83	64	147	75	82	157	21	44	65	179	190	369
Second,	14	11	25	10	9	19	2	3	5	26	23	49
Third,	1	3	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	4	6
Fourth,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fifth,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sixth,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals,	99	79	178	87	92	179	23	47	70	209	218	427

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted.*

MALES.

Actor,	1	Lawyer,	1
Agents,	3	Laborers,	23
Artist,	1	Liquor dealer,	1
Book-keepers,	4	Machinists,	7
Baggage master,	1	Millwright,	1
Bootblacks,	2	Musician,	1
Blacksmiths,	2	Masons,	2
Box maker,	1	Milkmen,	2
Block maker,	1	Merchants,	4
Butcher,	1	Operatives,	7
Car repairer,	1	Overseer,	1
Cook,	1	Painters,	5
Confectioner,	1	Printers,	3
Carpenters,	8	Pedler,	1
Carriers,	11	Physicians,	2
Clerks,	6	Paper maker,	1
Coachmen,	2	Reed worker,	1
Conductors,	2	Roofer,	1
Dyer,	1	Shoemakers,	28
Druggist,	1	Sexton,	1
Electrician,	1	Students,	5
Farmers,	3	Stone cutters,	3
Fishermen,	2	Steward,	1
Firemen,	2	Steam-fitters,	2
Gardener,	1	Sailors,	3
Grocers,	3	Sailmaker,	1
Hatter,	1	Salesmen,	3
Hostlers,	3	Soapstone worker,	1
Iron moulders,	2	Truss maker,	1
Janitor,	1	Tailors,	2
Jeweller,	1	Teamsters,	5

8. — Occupation of Persons admitted — Concluded.

MALES.					
Upholsterer,	1	Wool sorter,	1		
Wheelwright,	1	No occupation,	11		
Waiters,	2	Unknown,	1		
Watchman,	1	Total,	209		

FEMALES.									
Housewives,	21	Teachers,	2						
Housekeepers,	11	Cooks,	2						
Domestics,	16	Bookbinder,	1						
Operatives,	7	None,	26						
Tailloresses,	2								

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF —

Farmer,	17	Policeman,	1		
Operative,	13	Mechanic,	6		
Steam-fitter,	1	Merchant,	8		
Morocco dresser,	4	Lawyer,	1		
Grocer,	3	Wheelwright,	1		
Livery man,	1	Baker,	2		
Liquor dealer,	1	Motorman,	1		
Cabinet maker,	2	Cigar maker,	1		
Fisherman,	4	Clerk,	6		
Laborer,	32	Tailor,	2		
Shoemaker,	9	Sea captain,	1		
Chairmaker,	1	Distiller,	1		
Carpenter,	6	Barber,	1		
Painter,	2	Physician,	1		
Ship builder,	1	Total,	218		

9.— *Probable Causes of Disease in Persons admitted.*

	SANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.						VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.					
	HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
UNKNOWN,	4	26	30	4	46	50	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Totals,	34	20	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1

10.—Record of Cases admitted within the Year.

PATIENTS.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admitted,	207	220	427	-	-	-	2	-	2	209	220	429
Discharged recovered,	20	18	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	18	38
much improved,	16	15	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	15	31
improved,	13	16	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	29
not improved,	15	9	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	24
not insane,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Died,	17	16	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	33
Remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	125	145	270	-	-	-	2	-	2	127	145	272
Number likely to recover or improve,	39	42	81	-	-	-	2	-	2	41	42	83

11. — Age of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Deaths.

AGES.	PERSON FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years and less, . . .	3	2	5	-	1	1	6	-	6	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years, . .	8	7	15	9	4	13	1	1	2	2	-	2
20 to 25 years, . . .	19	18	37	19	20	39	1	1	2	4	-	4
25 to 30 years, . . .	22	20	42	23	20	43	3	5	8	3	2	5
30 to 35 years, . . .	20	14	34	20	19	39	10	2	12	2	3	5
35 to 40 years, . . .	14	23	37	14	22	36	3	3	6	8	1	9
40 to 50 years, . . .	25	21	46	32	28	60	6	12	18	9	5	14
50 to 60 years, . . .	15	20	35	22	27	49	11	9	20	9	11	20
60 to 70 years, . . .	6	7	13	6	12	18	6	7	13	8	8	16
70 to 80 years, . . .	7	6	13	9	10	19	7	2	9	13	9	22
Over 80 years,	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	1	1	1	4	5
Unknown,	11	25	36	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Not insane,	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total persons, . . .	158	168	326	158	168	326	59	43	102	59	43	102
Mean ages,	37	40	39	40	42	41	44	48	46	52	59	55

12. — Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	4	-	4	1	-	1	5	-	5
Under 1 month,	38	29	67	12	2	14	50	31	81
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	29	31	60	3	5	8	32	36	68
3 to 6 months,	15	8	23	4	2	6	19	10	29
6 to 12 months,	15	12	27	3	-	3	18	12	30
1 to 2 years,	9	22	31	5	7	12	14	29	43
2 to 5 years,	24	21	45	8	12	20	32	33	65
5 to 10 years,	7	11	18	6	5	11	13	16	29
10 to 20 years,	2	6	8	6	9	15	8	15	23
Over 20 years,	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Unknown,	13	27	40	1	8	9	14	35	49
Not insane,	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	3
Total cases,	158	168	326	51	52	103	209	220	429
Total persons,	158	168	326	51	50	101	209	218	427
Average in years,	2.43	2.60	2.52	4.71	6.29	5.50	3.01	2.87	2.94

13. — Forms of Mental Disease in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.												AGGREGATE.								
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.			Males.	Females.	Totals.			
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.						
A.—Insane:—																								
Mania, acute,	15	29	44	5	6	11	2	5	7	5	5	10	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	19	28
chronic,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
recurrent,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Melancholia, acute,	22	25	47	5	11	16	5	7	12	1	2	3	4	1	5	5	5	6	1	5	6	13	27	40
chronic,	2	6	8	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	13
recurrent,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Circular insanity,	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Acute confusional insanity,	13	25	38	4	4	8	1	4	5	1	2	3	11	7	18	—	2	4	2	2	4	8	12	20
Dementia, primary,	12	15	27	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	33	24	57	—	1	3	4	1	4	15	9	24
secondary,	5	12	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	29	67
post-paralytic,	4	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	12
senile,	13	16	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	17	—	15	8	4	8	7	26	9	35
Epileptic insanity,	8	10	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	13	—	5	1	1	1	6	20	6	26
General paralysis,	22	11	33	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	3	4	13	4	17	—	6	1	1	1	6	30	8	38
Primary delusional insanity,	46	46	92	—	—	—	7	2	16	12	19	32	38	32	70	—	19	6	6	6	25	56	58	114
Hypochondriacal insanity,	6	3	9	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	—	7	—	4	1	1	1	9	7	1	8
Alcoholic insanity,	30	4	34	19	3	22	4	4	23	1	2	3	17	1	18	—	2	—	—	—	2	43	4	47
Opium habit,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	7	2	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	18
Not insane,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
B.—Habitual drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Voluntary patients,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total of cases,	209	220	429	34	25	59	28	31	59	25	31	56	147	93	240	2	2	4	59	43	102	295	225	520
Total of persons,	209	218	427	34	25	59	28	31	59	25	31	56	147	93	240	2	2	4	59	43	102	295	225	520

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	30	23	53	22	28	50	21	26	47	120	80	200	2	1	3	54	40	94	249	198	447
Second,	3	1	4	4	2	6	3	3	6	22	9	31	-	-	-	4	1	5	36	16	52
Third,	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11
Fourth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5
Fifth,	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3
Sixth,	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total of cases,	34	25	59	28	31	59	25	31	56	147	93	240	2	2	4	59	43	102	295	225	520
Total of persons,	34	25	59	28	31	59	25	31	56	147	93	240	2	2	4	59	43	102	295	225	520

	2	3	5	59	43	102
Phthisis pulmonalis,
Pulmonary hemorrhage,
Valvular disease of heart,
Fatty degeneration of heart,
Aortic aneurism,
Hemorrhage from stomach,
Cardinoma of pancreas,
Chronic nephritis,
Acute enteritis,
Senile gangrene and acute peritonitis,
Acromegaly,
Pernicious anæmia,
Erysipelas,
Burns and pneumonia,
Chronic morphinism and surgical shock,
Fracture of skull — suicide,
Totals,	59	43	102			

18. — Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1896.

NEW CASES.																					
DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1895-96.																					
YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Previous years, . . .	2,166	2,288	4,454	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	32	35	67	-	-	-	3	8	11
1888, . . .	187	147	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	13	-	-	-	2	-	2
1889, . . .	159	133	292	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	-	2
1890, . . .	171	146	317	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	-	2	1	3
1891, . . .	171	121	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	2
1892, . . .	176	133	309	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	-	9	3	12	-	-	-	6	1	7
1893, . . .	182	146	328	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	5	16	-	-	-	3	4	7
1894, . . .	149	113	262	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	14	6	20	-	-	-	8	3	11
1895, . . .	185	127	312	10	3	13	6	6	12	6	6	12	21	7	28	1	-	1	11	6	17
1896, . . .	179	190	369	20	13	33	13	16	29	13	16	29	15	9	24	1	1	2	16	16	32
Totals, . . .	3,725	3,544	7,269	30	23	53	22	28	50	21	26	47	120	80	200	2	1	3	54	40	94

18. — Annual Admissions, etc. — Concluded.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	RE-ADMITTED CASES.															REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS SEPT. 30, 1896.					
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1895-96.												Males.	Females.	Totals.			
				RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.						DIED.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.				Males.	Females.	Totals.
Previous years,	290	277	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	83	146		
1888,	34	34	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	28	45		
1889,	32	27	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	13	28		
1890,	43	26	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	35		
1891,	47	27	74	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	25	26	51		
1892,	39	39	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	20	26	46		
1893,	34	32	66	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	2	2	6	-	-	20	44	64		
1894,	38	35	73	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	4	1	-	38	28	66		
1895,	30	30	60	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	4	1	1	5	1	-	52	52	104		
1896,	30	30	60	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	145	272		
Totals,	617	557	1,174	6	3	9	4	5	9	27	13	40	-	1	1	-	392	465	857		

19. — Relapsed Cases admitted in Each Year and discharged in 1895-96.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THE HOSPITAL.																								REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1896.		
	DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1895-96.																										
	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.								
Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.				
Previous years,	101	103	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5			
1888,	8	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
1889,	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
1890,	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
1891,	17	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
1892,	9	15	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
1893,	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3			
1894,	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5			
1895,	14	10	24	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
1896,	9	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13			
Total,	194	179	373	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	2	2	6	1	7	-	-	-	2	1	3	16	19	35			

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is a report of the finances of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896 : —

ASSETS.

Cultivated land, woodland, hospital buildings, dining hall, laundry, mechanics' building, morgue, boiler house, stable, greenhouse, barn, piggery, cow barn, hennery, storage barn, gas house, oil tank, coal shed, four dwelling-houses and out buildings,	\$1,512,469 37
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PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies on hand as per inventory,	\$122,113 47
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RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	\$30,209 65	
Received from State treasurer,	28,043 21	
from cities and towns,	114,013 38	
from individuals,	33,570 42	
from sales, etc.,	3,804 09	
from interest,	928 84	
	\$210,569 59	

PAYMENTS.

1. Salaries, wages and labor,	\$70,648 73	
2. Provisions and supplies : —		
Meats of all kind,	\$13,295 78	
Fish of all kind,	3,018 12	
Fruit,	1,121 96	
Vegetables,	1,176 75	
Flour, 1,560 barrels, at \$3.32 per barrel,	5,185 75	
Grain and meal for table,	624 40	
Grain and meal for stock,	5,487 77	
Tea,	486 49	
Coffee,	1,535 88	
Chocolate,	161 88	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$32,094 78	\$70,648 73

<i>Amounts brought forward, . . .</i>		\$32,094 78	\$70,648 73
2. Provisions and supplies — <i>Con.</i>			
Sugar,	1,992 40		
Molasses and syrup,	565 18		
Butter,	6,228 41		
Cheese,	727 97		
Eggs,	1,147 35		
Salt and other groceries,	2,506 75		
All other provisions,	2,021 08		
			47,283 92
3. Clothing,			3,497 05
4. Dry goods,			3,791 12
5. Boots and shoes,			1,140 29
6. Fuel,			6,291 73
7. Gas and oil,			925 36
8. Water,			1,000 00
9. Medicine,			1,190 44
10. Furniture,			2,543 20
11. Beds and bedding,			2,198 92
12. Crockery,			485 80
13. Tin ware,			430 94
14. Soap,			1,112 96
15. Transportation,			3,138 66
16. Superintendent's and trustees' expenses,			261 47
17. Books and stationery,			1,273 91
18. Ordinary repairs,			8,089 18
19. Pipes and fittings,			680 03
20. Gas house,			199 79
21. Machine shop,			358 92
22. Carpenter's shop,			633 08
23. Paint shop,			1,321 02
24. Farm : —			
Hay,	\$742 79		
Stock,	2,575 00		
Tools,	1,832 33		
Fertilizer,	781 26		
Blacksmith,	338 55		
			6,269 93
25. Stable,			369 85
26. Miscellaneous,			2,456 45
27. Construction,			20,297 63
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,			22,679 21
			<u>\$210,569 59</u>

LIABILITIES.

Salary and wages due Oct. 1, 1896,	\$6,443 30		
Miscellaneous,	12,202 50		
Maintenance paid in advance,	105 76		
			<u>\$18,751 56</u>

DUE THE HOSPITAL FOR THE BOARD OF PATIENTS.

From the State,	\$6,281 97	
From cities and towns,	24,632 82	
From individuals,	6,963 42	
	<hr/>	\$37,878 21

SUMMARY.

Total receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1896,	\$180,359 94	
Total payments for year ending Sept. 30, 1896,	187,890 38	
Balance against the hospital,	<hr/>	\$7,530 44

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	\$22,679 21	
Bills receivable,	37,878 21	
Total available assets,	<hr/>	\$60,557 42
Total indebtedness unpaid,		18,751 56

Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1896,	\$41,805 86	
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1895,	57,961 81	

Loss in available assets year ending Sept. 30, 1896,	\$16,155 95	
----------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	--

Total earnings of the hospital from Oct. 1,		
1895, to Sept. 30, 1896,	\$174,123 17	
Total indebtedness incurred,	190,279 12	
Balance against the hospital,	<hr/>	\$16,155 95

Total current expenditures (less the extraordinary ex-		
penses, \$20,297.63),	\$167,592 75	
Dividing this sum by 914, the daily average number of		
patients, we have the annual cost,	\$183 36	
An average weekly cost of	\$3 53	

H. G. HERRICK,
Treasurer.

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

Farm.

158 tons English hay at \$15,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,370 00
33 tons meadow hay at \$7,.	.	.	.	.	.	.	231 00
175 tons green fodder at \$4,	.	.	.	.	.	.	700 00
410 tons ensilage at \$4,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,640 00
26 tons oats at \$12,	.	.	.	.	.	.	312 00
800 barrels apples at \$0.75,	.	.	.	.	.	.	600 00
375 cords of manure at \$5,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,875 00
300 barrels hen manure at \$0.50,	.	.	.	.	.	.	150 00
850 tons ice at \$0.50,	.	.	.	.	.	.	425 00
7,100 pounds beef at \$0 07,	.	.	.	.	.	.	497 00
20,424 pounds pork at \$0.07,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,429 68
2,535 pounds poultry at \$0.18,	.	.	.	.	.	.	456 30
2,369 dozen eggs at \$0.21,	.	.	.	.	.	.	497 49
322,353 quarts milk at \$0.04,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,894 12
Cows and calves sold,	.	.	.	.	.	.	93 50
Pigs sold,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,232 92
Vegetables sold,	.	.	.	.	.	.	150 50
Hides sold,	.	.	.	.	.	.	47 95
							\$25,602 46

Garden.

234 bushels beans at \$1,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$234 00
12,383 heads cabbage at \$0.02,.	.	.	.	.	.	.	247 66
580 heads cauliflower at \$0.03,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17 40
85 bushels cucumbers at \$1,	.	.	.	.	.	.	85 00
5,569 bunches celery at \$0.04,.	.	.	.	.	.	.	222 76
180 bushels beets at \$0.45,	.	.	.	.	.	.	81 00
90 bushels beets (green) at \$0.30,	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$914 82

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$914 82
120 dozen lettuce at \$0.10,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
82 bushels lettuce at \$0.60,	.	.	.	.	.	.	49 20
170 bushels parsnips at \$0.75,	.	.	.	.	.	.	127 50
215 bushels peas at \$1.25,	.	.	.	.	.	.	268 75
106 bushels potatoes at \$0.60,	.	.	.	.	.	.	63 60
3,468 pounds rhubarb at \$0.02,	.	.	.	.	.	.	69 36
238 bushels spinach at \$0.30,	.	.	.	.	.	.	71 40
11,315 pounds squash at \$0.01,	.	.	.	.	.	.	113 15
14,325 pounds pumpkins at \$0.00 $\frac{1}{4}$,	.	.	.	.	.	.	35 81
110 bushels tomatoes (ripe) at \$0.50,	.	.	.	.	.	.	55 00
56 bushels tomatoes (green) at \$0.25,	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 00
204 bushels onions at \$0.45,	.	.	.	.	.	.	91 80
63 bushels turnips (Rutabaga) at \$0.20,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 60
130 bushels turnips (yellow) at \$0.20,	.	.	.	.	.	.	26 00
5,360 dozen corn at \$0.04,	.	.	.	.	.	.	214 40
194 bushels carrots at \$0.25,	.	.	.	.	.	.	48 50
							<hr/>
							\$2,187 89

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 21.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1897.

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OFFICERS
OF THE
NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

Mrs. SARAH A. WOODWORTH,	CHICOPEE.
Mrs. SARAH M. BUTLER,	. . . . .	NORTHAMPTON.
ADAMS C. DEANE, M.D.,	. . . . .	GREENFIELD.
WILLIAM D. MACINNES, Esq.,	. . . . .	PITTSFIELD.
LYMAN D. JAMES, Esq.,	. . . . .	WILLIAMSBURG.
Hon. ELISHA MORGAN,	. . . . .	SPRINGFIELD.
Hon. ALVAN BARRUS,	. . . . .	GOSHEN.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

EDWARD B. NIMS, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Superintendent</i>
JOHN A. HOUSTON, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
CHARLES M. HOLMES, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JANE R. BAKER, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Female Physician.</i>
LEWIS F. BABBITT,	. . . . .	<i>Clerk.</i>
S. EMMA HINES,	. . . . .	<i>Matron.</i>
JOHN MERCIER,	. . . . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
WALTER I. DODGE,	. . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>

TREASURER.

EDWARD B. NIMS,	. . . . .	NORTHAMPTON.
Office at the Hospital.		

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

ROBERT H. GALLIVAN,	. . . . .	<i>Male Supervisor.</i>
LUCY A. GILBERT,	. . . . .	<i>Female Supervisor.</i>
JEREMIAH McKENNA,	. . . . .	<i>Steward.</i>
BRADAMANTE FAIRBANKS,	. . . . .	<i>Seamstress.</i>
CHLOE L. MARKS,	. . . . .	<i>Laundress.</i>
GEORGE B. WALKER,	. . . . .	<i>Baker.</i>

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Honorable Council.

The forty-first annual report of the trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital is hereby presented for your consideration, it being the report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896. It contains a brief statement of the changes in population, the results of treatment, the changes and improvements which have been made in the year past, and the financial condition of the hospital. The number of patients in the hospital at the beginning of the year Oct. 1, 1895, was 546, — 275 men and 271 women. Two hundred and nine patients were admitted within the year, — 95 women and 114 men. Ninety-seven men and 99 women were discharged, in all 196, including 46 deaths. Thirty-six patients were discharged as recovered, 14 as much improved, 39 as improved, 60 as unimproved, leaving 559 persons in the house at the end of the year, — 292 men, 267 women. Fourteen persons were removed out of the State, 49 were transferred to other institutions and 90 returned to their homes.

The largest number of persons in the house on any one day was 583, the smallest 544. The daily average number for the year was 560.49. The increase in the daily average number of patients was 33.93. This is the natural increase of regular commitments from this district, and it is reasonable to suppose that there will be a similar increase in years to come. The hospital is now overcrowded. The hospitals in the eastern districts will undoubtedly be filled with patients from that part of

the State. Patients generally have friends here who desire to visit them and who often object to their being removed out of this district.

Transporting patients to and from other institutions involves considerable trouble and expense. It would seem desirable that provision should be made here for all the patients in the western district, and to do this additional buildings should be erected in the near future. This hospital has a farm, heating and lighting plant, water supply, kitchen, laundry and chapel large enough, with some small changes, for an institution containing a thousand patients. Building materials of all kinds are near at hand, and the average cost of such materials is less here than in other parts of the State. The necessary buildings could be provided at a very reasonable expense.

The improvements and changes in the male wing of the hospital, mention of which was made in the last year's report, have been carried on through the year, and will be completed this year. Additions have been built to each of the three sections, and iron staircases in each section, fire walls, new water-closets, bath-rooms and drying closets; new bays in each of the nine halls; one hundred and twenty-five large windows have been put in the bays, corridors and dining-rooms; new ceilings, floors and wood finishing throughout.

Other contemplated improvements in the central building will be made as rapidly as the funds of the hospital will allow.

The necessary current expenses of the institution are gradually increasing as the number of recent cases increases. More special attendance day and night is required; special diet, care and all the means used in hospital work.

The report of the treasurer gives the following:—

Cash assets Sept. 30, 1896,	\$28,328 98
Liabilities,	16,528 11
	<hr/>
Balance,	\$11,800 87

The amount of purchased supplies on hand is valued at \$10,429.62.

The products of the farm on hand are estimated to be worth \$9,524.

The amounts charged for the different classes of patients for the year are as follows : —

State patients,	\$13,662 30
Town patients,	68,935 89
Private patients,	19,459 70
Total,	<u>\$102,057 89</u>

The official staff of the hospital remains the same as last year, no change having occurred. It gives us pleasure to recognize officially the continued fidelity of the officers to their various trusts, and to commend them for their faithful work.

A. C. DEANE.
SARAH A. WOODWORTH.
SARAH M. BUTLER.
WILLIAM D. MACINNES.
L. D. JAMES.
ELISHA MORGAN.
ALVAN BARRUS.

LIST OF PERSONS

REGULARLY EMPLOYED AT THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
 . SEPT. 30, 1896.

Superintendent and physician,	per year, \$2,500 00
Assistant physician, first,	" 1,500 00
Assistant physician, second,	" 1,000 00
Female physician,	" 700 00
Treasurer,	" 300 00
Treasurer, for clerk hire and paid to clerk,	" 200 00
Clerk,	" 1,200 00
Matron,	" 400 00
Farmer,	" 700 00
Engineer, house rent and partial board,	" 1,000 00
Assistant clerk,	per month, 30 00
Supervisor (male),	" 50 00
Supervisor (female),	" 30 00
Assistant supervisor (female),	" 25 00
Seamstress,	" 25 00
Assistant seamstress,	" 18 00
Assistant seamstress,	" 16 00
Laundress,	" 18 00
Laundryman, without board,	" 60 00
Assistant laundresses, with partial board (2),	" 22 00
Assistant laundress,	" 14 00
Baker,	" 45 00
Assistant baker,	" 30 00
Steward,	" 50 00
Assistant steward,	" 35 00
Attendants (male, 14),	" 30 00
Attendants (male, 2),	" 25 00
Attendants (male, 2),	" 23 00
Attendants (male, 3),	" 21 00
Attendant (female),	" 22 00

Attendants (female, 7),	per month,	\$20 00
Attendant (female),	"	18 00
Attendants (female, 6),	"	16 00
Attendants (female, 7),	"	14 00
Housework, centre (female),	"	17 00
Housework, centre (female, 2),	"	16 00
Cook,	"	20 00
Assistant cook (female),	"	16 00
Assistant cooks (female, 2),	"	15 00
Assistant cooks (female, 3),	"	14 00
Farmer's dining-room (female),	"	16 00
Housework, rear building (female),	"	16 00
Watchman,	"	80 00
Carpenter,	per day,	2 25
Carpenter,	"	2 00
Painter,	per month,	50 00
Gardener,	"	80 00
Assistant engineer,	"	80 00
Fireman,	"	80 00
Coachman,	"	80 00
Car boy,	"	20 00
Florist, without board,	"	50 00
Farm hands (2),	"	80 00
Farm hands (4),	"	28 00
Farm hands (3),	"	25 00
Farm hand,	"	23 00

INVENTORY OF STOCK AND SUPPLIES

ON HAND SEPT. 30, 1896.

Live stock on farm,	\$7,795 75
Products of farm on hand,	9,524 00
Carriages and agricultural tools,	3,075 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	14,510 00
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	12,350 00
Other furniture in inmates' department,	8,155 00
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,*	7,425 00
Ready-made clothing,	2,550 57
Dry goods,	1,242 34
Bedding,	701 70
Small wares,	350 26
Miscellaneous,	1,577 62
Provisions and groceries,	3,273 01
Drugs and medicines,	525 00
Fuel,	214 60
Library,	1,000 00
Paints and oils,	470 00
	<hr/>
	\$74,739 85

* This term is here applied to the whole of the central edifice or block, and includes all the offices, the kitchen, the bakery, the laundry, the sewing-room and other departments.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

I hereby present my report, as treasurer of the hospital, for the fiscal year ending with the 30th of September, 1896. It contains, as usual, an appraisal of the property of the institution, an account of the receipts and the disbursements of money during the year, and the financial condition at its close.

ASSETS.

Four hundred and ninety-three acres of land, .	\$53,000 00
Hospital building,	425,000 00
Farm-house, \$1,700 ; brick house, \$1,700, .	8,400 00
Four dwellings,	2,000 00
Storehouse and shops,	20,000 00
Two barns,	4,000 00
Horse stable,	1,900 00
Lumber-house,	850 00
Pump-house,	650 00
Cart shed,	400 00
Piggery,	3,000 00
Fire-proofs for oils and paints,	500 00
Two ice-houses,	400 00
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$515,100 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies on hand, as per inventory appended to the trustees' report,	\$74,739 85
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1895,	\$508 78
Receipts from State treasurer,	14,058 25
from towns,	68,303 38
from individuals,	18,767 70
from sales,	1,719 62
from interest,	96 17
from loan,	5,000 00
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$108,453 90

14 NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL. [Oct.

PAYMENTS.

1. Salaries, wages and labor,		\$38,520 17
2. Provisions and supplies:—		
Meats of all kinds,	\$5,454 35	
Fish of all kinds,	1,437 43	
Fruit and vegetables,	1,430 23	
Flour (750 barrels),	2,895 00	
Grain and meal for table,	258 30	
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	941 79	
Sugar and molasses,	2,298 89	
Grain and meal for stock,	3,452 11	
Butter and cheese,	4,733 09	
Salt and other groceries,	1,921 70	
All other provisions,	1,185 46	
		<hr/>
		26,008 35
3. Clothing,		4,679 84
4. Fuel and lights,		7,771 86
5. Medicine and medical supplies,		1,297 15
6. Furniture, beds and bedding,		3,801 73
7. Transportation and travelling expenses,		390 85
8. Ordinary construction and repairs,		2,163 05
9. Extraordinary construction and repairs,		13,837 65
1. Farm stock,	\$1,066 00	
2. Farm supplies,	1,717 40	
3. Water,	1,854 36	
4. Minor expenses,	2,510 00	
5. Contingencies,	987 44	
		<hr/>
		8,135 20
		<hr/>
Total expenses,		\$106,605 85

LIABILITIES.

Salaries and wages due Oct. 1, 1896,	\$4,708 36
Miscellaneous bills due,	11,819 75
	<hr/>
	\$16,528 11
Due institution for board Oct. 1, 1896:—	
From State,	\$3,248 40
towns,	17,548 93
individuals,	5,683 60
Due from the treasurer Sept. 30, 1896,	1,848 05
	<hr/>
	\$28,328 98

SUMMARY.

Total receipts,	\$108,453 90
Total payments,	106,605 85
	<hr/>
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	\$1,848 05

Total liabilities;	\$16,528 11
Total debts due the institution,	28,328 98
Total expenditures,	106,605 85

Deducting from the total expenditure,	\$106,605 85
The extraordinary expenses,	13,837 65

We have the current expenses,	<u>\$92,768 20</u>
-----------------------------------------	--------------------

Dividing \$92,768.20 by 560.49, the average number of patients,

we have, as the annual cost of each patient,	\$165 51
--------------------------------------------------------	----------

Making the average weekly cost of each patient,	3 16
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EDWARD B. NIMS,
Treasurer.

We have examined, as auditors, the accounts of the treasurer, and found a satisfactory voucher for every entry.

A. C. DEANE,
L. D. JAMES,
Auditors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation made by the Legislature of 1895 for improve-		
ments and repairs in the hospital,		\$50,000 00
Amount of appropriation remaining Sept 30, 1895,		28,416 93
Appropriation made by Legislature of 1896,		25,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$58,416 93
Drawn Nov. 22, 1895,	\$3,416 93	
March 14, 1896,	4,621 06	
May 16, 1896,	2,936 03	
July 13, 1896,	1,820 00	
Sept. 22, 1896,	620 73	
Drawn by Brown & Bailey on contract,	25,500 00	
	<hr/>	38,914 75
		<hr/>
Balance,		\$14,502 18

EDWARD B. NIMS,
Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The report of the superintendent for the year 1895-96 is hereby presented, in connection with the forty-first annual report of the hospital.

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			NOT INSANE.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1896, . . .	275	271	546	-	-	-	275	271	546
Admitted within the year,	114	95	209	-	-	-	114	95	209
Whole number of cases within the year, .	389	366	755	-	-	-	389	366	755
Discharged within the year,	97	98	195	-	1	1	97	99	196
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving the hospital.	23	13	36	-	-	-	23	13	36
as much improved,	8	6	14	-	-	-	8	6	14
as improved,	19	20	39	-	-	-	19	20	39
as not improved,	19	41	60	-	-	-	19	41	60
as not insane,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Deaths,	28	18	46	-	-	-	28	18	46
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1896, . . .	292	267	559	-	-	-	292	267	559
Viz.: supported as State patients, . . .	49	26	75	-	-	-	49	26	75
supported as town patients, . . .	208	197	405	-	-	-	208	197	405
supported as private patients, . . .	35	44	79	-	-	-	35	44	79
Number of different persons within the year.	384	361	745	-	-	-	384	361	745
Persons admitted,	110	94	204	-	-	-	110	94	204
Persons recovered,	23	13	36	-	-	-	23	13	36
Daily average number of patients, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	287.396	273.096	560.49
Viz.: State,	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.330	32.240	81.57
town,	-	-	-	-	-	-	204.206	198.946	403.15
private,	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.860	41.910	75.77

There were in the hospital at the beginning of the year 546 patients, — 275 men, 271 women; 114 men and 95 women, 209 in all, were admitted within the year. One hundred and ninety-six cases were discharged, — 97 men and 99 women, — including 46 deaths, leaving 559 persons in the house at the end of the year, — 292 men and 267 women. The daily average number in the hospital was 560.49, which is 33.93 larger than it was last year. The largest number of patients on any one day was 583, the smallest 544. The total number of cases under treatment was 745, — men 384, women 361. Of the patients discharged 90 returned to their homes, 29 were removed to the Medfield Asylum, 1 to Westborough Hospital, 14 were removed out of the State, 6 to the criminal asylum at Bridgewater and 13 to almshouses. The increase in the number in the house is 13. One man and 4 women were discharged and readmitted, 4 men were admitted, discharged and readmitted, making 465 persons under treatment. The number of persons admitted was 204. The number of persons admitted for the first time was 168, second admissions 31, third 6, fourth 3 and fifth 1.

STATUS OF PATIENTS.

This hospital was established for the benefit of all classes and nationalities. The number of American born patients at the end of the year was 380, of foreign born 179. The number of Americans admitted within the year was 132, of foreigners 72.

A large proportion of the patients treated here are not natives of this State. Of the 204 patients admitted within the year 87 were born in Massachusetts. The number of State patients in the house at the beginning of the year was 77, town 396, private 73. Seventy-five State patients remained at the end of the year, 405 town and 79 private.

The following table gives the weekly average of the different classes of patients : —

	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
State patients,	44.53	35.05	80.03	49.29	30.36	79.64
Town patients,	186.92	188.26	375.18	204.18	201.86	406.04
Private patients,	30.96	29.46	70.47	32.12	42.03	74.15

RECOVERIES.

Thirty-six cases were discharged as recovered. The percentage of recovered on the number admitted was 17.22. The percentage on the whole number discharged was 18.46. The percentage of the whole number discharged as recovered, much improved and improved on the number admitted in the year was 44.58, on the number discharged 45. Of the 209 cases admitted within the year, in 61 cases only is there any reasonable prospect of cure, and many of these are very doubtful. Many will improve and be as well as they have been for years. There is no royal road to the cure of insanity; a large part of the treatment must be physical. It is somewhat remarkable how closely connected physical and mental improvement are. For some years past a record of the weight of patients at the time of admission and discharge has been kept in this hospital. This record was kept in 425 cases which have left the hospital. One hundred and sixty-seven of these were discharged as recovered; 142 of these gained in weight while in the hospital, 16 remained stationary and 9 lost. The average gain of the 167 was $11\frac{89}{167}$ pounds, the average time of residence was $4\frac{160}{167}$ months. The largest gain recorded was 56 pounds. The 9 who lost were cases that recovered in a short time and were gaining when they left. Sixty-two cases were discharged as much improved. The average gain in weight was $13\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, the average residence was $8\frac{2}{3}$ months. Ninety-one were discharged as improved. The average gain was $9\frac{1}{91}$ pounds, the average residence was $9\frac{1}{91}$ months. One hundred and five were discharged as unimproved. The average gain was $\frac{52}{105}$ pound, the average residence $11\frac{88}{105}$ months. It will be seen from these figures that the gain in weight corresponded closely with the mental improvement, taking into account the period of residence. It does not follow that mental improvement always accompanies gain in weight. On the other hand an increase in weight and physical vigor generally accompanies mental improvement.

DEATHS.

Forty-six deaths occurred within the year, in most cases from chronic causes. A large number of very feeble cases have been admitted. Five deaths occurred within a week of admission

and several others within a short time. Consumption was the cause of death in 11 cases, enteritis and Bright's disease in 3 cases. Two persons each died from the following diseases: exhaustion of senile dementia, chronic brain disease, organic brain disease, apoplexy, paresis, paralysis, epilepsy, heart disease and cancer; and one each from exhaustion of acute mania, exhaustion of organic dementia, tetanus, erysipelas, uræmia, intestinal obstruction and pelvic abscess. Four persons died of old age, no disease being apparent. The percentage of deaths on the whole number under treatment was 6.09, on the daily average 8.27. In 32 of the deaths the disease existed when the patient was admitted to the hospital. In many others the disease was the direct result of enfeebled conditions which existed at the time of admission.

Deaths and their Ratios, from Sept. 30, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1896.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole No. of Patients.	Daily Average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per Cent. on Whole No. of Patients treated.	Per Cent. on Daily Average No. of Patients.
			Men.	Women.	Totals.		
1858-59, . .	313	229.55	7	12	19	6.07	8.27
1859-60, . .	398	255.96	9	18	27	6.78	10.54
1860-61, . .	434	314.26	15	15	30	6.91	9.54
1861-62, . .	442	313.80	9	10	19	4.29	6.05
1862-63, . .	470	355.28	19	7	26	5.53	7.31
1863-64, . .	475	357.63	17	30	47	9.89	13.14
1864-65, . .	469	342.40	17	24	41	8.76	11.97
1865-66, . .	488	376.35	18	13	31	6.35	8.23
1866-67, . .	543	401.03	23	24	47	8.65	11.71
1867-68, . .	565	413.41	25	17	43	7.61	10.40
1868-69, . .	590	405.10	13	12	25	4.23	6.17
1869-70, . .	604	408.83	22	11	33	5.46	8.07
1870-71, . .	616	421.90	16	12	28	4.54	6.64
1871-72, . .	619	428.72	19	18	37	5.97	8.63
1872-73, . .	614	437.23	13	8	21	3.42	4.80
1873-74, . .	626	469.54	14	11	25	3.99	5.32
1874-75, . .	629	475.35	23	18	41	6.52	8.62
1875-76, . .	629	474.21	18	19	37	5.88	7.80
1876-77, . .	603	476.16	21	21	42	6.96	8.82
1877-78, . .	551	442.43	14	9	23	4.17	5.19
1878-79, . .	535	436.73	14	9	23	4.29	5.27
1879-80, . .	559	450.51	17	12	29	5.19	6.44
1880-81, . .	569	451.79	16	10	26	4.57	5.75
1881-82, . .	587	461.66	24	14	38	6.47	8.23
1882-83, . .	606	466.76	17	13	30	4.95	6.42
1883-84, . .	605	463.05	12	13	25	4.13	5.39
1884-85, . .	599	475.94	16	11	27	4.51	5.67
1885-86, . .	659	474.40	14	12	26	3.94	5.48

*Deaths and their Ratios, from Sept. 30, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1896 —
Concluded.*

OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole No. of Patients.	Daily Average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per Cent. on Whole No. of Patients treated.	Per Cent. on Daily Average No. of Patients.
			Men.	Women.	Totals.		
1836-87, . .	639	478.55	13	18	31	4.85	6.47
1887-88, . .	635	470.25	14	17	31	4.88	6.59
1888-89, . .	636	469.10	18	7	25	3.93	5.32
1889-90, . .	616	470.50	12	9	21	3.40	4.46
1890-91, . .	636	457.00	19	12	31	4.87	6.78
1891-92, . .	630	469.09	29	9	38	6.03	8.10
1892-93, . .	658	480.26	20	17	37	5.62	7.70
1893-94, . .	652	494.11	26	11	37	5.67	7.48
1894-95, . .	705	526.56	18	14	32	4.53	6.07
1895-96, . .	755	560.49	28	18	46	6.09	8.27

WORSHIP AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The services on Sunday afternoons and the assemblies in week-day evenings have been continued regularly through the year. The new, commodious and beautiful chapel has contributed to the successful conduct of these exercises. The new organ also has been a source of pleasure to all. The average attendance on Sunday was 346 persons. The largest number on any one day was 384. For the past twenty-seven years, since I have been connected with this hospital, these exercises have been maintained regularly. On every Sunday afternoon, without omission, religious services have been held by some clergyman. The average number of assemblies for that period is 308 each year. It is with special pleasure that I look back over that time and bear witness to the good results which have followed these exercises. The assembling together in an orderly manner is an excellent means of discipline. Many persons will come there and sit quietly who are restless and talkative in the halls. It is a means of education. Various subjects are presented. The attention is drawn to them and the perceptions are stimulated. The discussions and observations upon the sermons and readings show that they are often well comprehended. Patients whose minds have long been clouded and who are struggling back to a more natural condition find help

there. Others whose thoughts are upon themselves are diverted and find relief in new subjects of thought. The education of the insane is a subject which needs more attention.

Exercises in Chapel.

1. ON THE SABBATH: —	
Divine worship,	52 days.
2. ON SECULAR EVENINGS: —	
(a) <i>Readings and Recitations, opened and closed with Music: —</i>	
The Bible and selections of prose,	3 days.
The Bible and selections of poetry,	3 days.
The Bible and selections of poetry and prose,	36 days.
Miscellaneous selections of prose,	79 days.
Miscellaneous selections of poetry and prose,	8 days.
Miscellaneous selections of poetry,	2 days.
(b) <i>Other Entertainments: —</i>	
Concerts,	4 days.
Pictures shown with stereopticon,	7 days.
Ventriloquism,	1 day.
Sleight of hand,	1 day.
(c) <i>Social Assemblies: —</i>	
Reception,	1 day.
Quadrille parties,	23 days.
No assembly,	146 days.
	<hr/>
	366 days.

FARM.

The season has been favorable for the farm, with the exception of a drought in the spring months, which lessened the crop of hay. The other crops are abundant and good. A large supply of vegetables, apples and milk have been brought in for use in the house. The quantity and good quality of the farm products are a great convenience to the hospital, and a large source of income.

The farm is in an excellent state of cultivation and requires much less expenditure to keep it in good condition than formerly. A considerable number of patients is employed on the farm at some sort of labor, with advantage both to themselves and to the hospital. Thirty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty gallons of milk were produced on the farm within the year, or 432 quarts per day. One-third of this amount is reckoned in the table of products, the other two-thirds being allowed for the cost of the animals and the food they consume.

The stock on the farm Sept. 30, 1896, was 3 bulls, 7 oxen, 59 cows, 18 heifers, 2 steers, 9 calves, 13 horses, 250 swine and 175 poultry.

The annexed table gives the annual product of hay :—

1864, estimated,	. . .	40 tons.	1891, weighed,	. . .	213 tons.
1865, " "	. . .	62 "	1882, " "	. . .	170 "
1866, " "	. . .	42 "	1883, " "	. . .	197 "
1867, weighed,	. . .	82 "	1884, " "	. . .	174 "
1868, " "	. . .	86 "	1885, " "	. . .	251 "
1869, " "	. . .	91 "	1886, " "	. . .	269 "
1870, " "	. . .	74 "	1887, " "	. . .	302 "
1871, " "	. . .	75 "	1888, " "	. . .	305 "
1872, " "	. . .	91 "	1889, " "	. . .	331 "
1873, " "	. . .	84 "	1890, " "	. . .	336 "
1874, " "	. . .	120 "	1891, " "	. . .	295 "
1875, " "	. . .	100 "	1892, " "	. . .	315 "
1876, " "	. . .	111 "	1893, " "	. . .	262 "
1877, " "	. . .	154 "	1894, " "	. . .	289 "
1878, " "	. . .	179 "	1895, " "	. . .	364 "
1879, " "	. . .	144 "	1896, " "	. . .	328½ "
1880, " "	. . .	154 "			

The annexed table gives the annual product of pork :—

1865, . . .	6,265 pounds.	1881, . . .	15,610 pounds.
1866, . . .	5,443 "	1882, . . .	14,414 "
1867, . . .	7,416 "	1883, . . .	16,612 "
1868, . . .	7,791 "	1884, . . .	10,192* "
1869, . . .	8,469 "	1885, . . .	17,544 "
1870, . . .	7,447 "	1886, . . .	21,503 "
1871, . . .	7,863 "	1887, . . .	26,331 "
1872, . . .	11,366 "	1888, . . .	18,465 "
1873, . . .	10,511 "	1889, . . .	19,227 "
1874, . . .	12,024 "	1890, . . .	25,189 "
1875, . . .	12,693 "	1891, . . .	32,621 "
1876, . . .	12,467 "	1892, . . .	31,074 "
1877, . . .	13,605 "	1893, . . .	23,505 "
1878, . . .	14,451 "	1894, . . .	21,873 "
1879, . . .	13,569 "	1895, . . .	15,718* "
1880, . . .	14,729 "	1896, . . .	31,163 "

List of Farm Products in 1896.

Hay (first growth), 226½ tons, .	\$3,393 75	Beans, 212 bushels, . . .	\$212 00
Hay (after growth), 95 tons, .	1,425 00	Potatoes, 2,648 bushels, . .	1,324 00
Hay (2d quality), 7 tons, .	49 00	Potatoes, 300 bushels, small, .	30 00
Corn fodder, 26 tons, . . .	130 00	Carrots, 397½ bushels, . . .	159 00
Ensilage, 123 tons, . . .	437 00	Beets, 221½ bushels, . . .	110 75
Straw, 7 tons, . . .	99 80	Onions, 301 bushels, . . .	135 45
Corn, 610 bushels, . . .	183 00	Turnips, 639 bushels, . . .	191 70
Broom brush, 900 pounds, .	45 00	Parsnips, 65 bushels, . . .	39 00
Broom seed, 55 bushels, . .	22 00	Sugar beets, 630 bushels, . .	126 00
Rye, 62 bushels, . . .	27 90	Beans (string), 46½ bushels, .	46 50
Oats, 200 bushels, . . .	56 00	Sweet corn, 300 bushels, . .	150 00

* Quantity diminished by disease.

List of Farm Products in 1896 — Concluded.

Pease, 173½ bushels, . . .	\$173 50	Currants, 7½ bushels, . . .	\$22 50
Cucumbers, 110 bushels, . . .	55 00	Milk, 13,186 gallons, . . .	2,637 33
Squash, summer, 117 bushels, . . .	58 50	Eggs, 529 dozen, . . .	134 73
Squash, winter, 5 tons, . . .	100 00	Beef, 4,949 pounds, . . .	312 06
Swiss chard, 97½ bushels, . . .	97 50	Veal, 1,127 pounds, . . .	112 75
Lettuce, 114 bushels, . . .	114 00	Pork, 31,163 pounds, . . .	1,643 91
Tomatoes, 213 bushels, . . .	106 50	Pigs (roast), 10, . . .	17 00
Egg plant, 1 dozen, . . .	96	Pigs sold, 268, . . .	749 45
Asparagus, 62 bushels, . . .	186 00	Chickens, 1,170 pounds, . . .	234 00
Pie plant, 64½ bushels, . . .	64 50	Young calves sold, 13, . . .	84 00
Spinach, 54 bushels, . . .	54 00	Cider, 40 barrels, . . .	60 00
Cabbage, 3,415 heads, . . .	136 00	Wood, 22 cords, . . .	53 00
Celery, 1,500 plants, . . .	37 50	Ice, 300 tons, . . .	300 00
Apples, 1,202 barrels, . . .	1,202 00	Posts, 65, . . .	13 00
Pears, 21½ bushels, . . .	10 75	Husks, 1½ tons, . . .	10 00
Grapes, 315 pounds, . . .	15 75	Lumber, 7 M. feet, . . .	98 00
Quinces, 7 bushels, . . .	5 25		
Watermelons, 8,635 pounds, . . .	86 35	Total, . . .	\$17,413 61
Musk melons, 3,497 pounds, . . .	34 97		

FINANCES.

The income of the hospital depends mainly on the products of the farm and the board bills of the patients.

The amount paid for board of State, town and city patients is \$3.25 per week. This sum covers all expenses, except as stated in chapter 87, section 45, of the Public Statutes, which provides that “No pauper shall be discharged from the State hospitals without suitable clothing, and the trustees may furnish the same at their discretion, together with such sums of money, not exceeding twenty dollars, as they may deem necessary. Such money and cost of clothing, the expense of pursuing such lunatics as may escape therefrom, and the burial of such as die in the hospital shall be reimbursed to the trustees by the places of legal settlement of city and town paupers, and by the Commonwealth in the case of State paupers.”

The cost per week of each patient for the past year was \$3.16. The daily average of State patients for the past year was 81.57. The price of board for private patients is arranged at the time of admission with the friends. The daily average of private patients for the year was 75.77. The average price paid for all private patients who were in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896, was \$4.96 per week. Clothing and damages are not included in this sum.

Cash Assets on Hand Sept. 30, 1896.

Cash on hand,	\$1,848 05
Board of private patients due,	5,682 69
of State patients,	3,248 40
of town patients,	17,548 93
	<hr/>
Total,	\$28,328 98
Liabilities,	16,528 11
	<hr/>
Balance,	\$11,800 87
Purchased supplies on hand estimated to have cost,	10,429 62
Products of farm on hand,	9,521 00
	<hr/>
Total working assets,	\$31,751 49

The extraordinary and necessary repairs cost \$16,000.70. Of the appropriations made by the Legislature \$38,914.75 was expended.

The total sum expended for improvements and repairs within the year was \$54,915.45. The sum of all appropriations made by the State for construction, repairs and improvements in the hospital, from the passage of act in 1854, authorizing its erection, to October, 1896, is \$615,690.48.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The hospital has received during the year two copies of "New England Staaten Zeitung," one copy of the "Christian Register" and many contributions of miscellaneous reading matter. It is indebted to the various clergymen in the vicinity for services on the Sabbath and at funerals; to Dr. T. W. Meekins, who gave several stereopticon exhibitions; to various parties for several enjoyable concerts. Mr. Frank's orchestra furnished music for the dances.

The number of changes among the employees was larger than usual. The cause may be found mainly in the trying and difficult character of the work. The service has been in general efficient and satisfactory. I am especially indebted to my associates for their ready help, and to your Board for their appreciation and support.

EDWARD B. NIMS.

DIETARY OF THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

[There are two bills of fare, the first of which is supplied to the tables of about two hundred persons, and the second to those of somewhat over three hundred.]

BILL OF FARE No. 1.

BREAKFAST.

- Monday.* — Tea, coffee, broiled beefsteak, potatoes, warm rolls ("biscuit"), bread and butter.
- Tuesday.* — Tea, coffee, fried tripe,* potatoes, warm rolls, bread and butter.
- Wednesday.* — Tea, coffee, broiled beefsteak, potatoes and warm brown (rye and Indian) bread.
- Thursday.* — Tea, coffee, broiled beefsteak, potatoes, warm rolls, bread and butter.
- Friday.* — Tea, coffee, fried tripe,* potatoes, warm rolls, bread and butter.
- Saturday.* — Tea, coffee, either fried fish-balls or liver, meat hash, hot corn cake, bread and butter.
- Sunday.* — Tea, coffee, cold corned beef, potatoes, warm rolls, bread, butter and fried Indian corn pudding.

DINNER.

- Monday.* — Roast beef, potatoes and one other vegetable, bread, butter, boiled rice with syrup or sugar.
- Tuesday.* — Vegetable soup, roast or stewed veal,† potatoes and one other vegetable, bread, butter and baked Indian pudding.
- Wednesday.* — Either fried or baked fresh fish or boiled mutton, potatoes and one other vegetable, bread, butter and berry or apple pudding, with sauce ‡
- Thursday.* — Vegetable soup, corned beef, potatoes and one other vegetable, bread, butter and boiled suet pudding with syrup.

* Tripe is replaced in winter by sausages, and in spring by fried ham and eggs, except in the season of shad, when that fish is given once each week instead of ham and eggs, and once instead of beefsteak.

† Substituted in winter by fresh pork ribs, roasted.

‡ In spring, maple syrup is used as sauce for puddings.

Friday. — Either boiled or roasted mutton* or stewed or roasted veal, potatoes and one other vegetable, bread, butter and tapioca pudding or raisin pudding of either rice, bread or cracker.

Saturday. — Baked beans, corned beef, potatoes and one other vegetable, pickles, bread, butter and baked bread pudding.

Sunday. — Cold corned beef, potatoes, warmed baked beans, pickles, bread, butter and pies, the kind varying with the season.

SUPPER.

Monday. — Tea, bread, warm corn cake, butter, hard gingerbread and a relish.†

Tuesday. — Tea, white bread, graham bread, butter, soft gingerbread and a relish in the warm season, substituted by buckwheat cakes in the cold season.

Wednesday. — Tea, bread, butter, cookies and ginger snaps and a relish.

Thursday. — Tea, bread, butter, pie (the kind varying with the season) and cheese.

Friday. — Tea, bread, butter, cake (the kind varying) and a relish.

Saturday. — Tea, bread, butter, doughnuts and cheese.

Sunday. — Tea, bread, butter, cookies and ginger snaps and blanc-mange or corn starch.

Extra. — In the winter and spring months hulled corn at supper, once in two weeks, on Saturdays.

BILL OF FARE No. 2.

BREAKFAST.

Monday. — Coffee, cold corned beef, potatoes and bread.

Tuesday. — Coffee, cold roast beef, potatoes and bread.

Wednesday. — Coffee, meat stew, potatoes and warm rye and Indian corn brown bread.

Thursday. — Coffee, picked codfish cooked in milk, potatoes and bread.

Friday. — Coffee, cold corned beef or meat stew, potatoes and bread.

Saturday. — Coffee, hash, either of meat or fish, and bread.

Sunday. — Coffee, cold baked beans, potatoes and bread.

Butter is used in two halls in the morning.

DINNER.

Monday. — Roast beef, potatoes and one other vegetable,‡ boiled hominy with molasses and bread.

* Substituted by stewed oysters in winter and spring, with some kind of roasted meat for those who prefer it.

† This term, used for the want of better, includes dried beef, berries, baked apples, apple sauce and canned fruits, all of which are supplied, and each according to the season.

‡ Except two months in the spring.

23 NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL. [Oct.

Tuesday. — Vegetable soup, potatoes and one other vegetable,* baked Indian pudding† and bread

Wednesday. — Boiled fresh fish with drawn-butter sauce, potatoes and one other vegetable,* boiled hasty pudding with molasses and bread.

Thursday. — Vegetable soup, potatoes, cabbage or some other vegetable, boiled rice with molasses‡ and bread.

Friday. — Boiled codfish with drawn-butter sauce, potatoes, beets or some other vegetable, boiled hasty pudding with molasses and bread.

Saturday. — Hot baked beans, potatoes, baked Indian or bread pudding, pickles and bread.

Sunday. — Cold corned beef, potatoes, pies (the kind varying with the season) and bread.

SUPPER.

Monday — Tea, bread and butter.

Tuesday — Tea, bread, butter and soft gingerbread.

Wednesday. — Tea, bread, butter and some kind of relish.

Thursday. — Tea, bread and butter.

Friday. — Tea, bread, butter and soft gingerbread.

Saturday — Tea, bread and butter.

Sunday. — Tea, bread and butter.

EXTRAS.

In August and September these tables are furnished at supper with either berries, tomatoes or baked apples, as many as five times a week.

In four halls, sauce, of either fresh or dried apples, is furnished as often as three times a week for the rest of the year.

EXTRAS FOR THE WHOLE HOUSEHOLD.

All persons have roasted turkey at dinner on Thanksgiving Day, and either turkey or chicken on one other day in the year.

From four to five bushels of green sweet corn in the ear is consumed in its season, daily, with the exception of Sunday.

Tomatoes, cucumbers and melons are furnished in liberal quantities in their season.

In the spring, cowslips and dandelions are largely used as greens, and horseradish as a condiment.

During eight months of the year, a barrel of apples is distributed, daily, among the patients.

Beef tea, chicken broth, mutton broth, scalded milk, arrow-root gruel, oatmeal gruel, milk punch, cracked wheat, oatmeal porridge, dry toast, milk toast, toast with dropped egg and boiled eggs, for invalids and all who are not able to take the regular fare.

* Except two months in the spring.

† All baked puddings for the whole household are made with milk.

‡ Maple syrup is furnished, in place of molasses, three or four times in the spring.

* 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.		ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1895.													
October, .	.	13	6	19	7	3	10	3	1	4	276.77	272.64	549.4
November, .	.	7	10	17	4	4	8	1	1	2	279.2	275.83	555.03
December, .	.	9	6	15	2	2	4	3	3	6	279.419	277.967	557.38
1896.													
January, .	.	8	2	10	3	2	5	3	—	3	283.387	279.096	562.48
February, .	.	9	7	16	2	4	6	2	1	3	286.206	281.137	567.34
March, .	.	7	10	17	4	4	8	1	1	2	292.19	284.61	576.80
April, .	.	11	10	21	13	6	19	6	3	9	290.9	285.5	576.4
May, .	.	10	8	18	2	3	5	1	—	1	288.74	272.16	560.9
June, .	.	9	6	15	5	9	14	2	—	2	291.9	260.23	552.13
July, .	.	12	8	20	10	3	13	2	2	4	293.00	260.16	553.16
August, .	.	9	11	20	6	7	13	1	3	4	294.45	262.77	557.22
September, .	.	10	11	21	11	4	15	3	3	6	292.6	265.06	557.66
Total of cases, .	.	114	95	209	69	81	150	28	18	46	—	—	—
Total of persons, .	.	110	94	204	69	81	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily average, .	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	287.396	273.096	560.49

* For Table No. 1, see superintendent's report.

3. — Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	*Males	Females.	Totals.
First,	94	74	168	—	—	—
Second,	16	15	31	7	2	9
Third,	1	5	6	1	1	2
Fourth,	3	—	3	5	—	5
Fifth,	—	1	1	—	4	4
Total of cases, . . .	114	95	209	13	7	20
Total of persons, . .	110	94	204	11	4	15

4. — Relations to Hospital of Persons admitted.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane, . .	84	66	150
Former inmates of this hospital only, . .	20	20	40
of other hospitals only, . .	6	8	14
of this and other hospitals, . .	—	—	—
Total of persons,	110	94	204

5. — Residence of Persons admitted.

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Hampshire County,	25	14	39
Hampden County,	46	49	95
Berkshire County,	26	15	41
Franklin County,	13	16	29
Totals,	110	94	204
Cities or towns,*	59	45	104
Country districts,	51	49	100
Totals,	110	94	204

* Containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants.

6. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	PATIENTS.			PARENTS.					
				MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.	
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Fa.	Mo.	Fa.	Mo.	Fa.	Mo.
Maine,	3	3	6	3	1	2	2	5	3
New Hampshire,	—	4	4	—	—	1	2	1	2
Vermont,	4	1	5	6	4	1	—	7	4
Massachusetts,	53	34	87	23	27	26	25	49	52
Rhode Island,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut,	5	3	8	3	1	1	3	4	4
New York,	5	8	13	4	5	4	6	8	11
Illinois,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Iowa,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
North Carolina,	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Georgia,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Virginia,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
West Virginia,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Michigan,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada,	5	6	11	7	7	8	8	15	15
Nova Scotia,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
England,	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	5	6
Ireland,	13	21	34	38	40	33	31	71	71
Scotland,	1	2	3	1	1	3	3	4	4
Italy,	2	—	3	2	2	1	1	3	3
Germany,	4	3	7	5	5	5	4	10	9
Poland,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sweden,	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Russia,	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Bohemia,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium,	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Hungary,	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Unknown,	2	—	2	7	7	3	—	10	7
Totals,	110	94	204	110	110	94	94	204	204

9. — Probable Causes of Disease in Persons admitted.

CAUSES.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PREDISPOSITION.		
	INSANE.								
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1. — PHYSICAL: —									
Apoplexy,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adolescence,	2	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	1
Epilepsy,	8	6	14	1	1	2	2	2	4
Frequent child birth,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Heredity,	8	17	25	2	4	6	7	16	23
Intemperance,	29	10	39	2	1	3	1	2	3
Ill health,	12	8	20	1	1	2	3	1	4
Injury,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscarriage,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masturbation,	9	—	9	1	—	1	1	—	1
Menopause,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Overwork,	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opium,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal,	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	2	2

[illegible]

13. — Form of Mental Disease in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.												AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			Males.	Females.	Totals.
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
A. — Insane:—																		
Mania, acute,	20	11	30	1	1	2	4	1	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	21	7	28
" chronic,	15	10	25	1	1	2	4	1	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	9	20	29
" recurrent,	8	1	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	4	11
" toxic,	8	2	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	3	8
" apople,	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	4	9
" puerperal,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Melancholia, acute,	16	17	33	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	11	21
" chronic,	4	11	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	11	22
" recurrent,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dementia, acute,	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" primary,	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" secondary,	3	9	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" senile,	5	4	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	10	17
" organic,	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	10
Primary delusional insanity, . .	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6
Chronic delusional insanity, . .	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6
Epileptic insanity,	3	6	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	7
Moral insanity,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Congenital mental deficiency, . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Paresis,	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
Not insane,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total of cases,	114	95	209	8	6	14	19	20	39	19	41	60	2	1	3	97	99	196
Total of persons,	110	94	204	8	6	14	19	20	39	19	41	60	—	1	1	97	99	196

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	21	12	33	6	4	10	17	17	34	18	31	49	-	1	1	25	15	40	87	80	167
Second,	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	7	8	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	15	22
Third,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Fourth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3
Fifth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total of cases,	23	13	36	8	6	14	19	20	39	19	41	60	-	1	1	28	18	46	97	99	196
Total of persons,	23	13	36	8	6	14	19	20	39	19	41	60	-	1	1	28	18	46	97	99	196

15. — Causes of Death.

CAUSES.	INSANE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Nervous system : —						
Exhaustion of mania, acute,	—	1	1	—	1	1
dementia, senile,	2	—	2	2	—	2
dementia, organic,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Chronic brain disease,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Organic brain disease,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Apoplexy,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Tetanus,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Paresis,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Paralysis,	—	2	2	—	2	2
Epilepsy,	—	2	2	—	2	2
Respiratory system : —						
Pulmonary tuberculosis,	4	7	11	4	7	11

16. — Recoveries, classified by Duration of Disease and of Treatment.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Insane: —												
Congenital,	12	6	18	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Under 1 month,	7	2	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	9
From 1 to 3 months,	1	3	4	7	4	11	7	4	11	9	4	13
3 to 6 months,	1	—	1	4	5	9	4	4	8	6	5	11
6 to 12 months,	1	—	1	2	1	3	2	—	2	2	1	3
1 to 2 years,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
2 to 5 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
5 to 10 years,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	23	13	36	23	13	36	23	13	36	23	13	36
Average of known cases (in months),	3.47	12.14	6.61	4.34	3.38	4.03	7.56	13.69	9.77	8.87	17.46	11.97
										5.04	3.61	4.28

1876-77,	110	55	55	21	12	33	6	4	10	17	17	34	17	31	48	-	1	24	15	39
1877-78,	55	24	31	7	3	10	2	1	1	5	1	6	2	12	17	-	1	3	1	12
1878-79,	83	34	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	1	-	7
1879-80,	97	47	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	-	4	-	12
1880-81,	97	49	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	-	-	1	-	7
1881-82,	102	52	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17	-	-	4	-	12
1882-83,	117	52	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	-	-	1	-	12
1883-84,	95	58	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	3	-	7
1884-85,	99	46	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	3	-	7
1885-86,	136	73	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	-	4	-	12
1886-87,	119	61	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	-	-	1	-	7
1887-88,	122	60	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	-	1	-	7
1888-89,	113	35	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	-	-	1	-	7
1889-90,	134	59	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	1	-	7
1890-91,	118	46	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	-	1	-	7
1891-92,	140	58	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	-	-	1	-	7
1892-93,	129	54	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	-	1	-	7
1893-94,	137	65	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	-	-	1	-	7
1894-95,	169	78	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	-	1	-	7
1895-96,	168	74	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	-	-	1	-	7
Totals, . .	4,882	2,372	2,510	21	12	33	6	4	10	17	17	34	17	31	48	-	1	24	15	39

20. — Operations of the Hospital, from the Beginning, in Each Year.

	DISCHARGED AND DIED.																				
	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1858,—3 months.	99	129	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1858-59, .	46	47	93	18	15	33	-	-	9	9	18	7	5	12	-	-	-	7	12	19	313
1859-60, .	73	94	167	19	16	35	-	-	10	10	22	2	2	4	-	-	-	9	18	27	398
1860-61, .	71	53	124	18	17	35	-	-	14	14	28	4	7	11	-	-	-	15	15	30	434
1861-62, .	64	48	112	19	15	34	-	-	15	15	42	9	5	14	1	-	1	9	10	19	442
1862-63, .	70	68	138	12	16	28	-	-	10	10	26	4	3	7	-	-	-	19	7	26	470
1863-64, .	47	45	92	30	19	49	-	-	15	15	34	4	6	10	1	1	1	17	30	47	475
1864-65, .	70	64	134	17	16	33	-	-	15	15	29	8	5	13	-	-	-	17	24	41	468
1865-66, .	75	61	136	16	10	26	-	-	7	7	10	5	2	7	-	-	-	18	13	31	488
1866-67, .	61	77	138	24	18	42	-	-	13	13	28	6	7	13	-	-	-	23	24	47	543
1867-68, .	68	84	162	21	19	40	-	-	27	27	49	5	7	12	-	-	-	25	18	43	565
1868-69, .	84	85	169	31	18	49	-	-	33	33	56	20	33	58	-	-	-	13	12	25	590
1869-70, .	90	112	202	23	27	50	-	-	43	43	58	22	34	56	-	2	2	22	11	33	604
1870-71, .	109	102	211	16	27	43	-	-	41	41	64	31	30	61	-	-	-	16	12	28	616
1871-72, .	101	98	199	25	15	40	-	-	27	27	60	22	27	49	-	-	-	19	18	37	619
1872-73, .	102	79	181	19	29	48	-	-	22	22	59	23	29	52	-	1	1	13	8	21	614
1873-74, .	105	88	193	25	12	37	-	-	19	19	43	27	18	45	-	-	-	14	11	25	626
1874-75, .	75	78	153	16	13	29	-	-	24	24	45	17	21	38	-	-	-	23	18	41	629
1875-76, .	76	77	153	19	13	32	-	-	18	31	49	24	23	47	-	-	-	18	19	37	629
1876-77, .	68	71	139	15	18	33	-	-	8	13	21	15	17	32	-	-	-	21	21	42	603

1877-78,	.	.	40	36	76	7	19	26	-	-	-	17	27	44	16	18	29	-	-	-	14	9	23	551	429
1878-79,	.	.	63	43	106	13	13	26	-	-	-	15	13	28	11	3	14	1	1	2	14	9	23	535	442
1879-80,	.	.	59	58	117	16	12	28	5	7	12	11	12	23	9	10	19	2	-	2	17	12	29	559	446
1880-81,	.	.	57	66	123	7	13	20	6	7	13	15	15	30	6	10	16	1	-	1	16	10	26	569	463
1881-82,	.	.	62	62	124	13	15	28	4	9	13	7	14	21	14	13	27	-	1	1	24	14	38	587	459
1882-83,	.	.	73	69	147	11	17	28	9	-	9	18	15	33	21	14	35	1	1	2	17	13	30	606	469
1883-84,	.	.	61	75	136	9	16	25	6	11	17	16	19	35	16	20	36	3	1	4	12	13	25	605	463
1884-85,	.	.	66	70	136	17	12	29	4	5	9	12	17	29	10	16	26	1	2	3	16	11	27	599	476
1885-86,	.	.	85	98	183	10	19	29	8	2	10	23	36	59	20	23	43	1	-	1	14	12	26	659	491
1886-87,	.	.	72	76	148	16	8	24	5	3	8	36	31	67	21	16	37	1	2	3	13	18	31	639	469
1887-88,	.	.	87	79	166	23	13	36	3	6	9	25	22	47	12	17	29	2	-	2	14	17	31	635	481
1888-89,	.	.	98	57	155	27	15	42	6	6	12	25	40	65	35	8	43	2	1	3	18	7	25	636	446
1889-90,	.	.	91	79	170	18	14	32	5	9	14	17	17	34	12	5	17	1	2	3	12	9	21	616	495
1890-91,	.	.	82	59	141	29	16	45	7	7	14	27	26	53	18	22	40	-	-	-	19	12	31	636	453
1891-92,	.	.	102	75	177	16	21	37	9	10	19	13	8	21	15	8	23	3	-	3	29	9	33	630	489
1892-93,	.	.	91	78	169	20	11	31	11	15	26	19	18	37	21	22	43	4	-	4	20	17	37	658	480
1893-94,	.	.	89	83	172	20	12	32	7	7	15	11	17	28	14	22	36	1	-	1	26	11	37	652	504
1894-95,	.	.	110	91	201	16	22	38	15	7	22	15	14	29	19	19	38	-	-	-	18	14	32	705	546
1895-96,	.	.	114	95	208	23	13	36	8	6	14	19	20	39	19	41	60	-	1	1	28	18	46	755	559
Totals,	.	.	3,061	2,909	5,970	694	614	1,308	118	117	235	707	769	1,476	566	590	1,156	25	16	41	659	636	1,195	-	-

22. — *Classified Average of Patients.*

OFFICIAL YEAR.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	Totals.
<i>Monthly Average.</i>				
1864-65,. . .	225.10	48.16	69.83	343.25
1865-66,. . .	252.16	50.58	75.58	378.33
<i>Weekly Average.</i>				
1866-67,. . .	261.96	49.46	89.75	401.17
1867-68,. . .	262.65	47.92	103.06	413.63
1868-69,. . .	248.52	54.98	101.46	404.96
1869-70,. . .	236.19	65.04	107.23	408.46
1870-71,. . .	234.10	77.07	118.38	429.55
1871-72,. . .	226.96	89.57	112.27	428.80
1872-73,. . .	248.02	99.23	90.00	437.25
1873-74,. . .	284.48	102.88	82.06	469.42
1874-75,. . .	274.35	128.34	72.46	475.15
1875-76,. . .	259.19	146.02	68.94	474.15
1876-77,. . .	254.84	161.58	60.02	476.44
1877-78,. . .	211.90	175.71	54.75	442.36
1878-79,. . .	200.34	182.29	54.23	436.86
1879-80,. . .	197.03	198.01	54.46	450.50
1880-81,. . .	180.82	214.15	57.19	452.15
1881-82,. . .	166.84	238.25	56.52	461.61
1882-83,. . .	161.62	247.63	57.58	466.83
1883-84,. . .	155.10	251.23	56.06	462.39
1884-85,. . .	154.44	261.58	59.82	475.84
1885-86,. . .	140.23	270.52	63.61	474.36
1886-87,. . .	122.78	289.38	66.00	478.16
1887-88,. . .	112.17	294.01	64.01	470.19
1888-89,. . .	104.67	303.01	61.31	468.99
1889-90,. . .	96.86	311.17	62.07	470.10
<i>Daily Average.</i>				
1890-91,. . .	90.71	297.78	68.51	457.00
1891-92,. . .	85.64	309.42	74.03	469.09
1892-93,. . .	75.83	338.72	65.71	480.26
1893-94,. . .	83.50	339.83	70.68	494.11
1894-95,. . .	80.87	376.02	69.67	526.56
1895-96,. . .	81.57	403.15	75.77	560.49

23. — Supplies for the Several Departments for the Year 1895-96.

	Sheets.	Pillow Cases.	Bed Spreads.	Blankets.	Bed Ticks.	Pillow Ticks.	Towels.	Curtains.	Wash Bowls.	Kewers.	Chambers.	Mirrors.	Hair Brushes.	Combs.	Carpet Strips.	Plates.	Cups.	Baneters.	Tumblers.	Mugs.	Bowls.	Pitchers.	Knives.	Forks.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																								
Upper 1st Hall,	30	30	10	6	10	6	34	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	11	-	24	6	6	-	12	-	17	-
2d Hall,	96	12	6	10	1	6	12	12	-	-	14	-	-	1	1	12	36	18	30	-	6	-	13	-
3d Hall,	22	34	8	16	9	10	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	3	1	12	24	24	24	-	12	-	1	-
Middle 1st Hall,	22	10	-	-	10	19	12	6	-	1	4	-	1	3	2	12	24	6	-	1	4	-	13	-
2d Hall,	48	-	2	18	24	18	6	6	1	1	33	-	3	3	6	80	64	12	-	-	4	-	4	-
3d Hall,	42	-	6	2	14	16	12	4	-	1	26	-	1	4	6	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
Lower 1st Hall,	40	28	-	3	8	12	12	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	6	80	18	-	-	4	-	6	-
2d Hall,	42	18	2	3	8	10	6	-	-	-	16	-	3	-	-	-	12	18	-	-	8	-	-	-
3d Hall,	48	24	-	27	32	42	10	3	-	-	22	-	3	1	-	60	108	18	-	-	8	-	-	-
Number 10 Hall,	132	90	14	33	32	42	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	96	-	60	-	-	-	-
<i>Women's Department.</i>																								
Upper 1st Hall,	24	72	6	2	1	-	66	6	2	4	6	-	-	2	2	48	24	60	60	-	24	6	6	-
2d Hall,	66	48	12	-	-	-	110	6	1	6	12	-	-	22	-	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	6	-
3d Hall,	196	52	18	25	-	4	100	-	-	-	12	-	-	36	-	86	36	36	36	-	24	12	-	-
Middle 1st Hall,	72	64	12	2	-	-	94	12	1	3	6	-	1	34	-	36	-	-	90	-	24	6	-	-
2d Hall,	126	52	12	24	1	6	64	12	2	1	36	-	-	46	-	48	36	12	48	-	12	7	-	-
3d Hall,	120	24	12	12	2	-	72	-	1	-	18	-	-	46	-	-	24	-	36	-	72	10	-	-
Lower 1st Hall,	48	48	12	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	6	-	-	24	-	48	-	-	42	-	18	8	-	-
2d Hall,	168	48	-	24	-	6	48	14	1	1	30	-	-	44	-	12	18	-	-	-	64	-	-	-
3d Hall,	168	24	-	26	-	-	114	-	-	-	66	-	1	74	-	24	-	24	-	-	80	7	-	-
Kitchen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	161	42	102	114	-	14	10	48	-
Rear,	13	16	6	10	-	-	41	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	6	162	-	-	11	-	-	6	1	-
Centre,	16	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	-	6	24	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregates,	1,528	696	126	239	116	149	893	75	10	17	350	8	20	353	33	683	628	460	617	97	341	101	116	66

23. — Supplies for the Several Departments for the Year 1895-96 — Concluded.

	Spoons.	Table Spreads.	Napkins.	Tin Cups.	Iron Spoons.	Dish Towels.	Rollers.	Wash Basins.	Brooms.	Soap (Pounds).	Sapallo.	Whisks.	Dust Brushes.	Gerb Brushes.	Dust Pans.	Mops.	Palls.	Spittoons.	Blacking.	Shoe Brushes.	Spools Thread.	Papere Needles.	Papere Pins.
Men's Department.																							
Upper 1st Hall.	12	1	18	-	-	12	6	-	12	32	-	3	1	1	-	2	1	1	4	1	1	3	1
2d Hall.	12	1	36	-	-	12	18	-	15	72	-	5	1	1	-	1	2	1	4	1	2	-	1
3d Hall.	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	50	-	5	2	1	-	4	2	2	3	2	2	-	-
Middle 1st Hall.	18	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	14	40	-	4	2	1	-	2	2	1	7	3	1	-	-
2d Hall.	12	-	-	-	-	18	12	-	32	68	-	8	3	2	-	10	9	-	0	-	2	-	-
3d Hall.	6	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	32	56	-	2	1	2	-	7	8	-	0	-	3	-	-
Lower 1st Hall.	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	12	36	-	2	1	3	-	5	8	1	3	-	-	-	-
2d Hall.	19	-	-	6	-	12	12	2	32	22	-	1	1	1	-	7	8	-	2	-	-	-	-
3d Hall.	12	-	-	12	-	24	24	2	36	62	-	2	2	1	-	7	8	-	2	-	-	-	-
Number 10 Hall.	36	-	-	12	1	-	36	-	47	132	-	3	3	1	3	5	5	3	6	3	4	-	-
Women's Department.																							
Upper 1st Hall.	-	2	24	-	-	12	-	-	7	94	7	-	3	1	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	18	3
2d Hall.	-	6	24	-	12	12	-	-	31	98	3	2	4	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	10	1
3d Hall.	36	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	17	100	1	-	2	1	-	6	7	-	1	1	34	5	
Middle 1st Hall.	-	2	-	-	-	12	-	-	11	104	8	1	1	1	3	4	-	-	1	1	18	10	
2d Hall.	96	5	-	-	12	24	-	-	49	102	2	1	1	1	3	6	-	-	1	1	34	4	
3d Hall.	-	4	-	12	-	18	-	-	28	102	29	1	1	1	-	7	3	-	-	-	28	5	
Lower 1st Hall.	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	2	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	30	5	
2d Hall.	12	2	-	36	48	24	-	-	33	100	8	2	3	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	56	10	
3d Hall.	-	3	-	24	12	24	-	-	24	100	16	-	1	1	2	6	2	-	-	-	62	15	
Kitchen.	48	-	12	24	3	81	15	2	87	221	13	-	1	12	-	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rear.	-	2	-	24	-	11	11	-	91	214	59	13	6	3	2	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre.	4	1	24	-	-	12	-	-	6	114	13	3	1	3	-	3	8	-	-	1	-	-	-
Aggregates.	323	36	138	115	88	364	164	7	654	1,999	161	55	44	36	21	99	97	6	47	16	298	58	176

24. — Days' Work by Patients.

MONTHS.	FARM.	KITCHEN.			SEWING-ROOM.	LAUNDRY.		
	Men.	Men.	Women.	Totals.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Totals.
1895.						.		
October, . .	668	124	152	276	374	73	335	408
November, . .	668	120	174	294	471	66	364	430
December, . .	608	124	140	264	479	70	382	452
1896.								
January, . . .	598	124	136	260	544	73	431	504
February, . .	547	116	135	251	513	69	402	471
March, . . .	568	124	168	292	528	77	426	503
April, . . .	611	120	189	309	468	93	427	520
May, . . .	640	124	203	327	366	94	404	498
June, . . .	695	120	189	309	341	96	410	506
July, . . .	677	124	202	326	286	96	445	541
August, . . .	609	124	178	302	303	92	408	500
September, .	635	120	174	294	348	94	378	472
Totals, . .	7,514	1,464	2,040	3,504	5,021	993	4,812	5,805

25. — *List of Articles made in the Sewing-room.*

Aprons,	662	Night Dresses,	51
Chemise,	369	Ox blankets,	4
Curtains,	100	Pillow cases,	831
Caps,	814	Pillow ticks,	98
Camisoles,	21	Roller towels,	338
Carpet strips,	69	Skirts,	208
Carpeting, yards,	231	Shirts,	573
Clothes bags,	59	Sheets,	1,693
Dresses,	352	Shirt waists,	6
Drawers,	170	Suspenders, pairs,	113
Feather ticks,	3	Towels,	1,105
Hats trimmed,	35	Tablecloths,	51
Mattress ticks,	131	Under waists,	18
Napkins,	193	Articles repaired,	28,630

26. — *Upholstery done in the Year.*

Hair mattresses made, new material,	40
Hair mattresses made, new ticks,	100
Hair mattresses made, old material,	60
Hair pillows made, new material,	35
Hair pillows made, new ticks,	45
Hair pillows made, old material,	56

27. — *Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.*

NAMES.	Residence.	When app'ted.	Service ended.	From What Cause.
Charles E. Forbes,* . .	Northampton, . .	1856	1857	Term expired.
Lucien C. Boynton,* . .	Uxbridge, . .	1856	1858	Term expired.
Eliphalet Trask,* . .	Springfield, . .	1856	1875	Term expired.
John C. Russell,* . .	Great Barrington, . .	1856	1859	Resigned.
Horace Lyman, . .	Greenfield, . .	1856	1857	Removed.
Charles Smith,* . .	Northampton, . .	1857	1860	Resigned.
Luther V. Bell,* . .	Somerville, . .	1857	1859	Resigned.
Zebina L. Raymond,* . .	Greenfield, . .	1858	1859	Resigned.
Franklin Ripley,* . .	Greenfield, . .	1859	1860	Died in office.
Edward Dickinson,* . .	Amherst, . .	1859	1864	Resigned.
Walter Laffin,* . .	Pittsfield, . .	1859	1866	Term expired.
Silas M. Smith,* . .	Northampton, . .	1860	1863	Term expired.
Charles Allen, . .	Greenfield, . .	1860	1861	Resigned.
Alfred R. Field,* . .	Greenfield, . .	1861	1864	Resigned.
Edward Hitchcock, . .	Amherst, . .	1863	1879	Resigned.
Silas M. Smith,* . .	Northampton, . .	1864	1887	Died in office.
Edmund H. Sawyer,* . .	Easthampton, . .	1864	1879	Died in office.
Henry L. Sabin,* . .	Williamstown, . .	1866	1876	Term expired.
Adams C. Deane, . .	Greenfield, . .	1875	—	Still in office.
Henry W. Taft, . .	Pittsfield, . .	1876	1893	Term expired.
William M. Gaylord, . .	Northampton, . .	1879	1883	Term expired.
Lyman D. James, . .	Williamsburg, . .	1879	—	Still in office.
Christopher Merritt, . .	Springfield, . .	1883	1888	Term expired.
Sarah A. Woodworth, . .	Chicopee, . .	1884	—	Still in office.
Sarah M. Butler, . .	Northampton, . .	1884	—	Still in office.
John L. Otis,* . .	Florence, . .	1887	1890	Resigned.
N. A. Leonard,* . .	Springfield, . .	1888	1890	Died in office.
Alvan Barrus, . .	Goshen, . .	1890	—	Still in office.
Elisha Morgan, . .	Springfield, . .	1890	—	Still in office.
William D. MacInnes, . .	Pittsfield, . .	1893	—	Still in office.

* Deceased.

28. — *Officers and Employees.*

[Time employed Oct. 1, 1896.]

NAMES.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Edward B. Nims, M.D., superintendent, . . .	27	9	16
John A. Houston, M.D., assistant physician, . . .	7	—	7
Charles M. Holmes, M.D., assistant physician, . . .	7	2	21
Jane R. Baker, M.D., female physician, . . .	4	1	28
Lewis F. Babbitt, clerk, . . .	4	11	19
S. Emma Hines, matron, . . .	1	3	4
John Mercier, farmer, . . .	29	2	—
Walter I. Dodge, engineer, . . .	1	5	—
Robert H. Gallivan, supervisor, . . .	23	5	13
Lucy A. Gilbert, supervisor, . . .	29	7	20
Jeremiah McKenna, steward, . . .	2	5	15
George B. Walker, baker, . . .	11	3	22
Bradamante Fairbanks, seamstress, . . .	4	8	3
Chloe L. Marks, laundress, . . .	4	4	—
Charles E. Marshall, laundryman, . . .	2	8	16
Inez M. Field, assistant clerk, . . .	6	9	3
Elizabeth Bycraft, assistant supervisor, . . .	5	—	1
Ernest J. Hines, assistant steward, . . .	2	2	6
Mattie Jones, assistant seamstress, . . .	4	10	16
Hannah Burns, assistant seamstress, . . .	1	2	27
Matilda Taylor, assistant laundress, . . .	2	3	5
Harriet Powers, assistant laundress, . . .	1	4	—
Effie Smith, assistant laundress, . . .	—	1	6
Frank Duffey, assistant baker, . . .	—	3	16
Henry W. Estey, attendant, . . .	14	6	7
Martin V. B. Vance, attendant, . . .	4	8	7
Samuel L. Williams, attendant, . . .	4	3	4
Edward R. Cover, attendant, . . .	2	10	28
Herbert R. Sears, attendant, . . .	2	11	16
William Day, attendant, . . .	3	—	24
Mitchell J. Darling, attendant, . . .	1	11	8
Alpheus D. King, attendant, . . .	1	5	24
James Carey, attendant, . . .	1	4	23
Chalon B. Mead, attendant, . . .	1	4	17
Llewellyn D. Carey, attendant, . . .	—	11	25
Frederick T. Elwell, attendant, . . .	—	7	14
John McCalman, attendant, . . .	3	1	23
Edgar F. Haskins, attendant, . . .	—	4	8
Fred S. Guilford, attendant, . . .	—	3	8
Warren Mundell, attendant, . . .	—	4	4
John R. Graves, attendant, . . .	—	1	15
Frederick Buzzee, attendant, . . .	—	1	1
Forrest J. Buzzell, attendant, . . .	—	—	6
Fred P. Wilson, night attendant, . . .	3	5	6
Lucius G. Wright, night attendant, . . .	1	5	28
Ernest V. Carpenter, night attendant, . . .	—	11	3
Bridget Carey, attendant, . . .	3	—	6
Mary J. Darling, attendant, . . .	2	1	3
Inez D. Clark, attendant, . . .	2	3	13
Amelia Clark, attendant, . . .	1	6	24
Rachel Carey, attendant, . . .	1	3	3

28. — *Officers and Employees* — Concluded.

NAMES.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Luella Stafford, attendant,	—	10	29
Alice Baylis, attendant,	—	6	24
Mary Morris, attendant,	—	9	29
Elinor Cline, attendant,	—	3	7
Alice Collins, attendant,	—	2	21
Lilla Hamm, attendant,	—	2	21
Mary Hall, attendant,	—	1	7
Ruth Carey, attendant,	—	1	3
Ellen Buchan, attendant,	—	1	—
Clara Barnes, attendant,	—	1	—
Agnes Treen, attendant,	—	—	28
Ida M. Bragg, attendant,	—	—	3
Georgiana Thorn, attendant,	—	—	3
Bridget Frawley, night attendant,	2	—	21
Harriet P. Estey, night attendant,	2	4	10
Emma Johnston, night attendant,	—	2	24
Susie Warren, centre housework,	2	6	25
Cornelia Warren, centre housework,	1	6	1
Ellen Mead, centre housework,	1	—	7
Annie Hayes, farmers' dining-room,	1	1	25
Adelphine Richardson, cook,	—	4	9
Mary A. Gray, assistant cook,	—	6	—
Lizzie Cahill, assistant cook,	1	2	27
Julia Burns, assistant cook,	—	4	16
Nora Richardson, assistant cook,	—	4	—
Mary McNamara, assistant cook,	—	—	21
Lizzie McNamara, assistant cook,	—	—	21
Nora Burns, rear housework,	2	3	11
Hugh E. Adams, watchman,	1	11	9
Clinton A. Smith, fireman,	—	11	24
George Franklin, assistant engineer,	1	10	10
Nicholas Reil, assistant gardener,	20	7	1
Sifroi Belleville, carpenter,	26	5	7
Walter Tower, carpenter,	18	10	—
Alfred Parenteau, painter,	31	1	18
David Mercier, coachman,	19	7	14
George W. Thorniley, florist,	3	5	12
Benjamin Rockwell, assistant farmer,	29	4	—
Henry Wilson, assistant farmer,	17	5	8
James Madden, assistant farmer,	21	—	29
Patrick Egan, assistant farmer,	4	1	8
Thomas Donahoe, assistant farmer,	3	11	—
Xavier Dion, assistant farmer,	3	3	17
Charles H. Egleston, assistant farmer,	2	7	16
George Bennett, assistant farmer,	2	5	14
Charles Aldrich, assistant farmer,	—	5	8
John Hawley, assistant farmer,	—	5	22
John Bourke, car boy,	3	4	14

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 22.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1897.

OFFICERS

OF THE

TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

RUTH S. MURRAY,	NEW BEDFORD.
SUSAN E. LEAROYD,	WAKEFIELD.
OAKES A. AMES,	NORTH EASTON.
HENRY R. STEDMAN, M.D.,	BOSTON.
WILLIAM C. LOVERING,	TAUNTON.
MILTON REED,	FALL RIVER.
GERARD C. TOBEY,	WAREHAM.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN P. BROWN, M.D.,	<i>Superintendent.</i>
ARTHUR V. GOSS, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
GEORGE B. COON, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
FREDERICK S. WARD, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
FREDERICK B. JEWETT, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JOHN KITTREDGE,	<i>Clerk.</i>
JAMES C. FLYNN,	<i>Engineer.</i>
A. A. SOUTHWICK,	<i>Farmer.</i>

TREASURER.

JOHN KITTREDGE,	TAUNTON.
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Office at the hospital.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

In the accompanying reports of the superintendent and treasurer, and the statistical tables appended, will be found the details of the general condition of the hospital and its inmates and the progress made during the past year.

On Oct. 1, 1895, there were 846 patients, — 416 men and 430 women. During the year 432 cases have been admitted, — 222 men and 210 women, — the largest number ever received in a single year, with one exception. The whole number under treatment, 1,278, is a total unprecedented in the history of the hospital. The movement of the hospital population has been also greater than ever before. The number discharged was 479, — 253 men, including 54 deaths, and 226 women, including 57 deaths. The daily average number of inmates resident in the hospital was 819.37, — 398.66 men and 420.71 women. There remained on Oct. 1, 1896, 790, — 386 men and 404 women. The unusually large number of patients discharged is accounted for by the transfer to the Medfield Insane Asylum of 121, and the resulting gain in comfort to those remaining by this relief from overcrowding has been very noticeable. The increased ease in administration also, whereby their requirements are more readily met, is a decided advantage. We had hoped that this long-looked-for reduction in our number would prove to be more lasting than is indicated by the fact that there are already but 50 less at the end of the year than at the beginning.

The usefulness of the new infirmary buildings has been still further shown in their facilities for the isolation of cases of contagious disease. What promised to be a serious outbreak of diphtheria was confined to three cases, largely by the arrangements of the isolating quarters. In addition to the usual precautions taken a physician practising outside the hospital was given entire charge of these cases.

It is becoming more evident each year that no further advance that is radical in the treatment of the insane *en masse* can be made in this hospital, or in other large institutions of the kind, until the acute insane can have separate treatment. The attempt has been made for some time past to meet this requirement here by using one of the hospital wards for this purpose, and four-fifths of this class are now treated together there. They are cared for as well as possible under existing conditions, but these are far from adequate, and we hope that special accommodation for the acute insane in a building especially adapted for and devoted solely to that purpose will soon be forthcoming, as a necessity both from the point of view of humanity and of public economy.

The financial condition of the hospital is better than ever before and we now have a surplus large enough for a working capital, but still falling short of enough to provide for general repairs. As, however, a larger exchequer has only been possible at the expense of greatly overcrowded wards, it is not an unmixed blessing.

A well-appointed laboratory, with autopsy-room, mortuary and the modern appliances for pathological work, has just been completed. The hospital has heretofore been without this important adjunct for the advancement of medical science. The appointment of an expert pathologist as a member of the hospital staff, who shall devote his whole time to pathological work, is in contemplation.

The industrial building, the appropriation for which was made in 1894, has been completed this year and affords increased facilities for the employment of patients, the great desideratum in the care of the chronic class. The chapel and amusement hall, heretofore the smallest by far in any of our lunatic hospitals, has been so enlarged as to double its seating capacity. Its completion is expected in a few months.

The oldest wards which adjoin the administration building, built on plans now out of date, are very forbidding to the sight, and to the patients living in them cheerless in the extreme. They would be far more comfortable and healthful with a sufficient supply of light and fresh air. To remedy this evil, and add to the appearance of the hospital, bay windows should be thrown out from the rear on each ward of the two middle wings to correspond to those on the front, and other windows should be enlarged. This change will require an appropriation of \$6,000.

The hospital is now well in the city limits. This is an advantage in some ways, to be sure, but not without its drawbacks, among which is the constant annoyance from tramps and other trespassers. We have long felt the need of a gate-house or lodge to do away with this nuisance and would recommend an appropriation of \$5,000 for that purpose.

It is very necessary to have the entire outside wood-work of the hospital painted. This has not been done for seven years. For this an appropriation of \$3,000 is asked.

The worn-out laundry machinery needs replacing and a number of new floors should be laid. Each of these items call for an appropriation of \$500.

The general repairs of the hospital will involve an expense of \$5,000, which our earnings are not sufficient to meet. The items for which the trustees would respectfully ask appropriations are, in short, as follows:—

Construction of bay windows, enlarging the other windows and			
other changes in the two middle wings,	.	.	\$6,000 00
General repairs,	.	.	5,000 00
Gate-house or lodge at front entrance,	.	.	5,000 00
Painting outside wood-work,	.	.	3,000 00
New laundry machinery,	.	.	500 00
New floors,	.	.	500 00
			<hr/>
			\$20,000 00

The hand of death has once more been laid upon the Board, and has removed our esteemed fellow-member, Simeon Borden. We desire to record our deep sense of the loss we have sustained and to pay that tribute to his memory which is justly due. His devotion to the interests of the hospital at all times,

his conscientious regard for all of its affairs, his sincere sympathy for the unfortunate inmates, his faithful attendance at the meetings, his wise counsel in all the vicissitudes and difficulties that have to be met in the management of a great institution like ours, made him a most valuable and important member of our Board. His genial nature and heartiness of manner bound him very closely and endeared him to all of his fellow-trustees.

Mr. Milton Reed of Fall River was appointed to fill the vacancy thus made.

Much to the regret of the Board Mr. John J. Russell, its highly valued adviser and associate, declined a reappointment, owing to the pressure of other duties. Mr. Gerard C. Tobey of Wareham was appointed his successor.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Copp and the promotions of Drs. Goss and Coon was filled by the appointment of Dr. F. S. Ward, a graduate of Dartmouth College and Medical School, with hospital experience.

The devoted work during a particularly arduous year of the hospital staff under Dr. Brown's careful supervision and wise guidance has our hearty commendation.

HENRY R. STEDMAN,
WILLIAM C. LOVERING,
OAKES A. AMES,
SUSAN E. LEAROYD,
RUTH S. MURRAY,
MILTON REED,
GERARD C. TOBEY,

Trustees.

TAUNTON, Oct. 15, 1896.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital.

I herewith submit to you the forty-third annual report of the superintendent for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, including the usual statistical tables.

At the beginning of the year there were in the hospital 846 patients, — 416 men and 430 women. There were admitted during the year 222 men and 210 women, which makes the whole number under treatment 1,278, and which is 87 more than the preceding year, and a greater number than has ever been cared for before in the hospital in any one year. The movement of population has also been greater than for many years, 432 having been admitted and 479 having been discharged, which makes 810 that have come and gone. This amounts in numbers to nearly a total change of population in one year. This fact emphasizes the extent and character of the year's work, as the greater the movement, the greater and more exacting the labor in caring for the rapidly changing population. The daily average was 819, the highest number 890 and the lowest 725.

Sixty-five patients have been discharged as recovered, 45 as much improved (including 6 women who were habitual drunkards), 47 as improved, 210 as unimproved and 111 died, leaving in the hospital at the end of the year 799 patients, — 386 men and 413 women. It may be noticed that the list of much improved is greater than the year before and that of recovered is less. This may mean the exact face of the statement, or it may mean more conservatism or more care in reporting recoveries and results of treatment; but whatever personal factor, if any, may have entered into it, it was thought best to place all doubtful recoveries in the list of much

improved and to the credit side of common honesty in making up hospital statistics. Nothing is gained to medical science by attempting to conceal or by refusing to acknowledge unwelcome truths, however discouraging or depressing it may be to one's professional zeal or vanity. Of those discharged recovered 28 had been insane less than one month before their commitment, 9 less than six months and 2 less than twelve months. The whole duration of insanity in $68\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. of those who recovered did not exceed one year.

One hundred and twenty-one of those discharged were transferred by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity to the Medfield Insane Asylum, 6 to the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, 10 to the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Bridgewater, 9 to the Boston Lunatic Hospital, 1 to the Danvers Lunatic Hospital, and 55 were removed from the State, having no settlement in Massachusetts, 4 were discharged to the commissioner of immigration to be sent out of the country, and 12 were discharged to the overseers of the poor. Ten men eloped, — 3 returned voluntarily, 3 were returned by their friends, 2 were kept at home and 2 are still at large. The latter were much improved and were at work assisting the painters when they left.

The number of deaths was greater than it had been for many years, and the rate of mortality was unusually large. The percentage on the whole number under treatment was 8.6 and on the daily average 13.5. Some of the more noteworthy causes of death were organic diseases of the brain, pneumonia and phthisis. Twenty died of paresis and other forms of organic disease of the brain, 10 of pneumonia, which was confined mostly to the old and feeble, and at one time during the winter seemed to be almost epidemic on certain wards. Seventeen died of phthisis, which was a large number although the percentage of deaths from this disease was not greater than in many previous years. Most of the cases developed in the old parts of the hospital, where the breathing space is less and the overcrowding more apparent. In 8 of the cases the disease was contracted before admission to the hospital. Five deaths occurred from acute mania, 4 of them assuming the form of delirious mania, which progressed rapidly to a fatal termination. Nine died from acute melancholia, and several

of them were brought to the hospital in a moribund condition, death ending the scene within a few days, in spite of all efforts to save them. An unusual number of feeble and exhausted patients, some of whom should have been cared for at home, were brought to the hospital as a last resort, and most of them died within a few days, — 19 having died within fifteen days of their commitment.

No death was caused by suicide and it has now been above nine years since a suicide has occurred in the hospital. This is quite unusual in a large institution, where so many suicidal patients are received and cared for, — 88 having been received during the past year. Our exemption for so long a time has been due, undoubtedly, in great measure to the careful supervision of the patients by night as well as by day, and this we have been able to do by reason of the increase in the number of night nurses, who are under the direction of night supervisors.

There have been three cases of diphtheria during the year, two nurses and one of the physicians, but none of the patients. Its introduction into the hospital seems to have been as follows: on June 15 a female patient was received from the city hospital in Boston, who, a short time before, had recovered from diphtheria. A few days after she was admitted some clothing was sent to her from the house in Boston from which she had been removed, and which, as was afterwards learned from the testimony of her husband, had not been disinfected. Three days after the reception of the clothing, the nurse, who took it to the laundry to be sterilized, came down with diphtheria. As she had not been exposed to any other source of infection it seemed probable that she became infected by handling the clothing which had been worn by the patient before she was removed to the hospital in Boston. About ten days later the woman physician who had the care of the case was taken ill with the disease. They were both isolated in the infirmary, and made good recoveries without any unfavorable results. Antitoxin was used in each case. Seven weeks after their recovery, about the middle of September, one of the nurses who had assisted in taking care of them, and who seemed to have escaped all danger of infection, became ill with the disease, but she has since recovered and resumed her work.

Two convenient rooms in the basement of one of the wings have been fitted up for autopsies and other pathological work, and correspondence has been had with several leading men in the specialty with reference to obtaining a pathologist (who should be competent to organize and develop this important department of future hospital work), but as yet no suitable candidate for the position has been found.

Twenty-one autopsies have been made during the year and the results in some of the cases have been very satisfactory in determining the causes of death, and the pre-existing mental symptoms.

Essentially the same methods of treatment have been followed as in former years. There is no specific for insanity, and in that respect it is not unlike many other diseases. Most of our patients, coming from manufacturing cities, are poorly fed and badly nourished before they are sent to the hospital, the insanity in many cases resulting from that cause. In the treatment of these cases we depend more upon nourishing food than the *materia medica*, milk and eggs, with stimulants, when indicated, being more freely dispensed than any form of drugs.

A greater number of patients than heretofore have been employed in the various departments of the hospital, and some new industries have been developed. Besides repairing all the boots and shoes worn by the patients, slippers of excellent quality for men have been made, the cost of the material being about one-half of the cost of the slippers when purchased, and more kinds of clothing for men have been made in the tailoring department.

A considerable number of women who were not able to go to the sewing room have been employed on the wards, knitting and sewing, under the direction of a special attendant who had charge of the work, going from one ward to another encouraging and assisting such patients as seemed to need it. This has meant more than the mere work accomplished, and the benefit to the patients in many cases has been very apparent, but the amount of work done, which has been tabulated and may be found on page 69 of this report, has exceeded our expectations.

The training school for nurses has made a good beginning. All of the attendants are required to become members of the

school and take the first year's course. Many of them manifest a considerable interest in the work, and those who do not pursue the full course and graduate will receive some benefit and be more useful while they remain in the service.

Repairs to the out-buildings and other improvements for which appropriations were received have been made as follows: an extension of eighteen feet has been built to the straw barn, which makes it sufficiently large for the purpose for which it is used, and the roof of the large well-house has been slated with the best grade of Maine slate, which has taken the place of shingles that had become decayed. About seventy-five feet of concrete has been laid, connecting the industrial building with the centre and the male wings, and the old concrete walks in the rear of the centre building and the walk to the stable have been recoated, making them as good or better than new. The industrial building has been completed, and the one-story wooden building, formerly used for a bowling alley, but more recently for a mattress shop, has been removed to a location below the barn, where it will be useful as a storehouse for various things. Its removal from the rear centre, where it had stood for more than forty years, opens up a wide expanse of lawn, which greatly improves the outlook in that direction from the main building. The industrial building has been completed within the appropriation of \$12,000 which was made for it by the Legislature of two years ago. It is well constructed and proves to be very satisfactory and well adapted to the purposes for which it was built. It has four large work-rooms, one of which is used for a paint shop, one for upholstering, one for various kinds of work which was formerly done by patients in the brush shop in the rear centre, such as brush making, making and repairing shoes and men's clothing, and repairing furniture. One room in the second story is now unoccupied, awaiting the development of some new industry or the further extension of those which are now being carried on. The basement has three large rooms, one of which is used for storage of paints and oils, and is practically fire proof, and the others can be used for workrooms if there is a demand for them. The attic has been finished into lodging-rooms for employees, with bath-room, water-closet and lavatory, and hot and cold water. The building is heated by steam directly from the boiler house.

The old brush shop in the rear centre has been made into a library room, and rooms for employees, with bath-room, water-closet and lavatory. Provision is being made for the library in the room above referred to, and an adjoining room connected with it, which will make ample space for its future growth.

The rooms in the rear centre, formerly occupied by male employees and now occupied by women, have been painted and otherwise renovated, the plumbing in the bath-room has been changed, with new material and new furnishings, and the room has been lighted by a window and light-shaft from the roof.

The plumbing in the water-closet and lavatory for the sewing-room has been renewed and a modern flushing closet put in, and a bath-room and water-closet has been built for the attic rooms of the middle centre.

The new chimney for the kitchen, and other work preliminary to enlarging the chapel, were commenced about the first of May and the chimney was completed about the first of June. The work on the chapel is still in progress, and it is hoped it will be completed before Christmas. It is now sufficiently advanced to enable one to see that the final result will be very satisfactory and better than was anticipated. The audience room will be seventy-four by forty feet and will have, with a gallery double the width of the old one, a seating capacity for four hundred and fifty people. There will be two systems of heating the chapel, — the direct, by leaving the old radiators in the room, and the indirect, by radiators in the basement to heat fresh air from outside to be carried up to the chapel through galvanized iron flues. The room will be ventilated by two large flues under the platform extending to the attic and delivered into a ventilator above the ridge of the roof. A steam radiator will be placed in each flue in the attic to heat and rarefy the air and thus force a circulation from the room below. The stage will be the same size as heretofore and all its arrangements the same. The ceiling above the stage is planked and tinned, and sheet iron has been used for laths on the walls, which will greatly lessen the danger from fire. A new ceiling of steel is being put up in the main hall. The completion of the chapel, with its increased capacity and its improved system of heating and ventilation, will bring more pleasure and happiness, and I may say more benefit, to a greater number

of patients (to say nothing of the rest of the household) than has any other change in the hospital for many years.

A new boiler of the same size and pattern of the other boilers has been procured and set in the boiler house, and the steam plant is now adequate to all the demands that will be liable to be made upon it for some time to come.

Considerable painting has been done during the year. The two infirmaries are being painted throughout and the upper ward of the Brown Infirmary is completed. Much of the painting in the old wards should be renewed as soon as practicable, and the outside wood-work of all the buildings should be painted the coming year, for which an appropriation of \$3,000 from the Legislature will be needed. An appropriation of \$5,000 will be needed for general repairs ; for laundry machinery and for laying new floors \$1,000. It has seemed to me for some time that some changes should be made in the two middle wings to introduce more light and air, to make them more cheerful and healthful for the inmates. When these wings were built, forty-five years ago, sunlight and fresh air were not considered as essential to health and happiness as they are at the present time. The desired result could be accomplished by enlarging the present windows, and projecting bay windows from the middle of the west side of each wing, commencing from the foundation and building up three stories. This change would raise these wings to the present standard of hospital requirements at a comparatively small cost, especially when it is considered that the health, comfort and happiness of 200 patients would be promoted by it. The cost of the whole work completed, including the repainting of the wards, would be about \$6,000.

The hospital is becoming more and more embarrassed every year, from its location in the centre of a populous city, by irresponsible and lawless persons coming into its grounds through the front gate or over the wall near the gate. To lessen this evil, if it cannot be wholly remedied, a gate-house or lodge should be built opposite the front entrance and occupied by a family in the employ of the hospital, whose duty it should be to guard the entrance and this part of the grounds from trespassers. A house of suitable size and architectural design for this purpose and location could be built for about \$5,000.

The report of the treasurer shows that the apparent surplus at the close of the year was \$27,400.15. This is \$7,245.56 greater than that of the previous year, and has been caused by the extreme overcrowding of the hospital and the low price of provisions and other supplies, which can hardly be expected to continue through another year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The "Daily Mercury," the "Old Colony Memorial" and the "Taunton Evening Herald" have been sent to the hospital free of charge.

Several entertainments have been given to the patients in the chapel by kind friends from the city, to whom thanks are due. A concert by the Juvenile Brass Band of Whittenton, under the direction of Malcolm Duffy. A comedy by the Parish House Society of St. John's Church, Whittenton, entitled "A Limb of the Law," with vocal and instrumental music. A miscellaneous entertainment by young ladies from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Whittenton. Two excellent vocal and instrumental concerts by quartettes from Taunton, the expense of which was paid by an unknown friend of the insane through the kindness of Dr. H. R. Stedman. As usual, the hospital is under obligation to the Bristol County Agricultural Society for free admission to its annual fair. Other entertainments were given through the winter and spring as heretofore by members of our own household: once in two weeks, views of home and foreign scenery, illustrated by the stereopticon; once in two weeks, a social dance; and once each week, light gymnastics with music.

Christmas, as usual, was celebrated by Christmas music and a Christmas tree in the chapel, at which Santa Claus appeared bringing or sending a present to each inmate of the hospital. No other day of the year brings more joy in anticipation or is more fruitful of pleasure in its realization.

During the summer two picnics in the grove were given to the men and the same number to the women, which were greatly enjoyed.

Several changes have occurred in the medical staff and other officers of the hospital. In January Dr. Frederick S. Ward, a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the Dartmouth Medi-

cal School, was appointed to the position of third assistant, which had been vacant for several months. Dr. Gates having completed the year's service for which she had been engaged July 1, and Dr. Brimmer not being able to return at that time, as was expected, the vacant position on the staff was filled temporarily by Dr. F. B. Jewett, who continues in the service at the present time. Mr. Herold Thomas resigned as male supervisor and was succeeded by Mr. H. G. Ripley, who had been an attendant in the hospital for several years. Miss A. M. Harris resigned as head nurse and supervisor of the Howland Infirmary March 1, and was succeeded by Miss B. S. Holt, a graduate of the Hartford, Conn., Training School for Nurses.

I cannot close this report without referring to the great loss the hospital has sustained in the death of Mr. Simeon Borden, the senior member of the board of trustees. Mr. Borden, by reason of his sound judgment, genial nature and conscientious regard for the feelings and rights of all with whom he was associated, was especially fitted to discharge the duties of trustee, and his kindly sympathetic nature made him always a welcome and helpful visitor to the hospital. His interest in the patients and all the affairs of the institution was constant, and never lessened by length of service. As a wise counsellor and true friend he will be greatly missed and long remembered.

The official visits of Mr. John J. Russell as trustee have been greatly missed, and it was a source of much regret to all connected with the hospital that he declined a reappointment at the expiration of his term of office.

It gives me pleasure to say that all associated with me in carrying on the work of the institution have been loyally active and efficient in the discharge of their duties and are worthy of commendation. In this recognition I would include the non-medical officers and many of the attendants, whose labors have been more arduous by reason of the crowded condition of the hospital. To the trustees for their cordial support and the valuable assistance they have rendered me I return sincere thanks.

JOHN P. BROWN,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPROVED BY THE

STATE BOARD OF LUNACY AND CHARITY.

1.— General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			NOT INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATES.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1895,	416	424	840	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	416	480	846
Admitted within the year,	222	201	423	-	-	-	-	8	8	1	1	-	222	210	432
Whole number of cases within the year,	638	625	1,263	-	-	-	-	14	14	1	1	-	638	640	1,278
Discharged within the year,	252	220	472	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	1	-	252	227	479
Viz.: as recovered,*	29	36	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	36	65
as much improved,*	22	17	39	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	22	23	45
as improved,*	23	24	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	24	47
as not improved,*	124	86	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	124	87	211
Deaths,	54	57	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	57	111
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	386	405	791	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	386	413	799
Viz.: supported as State patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	58	150
as town patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	302	564
as private patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	53	85
Number of different persons within the year,	632	624	1,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	632	638	1,270
Persons admitted,	218	201	419	-	-	-	-	14	14	1	1	-	218	209	427
Persons recovered,	29	36	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	36	65
Daily average number of patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398.66	420.71	819.37
Viz.: State patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145.519
town patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585.538
private patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88.595

* At time of leaving the hospital.

2.— Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.

MONTHS.		ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1895.													
October, .	.	14	13	27	7	19	26	6	6	12	414.22	424.51	838.73
November, .	.	23	28	51	9	4	13	2	2	4	423.00	426.63	849.63
December, .	.	20	12	32	10	10	20	3	5	8	430.16	435.90	866.06
1896.													
January, .	.	15	9	24	7	4	11	9	5	14	430.19	436.87	867.06
February, .	.	11	10	21	10	4	14	3	8	11	433.82	437.41	871.23
March, .	.	19	32	51	12	9	21	6	1	7	429.45	433.61	863.06
April, .	.	17	13	30	19	6	25	9	8	17	424.23	456.20	880.43
May, .	.	6	9	15	84	71	155	4	5	9	346.96	390.96	737.92
June, .	.	40	36	76	10	9	19	3	-	3	351.36	400.73	752.09
July, .	.	11	10	21	14	19	33	2	8	10	362.16	408.96	771.12
August, .	.	15	10	25	6	9	15	2	6	8	364.19	394.16	758.35
September, .	.	31	28	59	10	6	16	5	3	8	374.20	402.66	776.86
Total of cases, .		222	210	432	198	170	368	54	57	111	-	-	-
Total of persons, .		218	209	427	197	170	367	54	57	111	-	-	-
Daily average, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398.66	420.71	819.37

3. — Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	188	189	377	—	—	—
Second,	28	8	36	13	3	16
Third,	2	7	9	2	2	4
Fourth,	1	5	6	1	7	8
Seventh,	1	—	1	5	—	5
Ninth,	1	—	1	5	—	5
Tenth,	—	1	1	—	4	4
Fifteenth,	1	—	1	14	—	14
Total of cases,	222	210	432	40	16	56
Total of persons,	218	209	427	18	11	29

4. — Relations to Hospitals of Cases admitted.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane, . . .	169	169	338
Former inmates of this hospital only, . . .	30	18	48
of other hospitals only: —			
Boston,	2	3	5
Worcester,	2	5	7
McLean,	2	2	4
Westborough,	1	4	5
Howard, R. I.,	—	1	1
Butler, R. I.,	—	1	1
Middletown, Conn.,	1	—	1
New York, N. Y.,	1	—	1
Boston, Danvers and			
Worcester,	1	—	1
Westborough and Danvers,	1	—	1
Northampton and Danvers,	—	1	1
McLean and Westborough,	—	1	1
Westborough and Boston, .	1	—	1
Worcester, Danvers and			
Toronto,	1	—	1
New York and Boston, .	1	—	1
Dominion of Canada, .	2	1	3
England,	1	—	1
South Africa,	1	—	1
Ireland,	1	—	1
Sweden,	—	1	1
of this and other hospitals: —			
McLean,	—	1	1
Tewksbury,	1	—	1
Worcester,	1	—	1
Butler, R. I.,	1	—	1
Hartford, Conn.,	—	1	1
Danvers and Westborough,	—	1	1
Whittingham, Eng., . . .	1	—	1
Total of cases,	222	210	432
Total of persons,	218	209	427

5. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts, . . .	86	40	42	67	34	32	153	74	74
Other States :—									
Connecticut, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1
Georgia, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Indiana, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Maine, . . .	4	4	4	14	11	7	18	15	11
Maryland, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
New Hampshire, . . .	4	2	2	4	2	3	8	4	5
New York, . . .	2	5	2	4	1	2	6	6	4
New Jersey, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
North Carolina, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ohio, . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Rhode Island, . . .	3	—	—	2	1	3	5	1	3
Vermont, . . .	2	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	2
Virginia, . . .	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other countries :—									
Austria, . . .	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Dominion of Canada, . . .	24	11	11	21	17	20	45	28	31
Denmark, . . .	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
England, . . .	25	13	13	12	10	8	37	23	21
France, . . .	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	2	1
Germany, . . .	4	4	3	4	5	5	8	9	8
Ireland, . . .	34	57	60	49	57	57	83	114	117
Italy, . . .	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Newfoundland, . . .	1	—	—	2	2	2	3	2	2
Norway, . . .	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Russia, . . .	3	—	—	5	4	4	8	4	4
Sweden, . . .	3	4	4	8	6	6	11	10	10
Scotland, . . .	3	1	1	6	3	3	9	4	4
Spain, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wales, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Western Islands, . . .	1	2	2	1	—	—	2	2	2
Unknown, . . .	9	67	68	2	52	50	11	119	118
Totals, . . .	218	218	218	209	209	209	427	427	427

6. — Residence of Persons admitted.

PLACES.								Males.	Females.	Totals.
Barnstable County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	14
Bristol County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	83	181
Dukes County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
Hampshire County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	—	1
Middlesex County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
Nantucket County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	—	2
Norfolk County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	18	40
Plymouth County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	15	37
Suffolk County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	83	142
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	218	209	427
Viz.: cities or towns,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	155	166	321
country districts,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	43	106

* Containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants.

7. — Civil Condition of Persons admitted.

NUMBER OF THE AD- MISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			UNKNOWN.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	90	71	161	83	73	156	14	43	57	1	2	3	188	189	377
Second,	15	3	18	10	3	13	3	2	5	—	—	—	28	8	36
Third,	1	4	5	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	7	9
Fourth,	1	—	1	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	5	6
Seventh,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ninth,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tenth,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fifteenth,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total of cases,	110	79	189	94	82	176	17	47	64	1	2	3	222	210	432
Total of persons,	107	79	186	93	81	174	17	47	64	1	2	3	218	209	427

8. — Occupation of Persons admitted.

MALES.	
Acrobat, 1	Longshoreman, 1
Actor, 1	Machinist, 1
Apothecary, 1	Marble cutters, 2
Baker, 1	Mariners, 4
Back boy, 1	Mason, 1
Barber, 1	Mill operatives, 25
Bartenders, 2	Newspaper seller, 1
Blacksmith, 1	No occupation, 12
Block maker, 1	Painters, 3
Boiler maker, 1	Paper hanger, 1
Book-keepers, 2	Pattern makers, 2
Boot manufacturers, 2	Peddlers, 3
Butcher, 1	Physicians, 3
Calker, 1	Plasterer, 1
Carpenters, 8	Porter, 1
Cigar makers, 2	Plumber, 1
Clerks, 8	Rubber worker, 1
Collector, 1	Salesmen, 5
Currier, 1	Sail maker, 1
Errand boy, 1	Seamen, 2
Express driver, 1	Shoe cutter, 1
Farmers, 15	Shoemakers, 14
Fishermen, 2	Shoe stitcher, 1
Florist, 1	Soap maker, 1
Glass cutter, 1	Stone cutters, 2
Glass selector, 1	Stone masons, 3
Grocer, 1	Tack maker, 1
Harness maker, 1	Tailors, 2
Horse-car driver, 1	Teacher, 1
Iron worker, 1	Teamsters, 4
Jewellers, 3	Upholsterer, 1
Journalist, 1	Waiter, 1
Junk dealer, 1	Wood worker, 1
Laborers, 45	
Lamp maker, 1	Total, 218

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted* — Concluded.

FEMALES.

Canvasser,	1	Music teacher,	1
Clerks,	3	No occupation,	19
Cooks,	2	Nurses,	3
Copyist,	1	Polisher of whalebone,	1
Domestics,	32	Scamstresses,	8
Dressmakers,	3	Shoe operative,	1
Governess,	1	Shop girl,	1
Hair dresser,	1	Store keeper,	1
Housekeepers,	14	Teachers,	2
Honsewives,	18	Telephone operator,	1
Laundress,	1	Waitress,	1
Milliner,	1	Washerwoman,	1
Mill operatives,	17	Unknown,	1

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF—

Apothecary,	1	Paper manufacturer,	1
Banker,	1	Peddler,	1
Barber,	1	Physicians,	2
Blacksmiths,	2	Policeman,	1
Butler,	1	Rope maker,	1
Carpenters,	5	Saddler,	1
Clerks,	3	Sail maker,	1
Coal and wood dealer,	1	Sea captain,	1
Farmers,	3	Shirt maker,	1
Fishermen,	2	Shoemakers,	2
Fruit dealer,	1	Shoe operatives,	2
Gilder,	1	Stableman,	1
Grocer,	1	Steam fitter,	1
Iron moulder,	1	Stone cutter,	1
Laborers,	12	Teamsters,	3
Machinists,	3	Tool maker,	1
Machine operative,	1	Upholsterer,	1
Mariner,	1	Water tender,	1
Merchants,	2	Wool carder,	1
Milkman,	1	Unknown,	1
Mill operatives,	4	Ventriloquist,	1
Miner,	1		
Motorman,	1	Totals,	209
Moulders,	2		

9. — Probable Causes of

CAUSES.		PATIENTS ADMITTED.								
		INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Physical.</i>										
1	Apoplexy,	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Chorea,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Congenital,	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Dissipation,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Dyspepsia,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Epilepsy,	13	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Excessive venery,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Heat and overwork,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Heredity,	13	13	26	-	-	-	-	1	1
10	Hydrocephalus,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Ill health,	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Influenza,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Injury to head,	9	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Injury to spine,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Insolation,	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Intemperance,	41	11	52	-	8	8	-	-	-
17	La grippe,	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mastoid abscess,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Masturbation,	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Menopause,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Miscarriage,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Morphine habit,	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Overwork,	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Opium habit,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Paralysis,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Pneumonia,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Puerperal,	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Scarlet fever,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Senility,	16	13	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Septic wound on hand,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Syphilis,	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Tinnitus aurium,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Tuberculosis,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Typhoid fever,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mental.</i>										
35	Anxiety,	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Business trouble,	6	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Disappointment in love,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Domestic affliction,	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Domestic trouble,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Grief,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Loss of employment,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Overstudy,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Religious excitement,	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Worry,	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Unknown,	61	96	157	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,		218	201	419	-	8	8	-	1	1

10. — Record of Cases admitted within the Year.

PATIENTS.	INSANE.			NOT INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admitted,	222	201	423	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	1	1	222	210	432
Discharged, recovered,	24	16	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	16	40
much improved,	11	8	19	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	11	11	22
improved,	17	10	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	10	27
not improved,	38	18	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	38	19	57
Died,	20	24	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	24	44
Remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	112	125	237	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	112	130	242
Number likely to recover,	12	21	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	21	33
Number likely to improve,	30	23	53	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	30	28	58

11. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	6	7	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15 years and less, . . .	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years, . .	5	8	13	13	6	19	2	3	5	2	1	3
20 to 25 years, . . .	9	15	24	7	21	28	2	4	6	-	3	3
25 to 30 years, . . .	9	10	19	23	12	35	3	3	6	5	2	7
30 to 35 years, . . .	12	22	34	18	24	42	6	5	11	6	4	10
35 to 40 years, . . .	8	18	26	22	25	47	2	6	8	5	4	9
40 to 50 years, . . .	19	17	36	32	25	57	6	6	12	6	13	19
50 to 60 years, . . .	12	11	23	24	15	39	7	6	13	11	7	18
60 to 70 years, . . .	6	8	14	13	19	32	3	8	11	6	12	18
70 to 80 years, . . .	1	4	5	10	7	17	5	1	6	7	7	14
Over 80 years,	4	4	8	6	6	12	3	3	6	5	4	9
Unknown,	73	36	109	-	1	1	13	11	24	1	-	1
Total of persons, . . .	169	162	331	169	162	331	54	57	111	54	57	111
Mean ages,	36.73	36.04	36.34	42.52	42.80	42.66	46.39	44.58	45.43	51.47	53.54	52.54

12. — *Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	4	7	11	-	2	2	4	9	13
Under 1 month,	27	22	49	8	5	13	35	27	62
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	19	28	47	5	3	8	24	31	55
3 to 6 months,	11	11	22	2	1	3	13	12	25
6 to 12 months, . . .	12	12	24	1	1	2	13	13	26
1 to 2 years,	17	12	29	-	-	-	17	12	29
2 to 5 years,	16	17	33	9	9	18	25	26	51
5 to 10 years,	6	3	9	-	2	2	6	5	11
10 to 20 years,	3	9	12	1	2	3	4	11	15
Over 20 years,	1	3	4	2	3	5	3	6	9
Unknown,	53	38	91	25	12	37	78	50	128
Total of cases,	169	162	331	53	40	93	222	202	424
Total of persons,	169	162	331	49	39	88	218	201	419
Average in years,	1.57	2.20	1.89	2.85	5.57	4.21	1.81	2.82	2.33

13.—Form of Mental Disease in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.												AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A.—Insane:—																		
Mania, acute delirious,	2	1	3													2	1	3
acute,	13	18	31													12	10	22
chronic,	82	21	103													35	41	76
Melancholia, acute,	31	41	72													28	34	62
chronic,	12	9	21													18	23	41
Dementia, acute,	2		2													1		1
chronic,	15	22	37													27	25	52
Primary delusional insanity,	13	32	45													21	26	47
Imbecility,	7	8	15													10	8	18
Paresis,	23	6	29													28	6	34
Organic brain disease,	4	5	9													9	3	12
Paralytic insanity,	7	4	11													2	3	5
Epileptic insanity,	16	4	20													12	5	17
Recurrent insanity,	3	3	6													5	4	9
Puerperal insanity,	—	4	4													—	9	9
Choreic insanity,	1	—	1													2	—	2
Senile insanity,	15	13	28													14	10	24
Hysterical insanity,	1	—	1													—	—	—
Kleptomania,	1	—	1													—	—	—
Toxic insanity,	24	10	34													26	12	38
B.—Habitual drunkards,	—	8	8													—	6	6
C.—Voluntary patients:—																		
Melancholia, acute,	—	1	1													—	1	1
Total of cases,	222	210	432	29	36	65	22	23	45	23	24	47	124	87	211	54	57	111
Total of persons,	218	209	427	29	36	65	22	23	45	23	24	47	123	87	210	54	57	111

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Insane —																		
First, . . .	25	31	56	17	13	30	20	20	40	112	71	183	50	51	101	224	186	410
Second, . . .	4	5	9	2	2	4	2	3	5	10	14	24	2	5	7	20	29	49
Third, . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	6	1	6
Fourth, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Fifth, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ninth, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tenth, . . .	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
B. — Habitual drunkards —																		
First, . . .	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Second, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
C. — Voluntary —																		
First, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total of cases, . . .	29	36	65	22	23	45	23	24	47	124	87	211	54	57	111	252	227	479
Total of persons, . . .	29	36	65	22	23	45	23	24	47	123	87	210	54	57	111	251	227	478

<i>Digestive system—</i>										
Intestinal catarrh,	1	2	3
<i>Circulatory system—</i>										
Heart disease,	1	3	4
Septic pericarditis,	—	1	1
Fatty degeneration of heart,	—	1	1
<i>Genito-urinary system—</i>										
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis,	1	—	1
Ovarian tumor,	—	1	1
Cystitis,	1	—	1
<i>General—</i>										
Cancer of stomach,	1	2	3
Cirrhosis of liver,	1	1	2
Lumbar abscess,	1	—	1
Diabetes,	1	—	1
Old age,	2	1	3
Septicæmia,	—	1	1
Totals,	54	57	111

16. — Recoveries, classified by Duration of Disease and Treatment.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACKS.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION OF ATTACK.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Insane: —												
Under 1 month,	12	16	28	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
From 1 to 3 months,	3	6	9	13	13	26	7	9	16	11	13	24
3 to 6 months,	2	7	9	6	9	15	7	8	14	6	9	15
6 to 12 months,	—	2	2	6	9	15	4	8	12	8	8	16
1 to 2 years,	3	2	5	—	3	3	3	3	6	—	4	4
2 to 5 years,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	1	1
5 to 10 years,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
10 to 20 years,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Over 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	9	2	11	—	—	—	8	2	10	8	5	13
Totals,	29	36	65	29	36	65	29	36	65	29	36	65
Average of known cases (in months),	2.75	6.38	5.03	3.52	9.11	6.61	6.50	15.47	12.14	7.00	17.22	13.21
										3.86	10.68	7.64

[illegible]

178. — *Annual Admissions, etc.* — *Concluded.*

[illegible]

20. — Record of Cases admitted to the Taunton Lunatic Hospital from its Opening, April 7, 1854, to Sept. 30, 1896.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of persons admitted,	—	—	—	5,686	5,185	10,871	—	—	—
Number of readmissions,	1,257	1,132	2,389	—	—	—	—	—	—
Readmitted without removal from hospital,	10	16	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of readmissions,	—	—	—	1,267	1,148	2,415	—	—	—
Number of cases,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,953	6,333	13,286
Cases in other hospitals previous to first admission here,	626	670	1,296	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases in other hospitals between first admission and any subsequent admissions,	96	119	215	—	—	—	722	789	1,511
Transferred to other hospitals in this State on first admissions,	—	—	—	640	737	1,377	—	—	—
Sent to hospitals out of the State on first admissions,	—	—	—	803	152	455	—	—	—
Transferred to other hospitals in the State on readmissions,	—	—	—	198	194	392	—	—	—
Sent to hospitals out of the State on readmissions,	—	—	—	84	59	93	—	—	—
				—	—	—	1,175	1,142	2,317
Persons admitted,	5,686	5,185	10,871	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases in this hospital,	—	—	—	6,953	6,333	13,286	—	—	—
Previously in other hospitals,	—	—	—	722	789	1,511	—	—	—
Removed to hospitals and institutions upon discharge,	—	—	—	1,175	1,142	2,317	—	—	—
Total cases,	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,850	8,264	17,114

21. — Showing the Results of First Admissions.

	Males.	Females	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of persons on first admission,	—	—	—	5,621	5,136	10,757
Discharged recovered,	1,417	1,257	2,674	—	—	—
much improved,	176	198	374	—	—	—
improved,	1,105	1,137	2,242	—	—	—
not improved,	1,275	1,169	2,444	—	—	—
not insane,	51	34	85	—	—	—
Died,	1,172	1,022	2,194	—	—	—
Eloped,	134	7	141	—	—	—
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896,	291	312	603	5,621	5,136	10,757

Showing the Results of Readmissions.

Number of readmissions,	—	—	—	1,266	1,145	2,411
Discharged recovered,	346	341	687	—	—	—
much improved,	65	63	128	—	—	—
improved,	280	279	559	—	—	—
not improved,	271	251	522	—	—	—
not insane,	10	10	20	—	—	—
Died,	148	109	257	—	—	—
Eloped,	48	1	49	—	—	—
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896,	98	91	189	1,266	1,145	2,411

Showing the Results of Second Admissions.

Number of second admissions,	—	—	—	862	775	1,637
Discharged recovered,	200	217	417	—	—	—
much improved,	43	34	77	—	—	—
improved,	188	181	369	—	—	—
not improved,	208	201	409	—	—	—
not insane,	4	6	10	—	—	—
Died,	120	85	205	—	—	—
Eloped,	37	3	40	—	—	—
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896,	62	48	110	862	775	1,637

Showing the Results of Third Admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of third admissions, .	—	—	—	222	217	439
Discharged recovered, .	58	63	121	—	—	—
much improved, .	15	9	24	—	—	—
improved, .	50	54	104	—	—	—
not improved, .	45	38	83	—	—	—
not insane, .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Died, .	31	15	46	—	—	—
Eloped, .	6	—	6	—	—	—
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896, .	14	37	51	222	217	439

Showing the Results of Fourth Admissions.

Number of fourth admissions, .	—	—	—	86	81	167
Discharged recovered, .	27	27	54	—	—	—
much improved, .	4	5	9	—	—	—
improved, .	26	13	39	—	—	—
not improved, .	11	8	19	—	—	—
not insane, .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Died, .	7	5	12	—	—	—
Eloped, .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896, .	7	22	29	86	81	167

Showing the Results of Fifth Admissions.

Number of fifth admissions, .	—	—	—	37	27	64
Discharged recovered, .	13	9	22	—	—	—
much improved, .	2	6	8	—	—	—
improved, .	8	8	16	—	—	—
not improved, .	4	2	6	—	—	—
not insane, .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Died, .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Eloped, .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896, .	4	—	4	37	27	64

Showing the Results of Sixth Admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of sixth admissions, .	—	—	—	20	20	40
Discharged recovered, .	10	7	17	—	—	—
much improved, .	2	1	3	—	—	—
improved, .	3	8	11	—	—	—
not improved, .	1	1	2	—	—	—
not insane, .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Died, .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Eloped, .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896, .	1	2	3	20	20	40

Showing the Results of Seventh Admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of seventh admissions, .	—	—	—	12	13	25
Discharged recovered, .	5	2	7	—	—	—
much improved, .	1	2	3	—	—	—
improved, .	2	2	4	—	—	—
not improved, .	—	2	2	—	—	—
not insane, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died, .	2	2	4	—	—	—
Eloped, .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Remaining in the hospital Sept 30, 1896, .	1	3	4	12	13	25

Showing the Results of Eighth Admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of eighth admissions, .	—	—	—	6	7	13
Discharged recovered, .	4	3	7	—	—	—
much improved, .	—	2	2	—	—	—
improved, .	2	2	4	—	—	—
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896, .	—	—	—	6	7	13

Showing the Results of Ninth Admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of ninth admissions, .	—	—	—	5	3	8
Discharged recovered, .	2	2	4	—	—	—
much improved, .	1	1	2	—	—	—
improved, .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896, .	1	—	1	5	3	8

Showing the Results of Tenth Admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of tenth admissions, .	-	-	-	4	4	8
Discharged recovered, .	3	1	4	-	-	-
much improved, .	-	2	2	-	-	-
Died, .	1	1	2	-	-	-
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896,	-	-	-	4	4	8

Showing the Results of Eleventh Admissions.

Number of eleventh admissions, .	-	-	-	2	-	2
Discharged recovered, .	2	-	2	-	-	-
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896,	-	-	-	2	-	2

Showing the Results of Twelfth Admissions.

Number of twelfth admissions, .	-	-	-	2	-	2
Discharged recovered, . . .	2	-	2	2	-	2

Showing the Results of Thirteenth Admissions.

Number of thirteenth admissions, .	-	-	-	2	-	2
Discharged recovered, . . .	2	-	2	2	-	2

Showing the Results of Fourteenth Admissions.

Number of fourteenth admis- sions,	-	-	-	2	-	2
Discharged recovered, . . .	2	-	2	2	-	2

Showing the Results of Fifteenth Admissions.

Number of fifteenth admissions, .	-	-	-	2	-	2
Discharged recovered, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-
Remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896,	1	-	1	2	-	2

Showing the Results of Sixteenth Admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of sixteenth admissions,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Discharged recovered, . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1

Showing the Results of Seventeenth Admissions.

Number of seventeenth admissions,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Discharged recovered, . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1

Showing the Results of Eighteenth Admissions.

Number of eighteenth admissions,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Discharged recovered, . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1

Showing the Results of Nineteenth Admissions.

Number of nineteenth admissions,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Discharged recovered, . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1

22.—Showing Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.

OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1893-94.																		
	RECOVERED.			NOT IMPROVED.						DIED.			NOT IMPROVED.					
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.			
	Males.																	
1894.	46	90	108	110	213	8	2	5	306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1895.	61	122	18	19	31	9	8	17	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1896.	61	119	11	17	28	5	11	16	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1897.	111	194	16	18	29	12	12	24	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1898.	86	160	12	16	28	23	18	25	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1899.	90	169	12	10	22	20	20	40	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1900.	106	200	10	11	21	15	9	24	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1901.	160	195	8	8	14	26	17	43	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1902.	72	158	0	12	18	19	10	34	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1903.	68	142	7	9	16	19	23	41	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1904.	61	146	10	2	12	25	20	45	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1905.	69	189	13	11	24	16	19	34	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1906.	83	150	10	10	20	17	21	38	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1907.	92	163	11	13	24	26	22	48	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1908.	94	197	17	17	34	22	20	42	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1909.	116	197	14	14	28	16	26	40	305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1910.	124	208	23	11	34	23	40	73	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1911.	149	282	17	7	24	26	39	74	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1912.	183	314	21	12	33	56	43	99	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1913.	158	286	20	26	46	50	41	100	481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1914.	172	329	16	16	30	51	46	96	486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1915.	177	246	18	21	39	56	37	93	477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1916.	206	410	23	26	49	64	60	124	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

1877,	.	.	44	66	109	2	4	6	91	102	193	72	62	134	41	50	91	2	1	3	7	-	7	4	6	9
1878,	.	.	40	38	78	4	3	7	66	66	131	61	53	114	46	43	89	-	-	-	8	-	8	5	4	9
1879,	.	.	20	21	41	4	3	7	19	19	88	18	14	32	23	19	42	-	-	-	3	-	6	4	10	
1880,	.	.	29	17	46	3	7	10	18	18	86	27	12	39	34	21	55	-	1	1	8	-	8	-	8	
1881,	.	.	30	22	52	17	11	28	33	25	58	30	20	50	27	37	64	-	-	-	5	-	7	5	13	
1882,	.	.	23	21	44	10	11	21	16	14	30	37	25	62	41	20	61	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	6	
1883,	.	.	41	31	72	13	17	39	28	32	60	39	32	61	53	39	92	-	-	-	4	-	8	7	15	
1884,	.	.	43	33	76	8	14	22	14	24	38	37	35	72	32	28	60	1	-	1	4	-	9	3	12	
1885,	.	.	44	28	72	12	17	29	26	36	62	37	34	71	20	34	54	1	-	1	8	-	3	-	3	
1886,	.	.	37	27	64	12	14	26	25	31	56	49	42	91	36	33	69	2	2	4	4	-	10	7	17	
1887,	.	.	27	28	55	16	8	23	18	14	32	44	26	70	40	23	63	3	2	5	4	-	9	10	19	
1888,	.	.	28	21	49	16	11	27	16	13	29	32	43	75	27	34	61	7	3	10	1	-	4	13	17	
1889,	.	.	21	22	43	13	16	29	6	13	19	17	19	36	30	21	51	9	1	10	6	-	-	4	4	
1890,	.	.	37	30	67	12	16	28	25	25	50	28	38	66	43	26	69	9	6	15	8	-	13	16	29	
1891,	.	.	28	10	38	13	15	23	11	25	36	37	23	60	31	16	47	11	4	15	7	-	10	20	30	
1892,	.	.	34	26	60	25	21	46	25	15	40	37	31	68	36	20	56	7	4	11	8	-	23	29	57	
1893,	.	.	26	22	48	26	23	49	29	19	43	60	53	113	37	24	61	10	7	17	7	-	24	34	53	
1894,	.	.	42	37	79	18	14	32	25	20	45	25	34	59	37	23	60	-	6	6	3	-	45	44	89	
1895,	.	.	35	28	63	11	14	25	32	20	52	53	41	94	32	20	52	-	5	5	3	-	46	69	116	
1896,	.	.	23	16	39	11	8	19	17	10	27	38	19	57	20	24	44	-	3	3	4	-	113	130	243	
Totals, .	.	.	1,752	1,536	3,338	266	260	516	1,392	1,407	2,799	1,560	1,423	2,978	1,342	1,181	2,473	63	45	108	186	9	386	413	799	

23. — Showing Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, Proportion of Recoveries, Percentage of the Discharges and Elopements, for Each Year.

	DISCHARGES.												DIED.					
	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.						NOT INSANE.		
			Tot.			Tot.			Tot.			Tot.						Tot.			Tot.
	Ma.	Fe.		Ma.	Fe.		Ma.	Fe.		Ma.	Fe.		Ma.	Fe.	Ma.	Fe.		
1844.	147	162	309	8	12	20	1	-	1	3	1	4	7	3	10	10	7	17
1845.	82	86	170	30	24	54	8	9	17	9	13	22	9	13	22	16	25	40
1846.	77	86	163	32	20	52	6	12	18	17	20	37	17	20	37	19	21	40
1847.	129	106	247	63	50	113	9	9	18	19	22	41	19	23	41	17	21	38
1848.	121	101	222	52	31	83	13	16	29	52	46	97	52	46	97	25	16	40
1849.	123	100	223	59	24	83	9	13	22	16	13	29	16	13	29	29	13	42
1850.	131	114	245	54	47	101	12	15	27	12	28	40	12	28	40	25	22	47
1851.	132	120	252	66	33	99	4	7	11	10	8	18	10	8	18	27	25	52
1852.	97	111	208	43	23	66	6	6	12	26	27	53	26	27	53	24	19	43
1853.	99	107	206	22	25	47	12	23	35	27	27	54	27	27	54	15	19	34
1854.	96	107	203	22	47	69	21	14	35	20	20	40	20	20	40	18	21	39
1855.	97	100	197	36	55	91	18	20	38	26	25	51	26	25	51	26	12	38
1856.	110	96	206	40	26	66	14	10	24	26	20	46	26	20	46	23	14	37
1857.	129	126	255	46	45	91	10	21	31	25	32	57	25	32	57	25	18	43
1858.	123	140	263	49	52	101	26	26	52	22	29	51	22	29	51	25	15	40
1859.	144	121	265	47	54	101	40	23	63	20	25	45	20	25	45	26	19	45
1860.	190	185	375	55	56	111	50	56	106	52	63	115	52	63	115	19	19	38
1861.	208	172	380	67	55	122	46	65	111	40	46	86	40	46	86	24	19	43
1862.	200	186	386	66	36	102	29	66	95	49	42	91	49	42	91	29	22	51
1863.	232	199	431	43	26	69	26	38	64	41	46	87	41	46	87	26	27	53
1864.	228	217	445	41	23	64	23	65	88	26	32	58	26	32	58	26	24	50
1865.	251	225	476	67	47	114	62	87	149	28	32	60	28	32	60	27	20	47
1866.	235	208	443	61	61	122	116	18	133	41	35	76	41	35	76	23	23	46

1877,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	-	-	81	77	158	42	33	75	2	1	3	52	53	105
1878,	.	.	.	.	.	2	100	142	242	121	98	219	-	-	-	121	98	219	-	-	-	41	35	76
1879,	.	.	.	.	.	-	47	26	78	13	8	21	-	-	-	13	8	21	-	-	-	28	20	48
1880,	.	.	.	.	.	3	23	28	51	24	10	34	-	-	-	24	10	34	-	-	-	23	23	46
1881,	.	.	.	.	.	17	28	24	52	56	26	82	-	-	-	56	26	82	-	-	-	27	27	54
1882,	.	.	.	.	.	12	23	25	48	17	11	28	-	-	-	17	11	28	-	-	-	45	30	76
1883,	.	.	.	.	.	18	20	25	45	41	14	55	-	-	-	41	14	55	-	-	-	52	26	78
1884,	.	.	.	.	.	14	19	30	49	29	37	66	1	1	1	29	37	66	1	1	1	32	33	65
1885,	.	.	.	.	.	10	33	36	69	27	22	49	-	-	-	27	22	49	-	-	-	31	34	65
1886,	.	.	.	.	.	8	27	28	55	55	26	81	4	6	6	55	26	81	4	6	6	41	30	71
1887,	.	.	.	.	.	12	17	26	43	36	79	115	1	2	2	36	79	115	1	1	2	34	25	59
1888,	.	.	.	.	.	14	12	8	20	60	45	105	4	2	2	60	45	105	4	2	2	27	35	62
1889,	.	.	.	.	.	18	12	20	32	21	11	82	11	2	2	21	11	82	11	2	2	26	29	55
1890,	.	.	.	.	.	31	18	13	31	32	32	64	7	3	3	32	32	64	7	3	3	35	36	71
1891,	.	.	.	.	.	20	23	20	43	39	24	63	12	-	-	39	24	63	12	-	-	28	25	53
1892,	.	.	.	.	.	39	21	39	60	38	25	63	7	5	5	38	25	63	7	5	5	52	34	86
1893,	.	.	.	.	.	45	24	16	40	59	51	110	14	7	7	59	51	110	14	7	7	45	27	72
1894,	.	.	.	.	.	33	31	23	54	37	56	93	-	4	4	37	56	93	-	4	4	51	35	86
1895,	.	.	.	.	.	28	39	18	57	34	62	96	-	6	6	34	62	96	-	6	6	48	30	78
1896,	.	.	.	.	.	39	23	24	47	124	87	211	-	6	6	124	87	211	-	6	6	54	57	111
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	510	1,420	1,330	2,759	1,561	1,418	2,979	65	39	104	1,341	1,131	2,472						

23. — Showing Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, etc. — Concluded.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	ELOPED.			REMAINING SEPT. 30 OF EACH YEAR.			AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT.			PERCENTAGE OF RECOV- ERIES ON DISCHARGES (INCLUDING DEATHS).			PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS ON AVERAGE NUMBERS.			PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS ON TOTAL NUMBERS UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
1854,	.	.	-	119	139	258	-	-	210	23.57	52.18	39.21	-	-	8.10	6.80	4.32	5.60
1855,	.	.	3	135	145	280	-	-	251	45.45	42.68	43.92	-	-	15.94	7.46	11.01	9.34
1856,	.	.	2	136	152	288	-	-	280	42.11	32.91	37.42	-	-	14.29	8.96	9.09	9.03
1857,	.	.	-	178	148	326	-	-	312	53.61	44.64	48.80	-	-	15.88	6.18	11.92	8.97
1858,	.	.	1	166	144	300	-	-	323	36.36	29.24	33.33	-	-	12.20	8.36	6.00	7.29
1859,	.	.	-	165	176	341	-	-	335	52.21	49.35	51.09	-	-	12.32	10.43	7.14	7.91
1860,	.	.	2	191	170	361	-	-	365	51.43	39.17	44.88	-	-	12.19	8.44	7.50	8.45
1861,	.	.	3	213	198	411	-	-	386	60.00	56.52	58.41	-	-	13.73	8.36	8.62	8.02
1862,	.	.	4	207	214	421	-	-	425	41.74	42.26	43.43	-	-	10.12	7.74	6.15	6.96
1863,	.	.	5	205	197	402	-	-	421	35.16	44.35	40.47	-	-	8.06	5.07	5.92	5.51
1864,	.	.	7	164	199	363	-	-	389	39.96	44.76	40.99	-	-	10.02	5.98	6.91	6.49
1865,	.	.	2	165	178	343	-	-	353	37.80	43.77	40.01	-	-	9.07	7.66	4.01	5.71
1866,	.	.	2	160	181	341	-	-	355	34.78	37.91	36.19	-	-	10.42	8.36	5.07	6.71
1867,	.	.	7	175	201	376	-	-	379	40.35	38.79	39.56	-	-	11.35	8.83	5.68	7.09
1868,	.	.	5	178	220	398	-	-	389	37.69	42.98	40.23	-	-	9.74	8.11	3.81	5.90
1869,	.	.	4	175	208	383	-	-	391	31.97	40.60	36.07	-	-	12.02	8.69	5.57	7.09
1870,	.	.	3	187	195	382	-	-	388	30.90	28.28	29.52	-	-	9.79	5.21	4.83	5.01
1871,	.	.	5	202	180	382	-	-	396	29.53	29.41	29.47	-	-	10.86	6.06	5.18	5.62
1872,	.	.	3	216	198	414	-	-	408	26.83	22.62	25.12	-	-	12.50	6.28	6.01	6.16
1873,	.	.	2	238	196	434	-	-	434	20.48	18.90	19.71	-	-	12.21	5.80	6.85	6.27
1874,	.	.	5	266	242	508	-	-	481	19.52	30.99	24.67	-	-	13.93	7.56	7.61	7.64
1875,	.	.	3	320	282	602	-	-	557	34.01	25.27	29.76	-	-	12.03	7.15	6.40	6.80
1876,	.	.	2	242	350	592	-	-	664	21.97	27.73	24.74	-	-	14.75	8.62	7.89	8.29

[illegible]

INVENTORY OF STOCK AND SUPPLIES

ON HAND SEPT. 30, 1896.

Live stock on the farm,	\$8,474 00
Produce of the farm on hand,	3,295 00
Carriages and agricultural implements,	5,125 95
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	37,000 00
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	22,764 78
Other furniture in inmates' department,	10,903 96
Personal property of the State in the superintendent's department,	11,451 57
Dry goods,	6,710 52
Provisions and groceries,	2,697 27
Drugs and medicines,	600 00
Fuel,	3,600 00
Library,	800 00
Other supplies undistributed,	2,979 83
	<hr/>
	\$116,402 88

TREASURER'S REPORT.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, to the trustees: —

ASSETS.

172 acres of land,	\$35,600 00
Hospital buildings,	375,000 00
Brick barn and stable,	8,000 00
New barn,	5,000 00
Laundry building,	8,000 00
Industrial building,	12,000 00
Other buildings and wall,	14,000 00
	\$457,600 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies on hand, as per inventory,	116,402 88
	\$574,002 88

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	\$1,726 45
Received from State treasurer,	27,834 05
from towns,	100,087 56
from individuals,	20,501 75
from other sources,	4,199 44
	\$154,349 25

PAYMENTS.

1. Salaries, wages and labor,	\$48,955 99
2. Provisions, supplies, etc.: —	
Meats of all kinds,	\$12,301 83
Fish of all kinds,	1,410 88
Fruit and vegetables,	2,142 64
Flour and bread,	4,058 75
Grain and meal for table,	509 18
Grain and meal for stock,	3,349 78
Tea, coffee and broma,	1,634 92
Sugar and molasses,	2,231 57
Milk, butter and cheese,	9,116 75
All other groceries,	5,214 81
	41,971 11
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$90,927 10

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$90,927 10
3. Clothing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,491 22
4. Fuel and light,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,362 42
5. Medicines and medical supplies,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,271 51
6. Furniture, beds and bedding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,073 34
7. Transportation,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	473 00
8. Ordinary construction and repairs,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,052 65
9. Miscellaneous expenses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,659 30
									<hr/> \$142,310 54

LIABILITIES.

Salaries and wages due Oct. 1, 1896,.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$4,000 08
Miscellaneous bills due,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,570 85
									<hr/> \$19,570 43

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1896,.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$12,038 71
Due the institution for board Oct. 1, 1896: —									
From towns,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22,660 46
State,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,907 19
individuals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,364 22
									<hr/> \$46,970 58

SUMMARY.

Total receipts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$154,349 25
Total payments,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142,310 54
									<hr/> \$12,038 71
Total debts due the institution,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$46,970 58
Total liabilities,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,570 43
									<hr/> \$27,400 15
Total expenditures,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$142,310 54
Dividing this sum by 819.37, the average number of patients,									
we have the annual cost of each patient,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	173 68
And the average weekly cost of	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 84

JOHN KITTREDGE,

Treasurer.

TAUNTON, MASS., Sept. 30, 1896.

The foregoing account of the treasurer for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, has been carefully examined by me and compared item by item with the books of original entry and the vouchers, and found to be correctly cast and properly vouched.

GEO. M. WOODWARD,

Auditor.

TAUNTON, MASS., Oct. 12, 1896.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Of the appropriation made by the Legislature of 1895 for the erection of a building to be used for a paint shop, upholstering and working rooms for patients, for general repairs, for additional fire-escapes and fire apparatus, laundry machinery, concrete walk and sundry other improvements : —

Amount of appropriation,	\$20,500 00
Drawn to Sept. 30, 1895,	\$10,791 56
Since drawn, viz. : —	
Erection of building,	5,364 38
General repairs,	2,273 06
Fire-escapes, concrete walk, etc.,	2,071 00
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$20,500 00

JOHN KITTREDGE,

Treasurer.

TAUNTON, MASS., Sept. 30, 1896.

Of the appropriation made by the Legislature of 1896 for enlarging the straw-barn ; slating roof of the large well-house ; concrete walks in rear of hospital buildings ; ventilating the old wings of the hospital ; steam boiler ; changing work-room in rear centre into dormitories for employees ; enlarging chapel, including heating, ventilating, painting and decorating, and all the changes in rooms connected therewith : —

Amount of appropriation,	\$20,879 00
Drawn to date, viz. : —	
Concrete walks, etc.,	\$300 00
Changing work-room into dormitories,	900 00
Steam boiler,	841 00
Enlarging straw-barn,	254 12
General repairs,	1,341 75
Enlarging chapel, etc.,	1,888 31
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 5,525 18
Balance of appropriation,	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$15,353 82

JOHN KITTREDGE,

Treasurer.

TAUNTON, MASS., Sept. 30, 1896.

OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

JOHN P. BROWN, M.D., <i>superintendent,</i>	\$3,000 00
ARTHUR V. GOSS, M.D., <i>assistant physician,</i>	1,500 00
GEORGE B. COON, M.D., <i>assistant physician,</i>	1,000 00
FREDERICK S. WARD, M.D., <i>assistant physician,</i>	800 00
FREDERICK B. JEWETT, M.D., <i>assistant physician,</i>	800 00
JOHN KITTREDGE, <i>treasurer and clerk,</i>	1,200 00
JAMES C. FLYNN, <i>engineer,</i>	1,000 00

TRUSTEES

OF THE TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

NAME.	Residence.	When Appointed.	Service Ended.	From What Cause.
* Marcus Morton,	Taunton,	1853	1854	Resigned.
* William Sutton,	Danvers,	1853	1856	Term expired.
Charles Edward Cook,	Boston,	1853	1857	Term expired.
* George R. Russell,	Roxbury,	1853	1858	Term expired.
* George A. Crocker,	Taunton,	1853	1861	Resigned.
* Charles R. Vickery,	Taunton,	1854	1855	Term expired.
* George Howland, Jr.,	New Bedford,	1855	1892	Died in office.
* Menzies R. Randall,	Rehoboth,	1856	1862	Term expired.
* James W. Sever,	Boston,	1857	1858	Removed.
* Charles Edward Cook,	Boston,	1858	1873	Term expired.
John M. Kinney,	Wareham,	1858	1864	Term expired.
* Charles R. Atwood,	Taunton,	1861	1877	Died in office.
* Oliver Ames,	No. Easton,	1862	1877	Died in office.
* Le Baron Russell,	Boston,	1864	1889	Died in office.
* Simeon Borden,	Fall River,	1873	1896	Died in office.
William C. Lovering,	Taunton,	1877	-	Still in office.
* Samuel L. Crocker,	Taunton,	1878	1883	Died in office.
Oakes A. Ames,	No. Easton,	1883	-	Still in office.
Mrs. Ruth S. Murray,	New Bedford,	1884	-	Still in office.
Mrs. Grace S. Bartlett,	Taunton,	1884	1891	Term expired.
John J. Russell,	Plymouth,	1889	1896	Term expired.
Mrs. Susan E. Learoyd,	Wakefield,	1891	-	Still in office.
Henry R. Stedman, M.D.,	Boston,	1892	-	Still in office.
Gerard C. Tobey,	Wareham,	1896	-	Still in office.
Milton Reed,	Fall River,	1896	-	Still in office.

* Deceased.

WORK DONE ON THE WARDS

BY PATIENTS WHO WERE NOT ABLE TO GO TO THE SEWING ROOM

FROM OCT. 9, 1895, TO JUNE 22, 1896.

1,328 sheets.	261 sick cloths.
1,209 pillow slips.	66 spreads.
87 table cloths.	65 shirts.
23 tray cloths.	92 pairs knit stockings.
17 table covers.	145 pairs ladies' drawers.
89 bureau covers.	278 pairs men's drawers.
117 napkins.	5 T. bandages.
1,093 bath towels.	11 attendants' laundry bags.
242 attendants' towels.	335 pairs straps.
406 sewing room towels.	107 bed ticking aprons.
105 dining room towels.	74 bibs.
68 wash cloths.	55 pairs wristers.
12 bread cloths.	3 rugs.
254 skirts.	17 holders.
124 chemises.	2 hats trimmed.

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM

FROM OCT. 1, 1895, TO OCT. 1, 1896.

369 sheets. 80 double sheets. 144 draw sheets. 8 spreads. 227 cotton bibs. 13 ticking bibs. 47 strong dresses. 9 strong dress sleeves. 105 slips. 15 pair straps. 42 dresses. 2 dress skirts. 11 basques. 6 dresses basted. 50 wrappers basted. 311 wrappers. 1 surgical gown. 6 strong gingham dresses. 8 holders. 28 bath towels. 41 roller towels. 80 attendants' towels. 2 wash cloths. 2 chest protectors. 483 skirts. 400 night dresses. 190 pairs women's drawers. 123 chemises. 6 corset covers. 67 pairs mittens. 6 laundry table covers. 1 pick-up cover. 12 table covers.	52 bureau covers. 456 mattress ticks. 449 pillow ticks. 121 curtains. 14 screen curtains. 61 aprons. 9 napkins. 1 pair men's drawers. 5 blankets bound. 2 blouse waists. 80 sick cloths. 54 camisoles. 32 camisolé sleeves. 10 clothespin bags. 6 milk strainers. 51 medical sponges. 1 abdominal supporter. 1 head rest. 30 bandages cut. 1 T. bandage. 3 instrument cases. 72 hat elastics sewed on. 6 night caps. 63 rugs. 27 cushion covers. 21 cushion ticks. 4 furniture covers. 28 hall laundry bags. 25 attendants' laundry bags. 184 shirts. 146 sick shirts. 4 carpets. 54 table cloths.
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FARM ACCOUNT.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCE FROM OCT. 1, 1895, TO OCT. 1, 1896.

174,198	quarts of milk, at 4½ cents,	\$7,838 91
7,530	pounds beef, hide and tallow,	303 24
58,148	pounds pork,	3,083 82
2,223	pounds soap grease,	66 69
95	pigs,	426 00
33	calves,	35 00
112½	pounds chickens,	22 14
724½	dozen eggs,	190 03
15	tons Marrow, Bay State and Hubbard squash,	300 00
420	squash,	77 80
27	bushels onions,	27 00
308½	bushels potatoes,	179 25
113½	bushels peas,	141 88
150	barrels apples,	150 00
19,505	ears corn,	195 05
50	tons sweet-corn fodder,	100 00
75	tons hay,	1,500 00
20	citrons,	2 00
400	bushels table beets,	400 00
2,000	bushels mangels,	800 00
400	bushels carrots,	240 00
100	bushels parsnips,	100 00
100	bushels winter turnips,	100 00
100	bushels fall turnips,	50 00
	Celery,	100 00
3	bushels dry garden beans,	3 00
77½	bushels pickles,	116 75
786	pounds asparagus,	133 80
389	pounds rhubarb,	24 63
588	boxes strawberries,	78 52
1,053	heads lettuce,	52 65
448	bunches beets,	22 40
72½	bushels wax beans,	72 50
55	bushels champion beans,	55 00
5,356	cucumbers,	107 12
8,937	pounds tomatoes,	872 08
12½	bushels lima beans,	51 00
94	melons,	9 40
54½	bushels green tomatoes,	54 25
86	pumpkins,	3 60

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 23.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

WORCESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

AND

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

WORCESTER INSANE ASYLUM AT WORCESTER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON :

**WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.**

1897

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

SARAH E WHITIN,	.	.	.	.	.	WHITINSVILLE.
FRANCES M. LINCOLN,	.	.	.	.	.	WORCESTER.
A. GEORGE BULLOCK,	.	.	.	.	.	WORCESTER.
THOMAS H. GAGE,	.	.	.	.	.	WORCESTER.
HENRY S. NOURSE,	.	.	.	.	.	SOUTH LANCASTER.
ROCKWOOD HOAR,	.	.	.	.	.	WORCESTER.
FRANCIS C. LOWELL,	.	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HOSEA M. QUINBY, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
ALFRED I. NOBLE, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
ADOLF MEYER, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician and Director of Laboratory.</i>
APPLETON H. PIERCE, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
EDWIN D. BOYNTON, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MARGARET A. FLEMING, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
THOMAS T. SCHOULER,	.	.	.	.	<i>Steward.</i>
LILA J. GORDON,	.	.	.	.	<i>Matron.</i>
S. JOSEPHINE BRECK,	.	.	.	.	<i>Clerk.</i>
JOSEPH F. REYNOLDS,	.	.	.	.	<i>Farmer.</i>

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ALBERT WOOD,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Treasurer.</i>
GEORGE L. CLARK,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Auditor.</i>
ALVAN G. LAMB,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Engineer.</i>

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor, and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital respectfully submit this sixty-fourth annual report, and also the report of the superintendent and treasurer, with statistical tables which explain in detail the affairs of the institution.

In our last report mention was made of the fact that plans were under consideration for enlarging the scope of the medical work of the hospital, in adding a training school for the assistant physicians and a limited number of internes,—young men who might wish to perfect themselves in a knowledge of nervous diseases. This was deemed a step in the right direction, and was cordially approved by the trustees. These plans are now in a large measure perfected, and the new department will be opened with the beginning of the official year under the especial charge of Dr. Adolf Meyer, who entered upon his service at the hospital early in November. During the summer Dr. Meyer visited Europe, accomplishing an incredible amount of work, and bringing back with him the latest results of the progress made by students in the old world. He selected much apparatus for the new laboratory, which has been fitted up and which will no doubt prove a very useful adjunct in the daily work of the hospital.

For many years the hospital has been so crowded with patients that the officers have been overwhelmed with routine duties. The material wants of the large colony—equal to the whole of Massachusetts in early Colonial days—have made it impossible to give to individual cases the special care and attention which would have been gladly devoted to them. The internes will assist in the laboratory and aid in clinical work,

thus relieving the regular staff of physicians from much routine labor, and enabling them to devote more time to special cases. Increased opportunities bring increased wants, and public institutions should keep pace with the march of improvement. In order that we may do this, we must solicit aid from our guardian, the State. Among so large a number of people, either in or out of the hospital, there is always more or less acute illness. Insanity often arises from mere physical weakness. The wards primarily intended for such cases are of limited capacity and are now entirely outgrown, so that sick persons are found in almost every hall. All such cases need to be treated as they are in a general hospital, — with special care, special nursing and special diet. It is scarcely possible for an attendant to take proper care of a sick person in a ward, where the conditions cannot be controlled. Therefore, we must have a new infirmary ward. This was referred to in the superintendent's report for 1894.

The medical work, as now provided for, requires that all cases received into the hospital should be under close observation and critical examination, before being assigned to their respective classes. In the new infirmary this will be provided for.

As one part of an institution is outgrown, so is another. Thus, the kitchen and executive department no longer afford necessary facilities. Originally designed for a far smaller family, all the space is more than occupied. The time has now come when it is absolutely necessary to have more room for carrying on the work of this all-important branch of the institution in a successful and economical manner. This change can be made in connection with the other additions now contemplated, and will give ample space for the help employed, and give us work rooms for patients. The rooms formerly so used have been taken for dormitories, on account of the crowded condition of the hospital.

Appliances for making work attractive to the patients are greatly needed. The central thought of the institution is how best to treat and cure the demented. The successful solution of the question touches a most important problem. Congenial work is the basis of contentment. "Something to do" stimulates the mind and gives zest to life. If the thoughts of the insane can be diverted away from self, and they can become

occupied in some form of manual labor, a great advance will be made towards restoring their mental balance. For many, alas, there is no cure; and for many there can only be unrest and discontent until the tired brain ceases to act. Hospital or palace, alike, would fail to satisfy them. There are others, however, who respond to a proper stimulus, and will gladly avail themselves of an opportunity of agreeable employment.

As to the cost of these desired changes and improvements; the matter has been carefully looked into by the trustees, the superintendent and the heads of the various departments, with the result of having obtained plans which will meet our needs. The expense has been carefully estimated, and we feel certain that an outlay of \$160,000 will cover the cost of erecting the additions and kitchen, besides furnishing them. We therefore respectfully ask that the Legislature grant the sum for the needed additions, thereby greatly increasing the capacity and usefulness of one of its most vital institutions.

The hospital has been managed with great efficiency by Dr. Quinby and his able corps of assistants. There has been no epidemic, and no more sickness than is usually incident to so large a community. The perfect neatness, order and cleanliness of the entire establishment are to be highly commended. That, with so changeable and erratic a family, every corner, closet and drawer should bear inspection, is a marvel of house-keeping which may well be admired.

Dr. Laure Hulme has resigned, after seven years of faithful service, and her place has been filled by Dr. Margaret A. Fleming, whose kind and sympathetic influence is felt by the patients.

The year was saddened for us by the loss of our honored and lamented governor, who took a personal interest in the prosperity of the hospital and the comfort and welfare of its unfortunate inmates.

SARAH E. WHITIN.
FRANCES M. LINCOLN.
A. GEORGE BULLOCK.
THOMAS H. GAGE.
HENRY S. NOURSE.
ROCKWOOD HOAR.
FRANCIS C. LOWELL.

VALUE OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Live stock on the farm,	\$9,479 00
Produce of the farm on hand,	8,469 80
Carriages and agricultural implements,	6,950 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	29,525 36
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	29,280 32
Other furniture in inmates' department,	22,481 82
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	23,385 30
Ready-made clothing,	1,625 15
Dry goods,	888 87
Provisions and groceries,	2,520 66
Drugs and medicine,	800 00
Fuel,	7,425 00
Library,	4,250 00
Other supplies undistributed,	5,056 59
Pipes and radiators,	39,700 00
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 5px auto;"/>	
Total,	\$191,837 87

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

I herewith submit my annual report on the finances of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896 : —

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1895,	\$36,358 51
Received of the Commonwealth for support of patients,	44,595 36
of cities and towns for support of patients,	98,421 91
of individuals for support of patients,	43,137 03
for interest, sale of produce, etc.,	4,965 27
belonging to patients,	1,815 81
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$229,293 89

The expenditures for the year have been as follows : —

Provisions : —

Flour,	\$4,855 50
Meats,	12,495 67
Fish,	3,263 78
Meal for cooking,	421 86
Beans, potatoes and other vegetables,	1,579 01
Sugar,	3,469 53
Molasses and syrup	353 94
Tea,	695 29
Coffee,	2,028 01
Butter,	9,231 00
Cheese,	519 05
Fresh fruit,	757 11
Eggs, salt and other groceries,	5,901 16
Salaries and wages,	57,320 84
Grain and feed for stock,	4,577 70
Hay and pasturage,	221 81
Furniture,	453 53
Crockery and glass ware,	780 98
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$108,925 77</i>

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand,	\$49,746 63
Due from the Commonwealth for board, etc.,	9,431 90
from cities and towns for board, etc.,	21,043 26
from individuals for board, etc.,	11,948 56
	<hr/>
	\$92,170 35

LIABILITIES.

Due for supplies and improvements,	\$9,060 38
for salaries and wages,	4,828 51
to patients,	1,987 90
	<hr/>
	15,876 79
	<hr/>
Total surplus,	\$76,293 56

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT WOOD,

Treasurer.

Oct. 1, 1896.

HOSPITAL LIBRARY FUND.

LEWIS FUND.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1895,	\$15 00	
Received interest on Springfield bond,	70 00	
	<u> </u>	\$85 00
Expended for books,	\$60 00	
Rent in State safe deposit vault,	5 00	
Deposit in Worcester County Institution for Savings,	20 00	
	<u> </u>	\$85 00

WHEELER FUND.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1895,	\$87 34	
Received dividends,	219 20	
	<u> </u>	\$306 54
Expended for books,	\$273 09	
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	33 45	
	<u> </u>	\$306 54

MANSON FUND.

Worcester County Institution for Savings,	\$1,149 73	
Dividends added to principal,	46 07	
Balance of "Hooper Yarn Fund," transferred to "Manson Fund,"	10 37	
	<u> </u>	\$1,206 17

LEWIS FUND INVESTMENT.

Springfield bond,	\$1,220 00	
Worcester County Institution for Savings,	86 46	
	<u> </u>	\$1,306 46

WHEELER FUND INVESTMENT.

Seven shares Central National Bank,	\$980 00	
Six shares Worcester National Bank,	870 00	
Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,145 86	
Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,719 49	
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	33 45	
	<u> </u>	4,748 80

MANSON FUND INVESTMENT.

Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,206 17	
	<u> </u>	\$7,261 43

LAND ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand Sept 30, 1895, \$156 93

EXPENDITURES.

Surveys, services of civil engineer, \$17 50

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896, 139 43

————— \$156 93

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT WOOD,

Treasurer.

Oct. 1, 1896.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 23, 1896.

I hereby certify that I have this day compared the treasurer's statement of disbursements for the year ending Oct. 1, 1896, with the vouchers on file at the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and believe it to be correct. I have also inspected the securities representing the invested funds of the institution, and find that their market value is as stated.

GEORGE L. CLARK,
Auditor of Accounts.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

I herewith respectfully submit the following report of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, it being the sixty-fourth annual report.

There remained at the hospital Oct. 1, 1895, 961 patients, — 455 men and 506 women. During the year 281 men and 295 women were admitted, 303 men and 266 women were discharged and 56 men and 51 women died, leaving at the end of the official year 861 patients, — 377 men and 484 women. Of this number, 133 were supported by the State, 474 by cities and towns and 154 by friends. Of the 569 discharged, 107, including 9 habitual drunkards (women), were reported recovered; 82 were much improved; 91 improved; and 288, including 1 habitual drunkard (woman), not improved; 1 woman was discharged not insane. Fourteen men and 11 women were removed by the overseers of the poor; 38 men and 31 women were discharged to the care of the Board of Lunacy and Charity, to be removed from the State; 5 men and 37 women were transferred to Tewksbury; 2 men and 1 woman to the Boston Lunatic Hospital; 21 men to the State Farm; 110 men and 64 women were transferred to the Medfield Insane Asylum; and 1 woman was boarded out. One man was discharged by the superior court and 1 woman was returned to the Reformatory Prison for Women. Seven men escaped, and were not returned to the hospital at the end of the official year.

There were 64 more admissions than in the previous year and 4 less deaths, but owing to the large number of discharges there were present at the close 100 less patients than at the beginning of the year.

The daily average number was 956.25. The highest monthly average was 1,037.06, and the lowest 840.16.

The percentage of recoveries, calculated upon the average number of the discharges and deaths, was 15.85; calculated upon the number of admissions, it was 18.58.

The death rate was 11.19, calculated upon the average number of patients; and 6.96, calculated upon the total number under treatment.

The number of deaths is slightly less than last year. There has been the usual large fatality among those suffering from general paralysis, 25 of this class having died from exhaustion or from some complicating disease, as lobar or bronchopneumonia, which, separately, were the cause of death in 5 cases of paresis and in 7 cases of other chronic brain disease. Phthisis was the cause of death in 13 cases, the same number as last year. One man committed suicide by hanging. This patient had been an inmate of the hospital fourteen years, and was not considered suicidal.

At the beginning of the last official year preliminary steps were taken towards reorganizing the entire medical work of the hospital. This was to include an exhaustive examination, after a uniform method, of each patient upon entrance; fuller and more accurate records; the more careful observation of recent cases; and the employment of laboratory methods as aids in diagnosis and treatment, — methods which have proved so useful in general hospitals.

As there is, at present, no medical school in this country which gives its students anything more than the most elementary training in nervous and mental diseases, our assistants, however well instructed they may be in general medicine, come to us with but little knowledge of the principles which underlie one of the most complicated of specialties. After coming to the hospital, the assistants, in their daily rounds of the wards with the superintendent or the junior assistant, gain, it is true, much information as to the various forms of insanity, the general management of patients and the discipline and supervision of the wards; but, as these rounds are often hurried and frequently interrupted, little opportunity is given for more detailed instruction, for a minute examination of each case and for the weighing of separate symptoms with reference to their bearing

upon the diagnosis. These points they are obliged to work out for themselves, and this cannot be done without a great deal of study and research on their part; and later on, when they come, as they are sure to do, to find their time more and more occupied with routine duties, they are apt to neglect their scientific promptings and content themselves with the proper performance of their ever-pressing clerical and household duties. It seems essential, therefore, to establish, at the outset of our undertaking, a training school for assistants; and the immediate supervision of this work was placed in the hands of Dr. Adolf Meyer, who, as mentioned in my last report, entered upon service at the hospital, as assistant, November 15.

During the winter a series of lectures upon the nervous system were given to the assistants, and much time was also spent in the wards, instructing them as to methods of case taking, and in concise and accurate recording at the bedside of the results of their observations. They were also instructed in methods of preserving and examining the nervous tissues, and had the opportunity of being present and assisting at some twenty or more autopsies, and of attending a series of nine lectures given at the hospital by Dr. Meyer to the students of Clark University, in his capacity as docent to that institution. Meanwhile, much time was devoted to organizing the laboratory, determining the scope of the work to be undertaken therein, and in deciding as to what methods were best suited to render it supplementary to the clinical work of the wards. Much attention was also given to plans for rearranging the duties of the assistant physicians, that they might be relieved, either wholly or partially, of certain of their routine duties, — such as correspondence with the friends of the patients, keeping records, etc., — and additional time might thus be gained for their more strictly professional work. In pursuance of this plan, the old method of keeping the records has been abandoned, as much valuable time was consumed in compiling them, they being, after all, of little practical value, except as they noted the time of admission and discharge of patients and their general condition while at the hospital. Made up, as they were, from the assistant's recollection of the case, and written out days and sometimes weeks after the occurrence to be noted had passed, they failed to give anything like an adequate medi-

cal picture of the disease, or to furnish any exact data upon which to found a diagnosis or from which the method or result of treatment could be gathered. Hereafter, the record keeping, so far as the assistant physicians are concerned, will be confined largely to notes dictated at the bedside during their daily rounds. Arrangements have also been perfected to reduce the labor of correspondence to a minimum.

Notwithstanding these efforts to economize the time of the assistants and to limit their duties, as far as possible, to strictly professional work, it has been found that much of the day was still of necessity occupied with the discipline and oversight of the wards, in devising methods for the employment and recreation of the patients, in seeing that their material needs were provided for and in interviews with friends, — duties which neither could be neglected nor delegated to others. The assistants still lacked time for that minute personal observation of their patients, necessary for the careful working out of each individual case after the exhaustive plan which we have undertaken. It thus became evident that additional help was needed, and it was decided that this want would be best satisfied by the appointment of a corps of internes, whose duties should be to compile and record an exhaustive history of each case upon entrance; accompanying the assistant on his medical rounds; take notes of cases at his dictation; make urinary analyses, bacteriological tests and examinations of the blood and sputa when indicated, and assist at autopsies and the general work of the laboratory. They should share in the instruction given the assistant physicians, and have time and opportunity afforded them to do special laboratory work. Such a plan would no doubt prove of great advantage to the institution, as it would furnish material from which to select assistant physicians already trained for the work. With the approval of your Board, an announcement was sent out early in the summer, stating that four internes were wanted at the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, the same to be selected after a competitive examination. The number of letters received (some forty or more) in reply to this announcement was satisfactory in the extreme, proving, as it did, that there are enough young men anxious to avail themselves of such an opportunity, and that we should have no difficulty in filling these places. Although many of these would-be

applicants were deterred from appearing at the competitive examination by the conditions imposed (that they should have had a collegiate and full medical education and a reading knowledge of French or German, or both, and preferably some general hospital experience), we were able to select four men possessing the necessary qualifications, and these, after having passed a satisfactory examination, received their appointment and began work October 1.

In April Dr. Meyer went abroad in the interest of the hospital. He visited first the most noted Italian hospitals for the insane and neurological laboratories; the clinics of Professor Bianchi in Naples; the large hospital at Reggio-Emilia, under the direction of Professor Tamburini; the clinics of Morselli (Genoa) and Lombroso (Turin), and the new asylum at Quarto near Genoa; further, the neurological and physiological laboratories of Professor Mingazzini and Professor Luciani in Rome, Professor Fano and Dr. Bottazzi in Florence, Professor Giacomini and Professor Mosso at Turin, and the pathological laboratory of Professor Golgi at Pavia. Six weeks were spent at Heidelberg, at the clinic of Professor Kraepelin and in the laboratory of Professor Arnold; and a visit was paid to the new clinics at Giessen (Professor Sommer), Würzburg (Professor Rieger) and Strassburg (Professor Fürstner). On this occasion the laboratories and methods of Professors Goltz and Ewald in Strassburg, Professor von Kölliker at Würzburg and Professors Weigert and Edinger at Frankfurt-am-Main were studied. During the month of July Dr. Meyer worked in the laboratory of Professor von Monakow and the clinic of Professor Forel at Zurich. He next visited Professor Dejerine at the Salpêtrière in Paris, and several of the English and Scotch hospitals; Professor Mott's new laboratory for the London County Asylums; Dr. Robertson in Morningside, Dr. Alexander Bruce in Edinburgh, Dr. Yellowlee in Glasgow, Dr. Rorie in Dundee and Dr. Hyslop at Bethlem Hospital. Owing to the courtesy of the men mentioned, a fair picture of the present status of methods, etc., was obtained. He returned to the hospital early in September, and the time since his return has been occupied in arranging the laboratory and further perfecting our plans, so that now everything is in order, and we are ready with the opening of the official year to begin work after the new methods.

The interest and enthusiasm manifested by every one concerned argues well for the success of the new enterprise. Five rooms have been fitted up in the basement of the executive building, near the general office and easily accessible therefrom. One of these rooms is to be especially devoted to the use of the internes and the medical staff, and will furnish a place where they can get away from the bustle and confusion of the general office for the purpose of reading and study. In this will be placed the reference library and its accompanying card catalogue. The adjoining room has been fitted up as a general microscopical room, and is equipped with necessary microscopes, the latest and most approved instruments for enlarging and drawing microscopical preparations and a complete apparatus of photo-micrography. A dark room with running water and all the necessary appliances for photography connects the microscopical room with the general work room, in which are the usual freezing apparatus and the necessary microtomes for cutting both small and large brain sections. Separated from the general work room by a corridor is the chemical room, with sterilizing apparatus and appliances for bacteriological and chemical investigations. It has been our purpose to exercise due economy in fitting up the laboratory, and to buy only such instruments as will meet our immediate needs; but there will be added, from time to time, whatever appliances may be found necessary or useful for the work in hand.

The present working plan lays the chief weight on a careful study of the symptoms and needs of the patient, and upon the laboratory as a help for doing justice to the daily increasing complexity of diagnostic and therapeutic problems, without which clinical medicine is unable to exist and much less to progress. The lines of work in the laboratory must be suggested by the work in the wards, and, in order to achieve this, the idea of having a special pathologist out of contact with the clinical work was not deemed to be adequate to the needs of the institution. In order to have a uniform and methodical working plan, the supervision of the purely medical work in the wards and of the laboratory has been united in the hands of Dr. Meyer. We have expended in this work, including the outlay for the library, some \$3,000. The increased salaries and the necessary running expenses can be easily met from the current income of the institution.

We still lack a training school for nurses, a feature which has justly come to be regarded as necessary in every properly appointed hospital. That such a school has not already been established here is through no lack of appreciation on our part of its necessity, but was due partly to the feeling that this other work which we have long had in mind and which is now so happily inaugurated might justly claim the precedence, and partly to the fact that the crowded condition of our house for the past four or five years has made it impossible for us to find proper room for our attendants or to give them the time and quiet necessary for study. Now, however, that the hospital is relieved of the pressure of overcrowding, and is likely, as we are happy to believe, to remain so for some time to come, we shall hope to have such a school in the near future; the need for which will be still more imperative if we add hospital wards to our present accommodations, as we hope to do during the coming year. I may be allowed in this connection to quote from my report of 1894, in which I called attention to the fact that:—

Our wards are so large and our numbers so great that it is difficult to secure always the isolation and special care which recent cases demand, unless the friends of the patients are able to provide them extra attendants and private quarters. Patients are from necessity often brought into intimate contact, at the most critical period of their disease, with the turbulent and with those whose minds are full of morbid notions in regard to themselves, the hospital and their treatment; and the example and influence to which they are thus subjected tend largely to counteract the best efforts of the physician and attendant, and no doubt frequently retard or even preclude recovery. Our present sick ward was planned to meet the wants of a limited number of patients, and we have now entirely outgrown its capacity, and are obliged to place many of our acute sick on wards not arranged for such cases. With our present number of inmates we should have a hospital ward distinct from the main building, conducted upon the lines of a general hospital, with a corps of trained nurses and all modern appliances for the treatment of nervous diseases. With a view to supplying this want in the near future, your Board has authorized me to procure plans for the necessary buildings, together with an estimate of the cost of the same.

Such plans have now been perfected and have met the approval of your Board. They provide for two buildings, one to be devoted to men and the other to women; each is four

stories high, and is to be built in front of, and as an addition to, the wards nearest the executive building, but entirely separated therefrom. These additions are to be sixty-two feet deep, and will conform, as to the exterior, to the present architectural features of the building. Each story will contain an infirmary ward for ten patients, together with two rooms for isolating acute and noisy cases, and the necessary toilet rooms. By making slight alterations, that portion of the old ward immediately adjacent to the new building can be utilized as a part of the latter, and in this will be located the day rooms, clothes rooms and service rooms. An easy exit from the wards is furnished by an iron staircase, and there is on each story a balcony, properly protected, for the use of such sick and infirm patients as are unable to otherwise enjoy the open air. Each building will accommodate forty-five patients, and will cost \$40,000. This will include the necessary alterations in the old ward and the building of an iron staircase in place of the present one.

It is very desirable that the recent cases and all those whose condition requires daily or more frequent observation on the part of the physicians should be within easy reach of the general office and as little scattered as possible. This requirement can be readily provided for in connection with the new infirmary ward.

The necessity for increased facilities in our general kitchen and for more room in the department devoted to outside help has been long recognized; but we have hesitated in taking any steps towards remedying this, on account of the material expense that it of necessity involved, since no adequate relief can be gained except by enlarging and entirely remodelling both of these departments. The time has come, however, when such a change is imperative. Our ovens and all of our cooking utensils are now run up to their utmost capacity, and even then it is often with the greatest difficulty that we can provide sufficient food for our large family, or distribute it to the various wards with that promptness which is necessary to insure its coming to the table in a hot and palatable condition. Run at this high tension, one or more of our ovens or any of our cooking utensils is liable to give out at any time, and place us in a serious dilemma.

The increase in our medical staff necessitates additional servants, but we no longer have any place where we can accommodate them. The dining room is already overcrowded, and many of the living rooms are barely tenantable, especially in the winter months, on account of dampness caused by the steam from the pipe ducts in the basement condensing upon the walls. For these and for many other reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate here, we feel that we should be doing injustice to the institution and those for whom we have undertaken to care if we should allow these defects to go on longer without making an effort to remedy them. We have therefore drawn up plans of such alterations and additions as seem to meet the necessities of the case. This building will be 99 by 80 feet, four stories high, and of fireproof construction; and besides the kitchen and bakery, which will occupy the whole upper story, there will be additional store-rooms, rooms for help, and two large work rooms, 24 by 76 feet, in which provision will be made for the employment of patients. It is estimated that this addition, including the building of a temporary kitchen, will cost \$72,000.

The new farmhouse has been opened and occupied by patients nearly a year, and has proved quite as much of a success as was anticipated. On account of the absence of locked doors, grated windows and the other safeguards usual in hospitals, it was feared that it might be found impracticable to here provide for all those willing to work upon the farm, and that it would still be necessary to lodge some of our farm hands at the hospital, on account of their turbulent character and disposition to wander away; but we have thus far found little or no difficulty in either of these directions. All the patients seem very much pleased with their new quarters, and have caused no disturbance, and but two have attempted to escape.

As regards the income from the farm, no just estimate can be formed by comparing this year's report with that of previous years, for the reason that the cost of support of the patients there employed appears in this year's farm account, as it has not done heretofore. Everything bought for the farm or used at the farmhouse has been charged to the farm account (except the clothing issued to the patients), and everything produced thereon has been passed to its credit at a fair market value.

The expenditures for the past year exceed the receipts by \$1,468.79; deducting from this the supplies on hand and paid for, there remains a net deficit of \$1,087.24. The season, however, has been an unusually poor one for all farm products, and our income has been correspondingly small. Another year we can reduce somewhat our running expenses at the farmhouse, and, with the income which may be relied upon in the average season, the farm can no doubt bear the charge of the support of the patients working thereon, and still show a balance on the right side.

The current expenses for the year, less the amount received for articles sold, have been \$163,040.43; dividing this by 956.25, the daily average number of patients, gives \$170.50 as the annual cost of support, which is equivalent to a weekly cost of \$3.27.

The only change in our medical staff during the year is the resignation of Dr. Laure Hulme, who had been seven years in the service of the hospital as assistant physician. The vacancy thus occasioned was filled by the appointment of Dr. Margaret A. Fleming, who entered upon her duties Dec. 11, 1895.

We are indebted to the publishers of the "Worcester Daily Spy," the "Worcester Evening Gazette," the "Fitchburg Sentinel," the "Essex County Mercury," the "Lynn Transcript," the "Christian Register," "Zion's Herald" and "White Ribbon" for copies of their papers.

The addition during the year of such a large number to our official family made many changes necessary in our household arrangements, but these changes have been for the most part cheerfully acquiesced in, and each has shown a disposition to concede something for the mutual good. This attitude on the part of the assistants, the evident interest with which they have entered upon the new work, together with the uniform encouragement and support which I have always received from your Board, has made my work a pleasure rather than a task.

H. M. QUINBY,

Superintendent.

WORCESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL, Sept. 30, 1896.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the house Oct. 1, 1895,	452	500	952	3	6	9	455	506	961
Admitted within the year,	281	289	570	-	6	6	281	295	576
Whole number of cases within the year,	733	789	1,522	3	12	15	736	801	1,537
Discharged within the year: —									
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving the hospital,	44	54	98	-	9	9	44	63	107
much improved,	37	45	82	-	-	-	37	45	82
improved,	46	45	91	-	-	-	46	45	91
not improved,	174	111	285	2	1	3	176	112	288
not insane,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Deaths,	56	51	107	-	-	-	56	51	107
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	376	482	858	1	2	3	377	484	861
Viz.: supported as State patients,	122	111	133	-	-	-	122	111	133
town patients,	194	277	471	1	2	3	195	279	474
private patients,	60	94	154	-	-	-	60	94	154
Number of different persons within the year,	721	779	1,500	3	12	15	724	791	1,515
Number of different persons admitted within the year,	275	286	561	-	6	6	275	292	567
Number of different persons recovered within the year,	44	55	99	-	8	8	44	63	107
Daily average number of patients: —									
Viz.: State patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	136.23	119.11	255.35
town patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	243.15	310.24	553.39
private patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.37	88.12	147.5

2. — Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.

MONTHS.		ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1895.													
October,	.	31	24	55	7	10	17	5	5	10	464.45	504.57	969.02
November,	.	24	20	44	11	13	24	7	2	9	472.33	511.92	984.25
December,	.	31	35	66	12	8	20	4	6	10	476.45	519.96	996.41
1896.													
January,	.	19	31	50	8	14	22	6	2	8	492.7	538.61	1031.31
February,	.	20	11	31	20	17	37	7	3	10	492.62	544.44	1037.06
March,	.	9	16	25	31	8	39	8	5	13	468.12	535.29	1003.41
April,	.	27	51	78	12	10	22	6	5	11	456.53	548.73	1005.26
May,	.	21	17	38	12	14	26	4	5	9	466.96	568.	1034.96
June,	.	29	21	50	127	115	242	2	5	7	364.53	493.63	858.16
July,	.	33	36	69	17	17	34	2	3	5	363.58	476.58	840.16
August,	.	20	18	38	21	17	38	3	2	5	371.45	483.74	855.19
September,	.	17	15	32	26	22	48	4	6	10	375.46	484.7	860.16
Total of cases,	.	281	295	576	304	265	569	58	49	107	-	-	-
Total of persons,	.	275	292	567	354	315	669	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily average,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438.76	517.49	956.25

3. — *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	251	250	501	—	—	—
Second,	18	32	50	8	12	15
Third,	8	9	17	7	8	15
Fourth,	3	1	4	6	2	8
Fifth,	—	2	2	—	7	7
Sixth,	—	1	1	—	2	2
Seventh,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total of cases, . . .	281	295	576	17	31	48
Total of persons, . .	275	292	567	11	21	32

4. — *Relation to Hospital of Persons admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane, . . .	223	219	442
Former inmates of this hospital only, . . .	34	35	69
Former inmates of other hospitals only, . . .	18	29	47
Former inmates of this and other hospitals: —			
Concord,	—	1	1
Cook County Hospital for Insane, and Westborough.	—	1	1
Danvers,	—	1	1
Danvers and Westborough,	—	1	1
Northampton,	—	1	1
Russia,	—	1	1
Taunton,	—	1	1
Westborough,	—	2	2
Total of persons,	275	292	567

5. — Parentage of Persons admitted.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	36	39	35	33	71	72
Other states : —						
Maine,	8	8	6	11	14	19
New Hampshire,	10	5	10	9	20	14
Vermont,	6	6	6	7	12	13
Rhode Island,	2	2	1	1	3	3
Connecticut,	2	1	—	1	2	2
New York,	5	6	2	2	7	8
New Jersey,	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pennsylvania	1	—	—	—	1	—
Maryland,	—	—	1	1	1	1
District of Columbia,	1	1	—	—	1	1
Virginia,	1	2	—	—	1	2
North Carolina,	—	2	—	—	—	2
Georgia,	—	1	—	—	—	1
Louisiana,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Illinois,	1	1	—	—	1	1
Iowa,	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other countries : —						
Canada,	12	11	8	9	20	20
Nova Scotia,	4	5	4	4	8	9
Prince Edward Island,	—	—	1	1	1	1
New Brunswick,	3	1	7	6	10	7
Newfoundland,	1	1	1	2	2	3
Scotland,	8	9	11	10	19	19
England,	10	6	13	11	23	17
Ireland,	92	91	107	105	199	196
Germany,	7	5	2	2	9	7
France,	—	—	2	2	2	2
Norway,	1	2	2	2	3	4
Sweden,	9	9	8	8	17	17
Holland,	—	—	1	1	1	1
Finland,	2	2	1	1	3	3
Poland,	—	—	1	1	1	1
Switzerland,	—	—	1	—	1	—
Russia,	1	1	5	5	6	6
Italy,	3	3	—	—	3	3
West Indies,	2	2	—	—	2	2
Mexico,	1	1	—	—	1	1
China,	1	1	—	—	1	1
Unknown,	44	51	55	56	99	107
Total of persons,	275	275	292	292	567	567

6. — Birthplace of Persons admitted.

PLACES OF BIRTH.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Massachusetts,	112	93	205
Other States : —			
Maine,.	13	9	22
New Hampshire,	7	6	13
Vermont,	10	5	15
Rhode Island,	2	2	4
Connecticut,	2	—	2
New York,	9	3	12
New Jersey,	1	—	1
Maryland,	1	1	2
Virginia,	1	—	1
North Carolina,	—	2	2
South Carolina,	1	—	1
Ohio,	—	1	1
Illinois,	1	—	1
Michigan,	1	—	1
Oregon,	1	—	1
Other countries : —			
Canada,	13	12	25
Nova Scotia,	6	7	13
New Brunswick,	2	6	8
Prince Edward Island,	—	5	5
Newfoundland,	1	6	7
England,	16	9	25
Scotland,	3	8	11

6. — *Birthplace of Persons admitted — Concluded.*

PLACES OF BIRTH.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Other countries — concluded.</i>			
Ireland,	42	87	129
France,	—	2	2
Italy,	3	—	3
Germany,	5	3	8
Norway,	1	2	3
Sweden,	7	9	16
Poland,	1	1	2
Russia,	1	5	6
Finland,	3	1	4
West Indies,	2	—	2
Mexico,	1	—	1
China,	1	—	1
Unknown,	5	7	12
Total,	275	292	567

7. — Residence of Persons admitted.

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Massachusetts (by counties) : —			
Berkshire,	1	1	2
Bristol,	—	1	1
Middlesex,	111	102	213
Norfolk,	4	6	10
Plymouth,	1	1	2
Suffolk,	59	86	145
Worcester,	99	95	194
Totals,	275	292	567
Cities or towns,	273	288	561
Country districts,	2	4	6

8. — Civil Condition of Persons admitted.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			DIVORCED.			UNKNOWN.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, . . .	129	89	218	104	104	208	19	48	67	2	1	3	3	5	8	257	247	504
Second, . . .	5	5	10	2	21	23	-	5	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	32	40
Third, . . .	2	3	5	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	7	9	16
Fourth, . . .	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Fifth, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sixth, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Seventh, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals, . . .	137	98	235	110	132	242	19	53	72	2	3	5	7	6	13	275	292	567

9. — Occupations of Persons admitted.

FEMALES.				
Carpet weaver,	1	Seamstress,	1	
Clerks,	2	Stenographer,	1	
Cooks,	2	Students,	2	
Domestics,	44	Tailoress,	1	
Dressmakers,	4	Teachers,	4	
Gardener,	1	Vest maker,	1	
Housekeepers,	19	Washerwoman,	1	
Housewives,	121	Unknown,	12	
Laundresses,	3	No occupation,	53	
Nightwalker,	1			
Operatives,	17	Total,	292	
Peddler,	1			
MALES.				
Author,	1	Cooper,	1	
Barber,	1	Currier,	1	
Basket maker,	1	Cutter,	1	
Blacksmiths,	2	Draughtsman,	1	
Bookbinder,	1	Druggist,	1	
Book-keepers,	3	Dyer,	1	
Bricklayer,	1	Engineer,	1	
Carpenters,	3	Farmers,	14	
Cape maker,	1	Fortune teller,	1	
Card grinder,	1	Gardeners,	3	
Car conductor,	1	Glass blower,	1	
Chairmakers,	3	Harness makers,	2	
Clerks,	10	Hostler,	1	
Chemist,	1	Hull corn dealer,	1	
Cigar makers,	2	Iron moulder,	1	
Clothes cleaner,	1	Iron worker,	1	
Cook,	1	Janitor,	1	
Combmaker,	1	Lawyer,	1	
Coal dealer,	1	Laundryman,	1	
Collector and canvasser,	1	Laborers,	55	
Confectioner,	1	Lather,	1	

9. — *Occupations of Persons admitted* — Concluded.

MALES — CONCLUDED.	
Letter carrier, 1	Seamen, 2
Locksmiths, 2	Shoemakers, 6
Machinists, 12	Sign painter, 1
Masons, 3	Students, 2
Mill employees, 2	Superintendent of mill, 1
Motorman, 1	Switchman, 1
Mule spinner, 1	Tailors, 4
Operatives, 7	Tanner, 1
Organ maker and tuner, 1	Teacher, 1
Plasterer, 1	Teamster, 1
Painters, 5	Telegraph operator, 1
Peddlers, 7	Tinsmith, 1
Printers, 3	Upholsterer, 1
Porter, 1	United States soldier, 1
Plumbers, 2	Varnisher, 1
Produce dealer, 1	Watchman, 1
Railroad employees, 2	Weavers, 5
Restaurant keeper, 1	Wire workers, 5
Rope maker, 1	Wool merchant, 1
Rubber merchant, 1	Unknown, 14
Rubber boot maker, 1	No occupation, 30
Stable keeper, 1	
Sail maker, 1	Total, 275
Salesmen, 7	

[illegible]

11.—Record of Cases admitted within the Year.

PATIENTS.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admitted,	281	289	570	—	6	6	281	295	576
Discharged recovered,	32	35	67	—	5	5	32	40	72
much improved,	24	22	46	—	—	—	24	22	46
improved,	29	29	58	—	—	—	29	29	58
not improved,	42	24	66	—	—	—	42	24	66
not insane,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Died,	22	16	38	—	—	—	22	16	38
Remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	132	163	295	—	1	1	132	164	296
Number likely to recover or improve,	29	35	64	—	1	1	29	36	65

12. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	4	7	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15 years and less, . . .	4	6	10	1	3	4	-	3	3	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years, . .	16	9	25	10	9	19	1	-	1	-	1	1
20 to 25 years, . . .	23	19	42	28	18	46	4	4	8	4	3	7
25 to 30 years, . . .	19	20	39	22	19	41	1	1	2	1	2	3
30 to 35 years, . . .	20	20	40	16	21	37	3	2	5	5	1	6
35 to 40 years, . . .	9	13	22	12	14	26	7	6	13	6	3	9
40 to 50 years, . . .	27	32	59	29	32	61	10	11	21	13	10	23
50 to 60 years, . . .	15	12	27	15	17	32	8	6	14	14	8	22
60 to 70 years, . . .	10	14	24	14	14	28	2	4	6	1	7	8
70 to 80 years, . . .	10	12	22	8	14	22	4	3	7	7	12	19
Over 80 years,	1	2	3	3	5	8	2	2	4	5	4	9
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	22	-	-	-
Total of persons, . . .	158	166	324	158	166	324	56	51	107	56	51	107
Mean ages in years, . .	37.04	37.39	37.21	39.95	37.16	38.55	51.23	48.02	47.12	51.32	55.96	53.64

13. — *Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	4	7	11	4	1	5	8	8	16
Under 1 month,	60	43	103	6	13	19	66	56	122
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	26	29	55	7	7	14	33	36	69
3 to 6 months,	22	27	49	1	6	7	23	33	56
6 to 12 months,	20	20	40	7	2	9	27	22	49
1 to 2 years,	22	14	36	11	5	16	33	19	52
2 to 5 years,	36	32	68	11	16	27	47	48	95
5 to 10 years,	12	13	25	5	12	17	17	25	42
10 to 20 years,	10	8	18	1	9	10	11	17	28
Over 20 years,	4	5	9	4	2	6	8	7	15
Unknown,	7	21	28	1	3	4	8	24	32
Total of cases,	223	219	442	58	76	134	281	295	576
Total of persons,	223	219	442	52	73	125	275	292	567
Average in years,	1.76	2.15	1.85	3.48	4.06	3.76	2.61	2.95	2.78

14. — Form of Mental Disease in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.												AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Insane:—																		
Mania, acute,	41	50	91	11	14	25	7	10	17	10	4	14	9	24	33	4	3	7
chronic,	15	43	58	4	1	5	2	9	12	5	17	22	24	6	6	4	6	10
recurrent,	5	12	17	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
puerperal,	15	15	30	5	8	13	5	6	11	1	8	9	1	1	2	1	1	2
Melancholia, acute,	15	24	39	5	7	12	1	6	7	1	8	9	1	1	2	1	1	2
chronic,	4	9	13	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
recurrent,	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dementia, primary,	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
secondary,	42	22	64	17	1	18	3	1	4	7	3	10	7	6	13	6	5	11
senile,	17	23	40	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
organic,	5	9	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
General paralysis of the insane,	28	5	33	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Adolescent insanity,	19	14	33	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Epileptic insanity,	17	13	30	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	6	12	3	15	2	3	5
A.	66	28	94	23	17	40	12	6	18	8	1	9	13	5	18	2	3	5
H.	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Congenital mental deficiency,	1	9	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Hebephrenia,	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Paranoia,	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Polynuclear delirium,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Idiocy,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Intoxicated drunkards,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Not insane,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total of cases,	281	295	576	44	63	107	57	45	102	46	46	92	176	112	288	55	51	107
Total of persons,	275	292	567	44	62	106	56	45	101	45	45	90	174	112	286	55	51	107

15.—Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.			NOT INSANE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	41	50	91	34	40	74	43	42	85	154	94	248	50	49	99	—	1	1	322	276	598
Second,	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	3	4	17	15	32	5	2	7	—	—	—	26	27	53
Third,	—	6	6	2	1	3	2	—	2	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	7	16
Fourth,	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Fifth,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Seventh,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total of cases,	44	63	107	37	45	82	46	45	91	176	112	288	56	51	107	—	1	1	359	317	676
Total of persons,	44	62	106	36	45	81	45	45	90	174	112	286	56	51	107	—	1	1	354	316	670

[illegible]

16. — *Form of Mental Disease in Cases of Deaths* — Concluded.

	ALCOHOLIC INMADITY			EPILEPTIC INMADITY			CONGENITAL MEN- TAL INMADITY		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
chronic, metacholia, acute, chronic, dementia, secondary, senile, organic,	7	4	11	1	1	2	1	1	2
Epileptic insanity,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
General paralysis,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cerebral meningitis,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Internal hemorrhagic pachymeningitis,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Convulsions,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Locomotor ataxia,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Respiratory system: —									
Phthisis,	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Broncho-pneumonia,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Lobar pneumonia,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Pleurisy,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Circulatory system: —									
Cerebral hemorrhage,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Heart disease,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2

[illegible]

17. — Recoveries, classified by Duration of Disease and Treatment.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
A. — Insane:—												
Under 1 month, . . .	24	24	48	5	—	5	4	—	4	4	—	4
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	8	14	22	8	9	17	8	6	14	8	8	16
3 to 6 months, . . .	8	4	12	12	14	26	6	10	16	6	13	19
6 to 12 months, . . .	5	6	11	12	18	30	12	15	27	11	19	30
1 to 2 years, . . .	—	2	2	3	7	10	9	12	21	9	8	17
2 to 5 years, . . .	3	1	4	3	5	8	1	8	9	3	6	9
5 to 10 years, . . .	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	1	3
10 to 20 years, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3	1	—	1
Over 20 years, . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	44	54	98	44	54	98	44	54	98	44	54	98
Average of known cases (in months), . . .	3.59	13.29	8.44	9.37	10.14	8.75	15.27	24.68	19.97	9.74	10.88	10.31
B. — Habitual drunkards:—												
Under 1 month, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
3 to 6 months, . . .	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
6 to 12 months, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
1 to 2 years, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 to 5 years, . . .	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	4	4
5 to 10 years, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
10 to 20 years, . . .	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1
Totals, . . .	—	9	9	—	9	9	—	9	9	—	9	9
Average of known cases (in months), . . .	—	39.22	39.22	—	21.66	21.66	—	63.77	63.77	—	36.66	36.66

18. — Deaths, classified by Duration of Disease and Treatment.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.								
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 1 month,	8	6	14	11	7	18	3	-	3	3	-	3	11	7	18
From 1 to 3 months,	6	3	9	12	5	17	6	1	7	6	1	7	12	5	17
3 to 6 months,	4	2	6	8	8	16	3	3	6	3	3	6	8	8	16
6 to 12 months,	4	7	11	7	8	15	2	4	6	2	4	6	7	8	15
1 to 2 years,	6	6	12	7	10	17	10	10	20	10	10	20	7	10	17
2 to 5 years,	8	8	16	7	6	13	10	9	19	9	9	18	7	6	13
5 to 10 years,	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4
10 to 20 years,	2	6	8	2	4	6	1	7	8	-	7	7	2	4	6
Over 20 years,	1	2	3	-	1	1	3	5	8	5	6	11	-	1	1
Unknown,	15	9	24	-	-	-	15	9	24	16	9	25	-	-	-
Totals,	56	51	107	56	51	107	56	51	107	56	51	107	56	51	107
Average of known cases (in months),	26.87	53.00	39.93	23.80	34.80	29.30	41.43	95.35	68.39	59.06	99.57	79.31	24.92	35.29	30.10

1860.	17	35	52	8	12	15	5	6	11	3	3	6	24	17	41	6	2	8	377	483	860
1861.	35	32	67																		
1862.	35	38	74																		
1863.	42	26	68																		
1864.	42	45	87																		
1865.	44	25	69																		
1866.	40	26	66																		
1867.	47	36	83																		
1868.	46	46	92																		
1869.	55	45	100																		
1870.	58	45	103																		
1871.	80	62	142																		
1872.	70	72	142																		
1873.	57	44	101																		
1874.	57	47	104																		
1875.	39	36	75																		
1876.	44	47	91																		
1877.	51	41	92																		
1878.	36	30	75																		
1879.	27	22	49																		
1880.	19	29	48																		
1881.	17	24	41																		
1882.	40	25	65																		
1883.	21	40	61																		
1884.	18	26	44																		
1885.	31	37	68																		
1886.	44	23	67																		
1887.	29	29	58																		
1888.	22	31	53																		
1889.	39	33	72																		
1890.	37	39	76																		
1891.	43	42	85																		
1892.	44	32	76																		
1893.	34	42	76																		
1894.	28	45	73																		
1895.	33	41	74																		
1896.	30	45	75																		
Totals,	2,125	2,104	4,229	8	12	15	5	6	11	3	3	6	24	17	41	6	2	8	377	483	860

20. — Relapsed Cases admitted in Each Year and discharged and died in 1895-96.

CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THIS HOSPITAL.																					
YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.		DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1895-96.																		REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1896.	
		ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.				
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
1868,	.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1869,	.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1872,	.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1873,	.	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1874,	.	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1876,	.	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1877,	.	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1878,	.	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1879,	.	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1880,	.	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1881,	.	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1882,	.	3	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1883,	.	14	10	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1884,	.	9	19	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1885,	.	8	11	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1886,	.	12	16	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1887,	.	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1888,	.	13	13	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1889,	.	6	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1890,	.	15	12	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891,	.	19	19	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1892,	.	25	19	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1893,	.	80	14	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1894,	.	15	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1895,	.	18	18	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1896,	.	12	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1896,	.	12	22	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	.	286	255	491	4	9	13	1	-	1	-	2	2	10	4	14	1	1	2	25	55

LIST OF PERSONS

EMPLOYED IN THE WORCESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL, SEPT. 30, 1896.

Superintendent and physician, per year,	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,000 00
Assistant superintendent and physician, per year,	.	.	.	.	.	1,500 00
Assistant physician,	"	"	.	.	:	1,200 00
Assistant physician,	"	"	.	.	.	800 00
Assistant physician,	"	"	.	.	.	800 00
Assistant physician,	"	"	.	.	.	800 00
Steward,	"	"	.	.	.	1,200 00
Treasurer,	"	"	.	.	.	500 00
Matron,	"	"	.	.	.	600 00
Clerk,	"	"	.	.	.	720 00
Supervisor (man),	per month,	.	.	.	.	45 00
Supervisor (woman),	" "	.	.	.	.	30 00
Assistant supervisors (men, two) each,	" "	.	.	.	.	35 00
Assistant supervisors (women, two), each,	" "	.	.	.	.	25 00
Marker of clothing,	" "	.	.	.	.	18 00
Seamstresses (two), each,	" "	.	.	.	.	18 00
Attendants (men, thirty-six) \$23.00 to \$25.00 per month.						
Attendants (women, forty-four), \$14.00 to \$18.00 per month.						
Night attendants (men, five), \$25.00 to \$28.00 per month.						
Night attendants (women, five), per month,	.	.	.	.	.	18 00
Baker,	" "	.	.	.	.	50 00
Assistant baker,	" "	.	.	.	.	25 00
Steward's assistant,	" "	.	.	.	.	30 00
Office girl,	" "	.	.	.	.	16 00
Kitchen men (two), \$25.00 to \$35.00 per month.						
Cooks (two), \$22.00 and \$25.00 per month.						
Laundry man, per month,	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
Laundress,	" "	.	.	.	.	20 00
Assistant laundry man, per month,	.	.	.	.	.	27 00
Laundry girls (seven), \$14.00 to \$18.00 per month.						

Kitchen girls (four), \$14.00 to \$16.00 per month.

House girls (eight), each, per month, \$14 00

Carpenters (three), \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

Painters (four), \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day.

Mason, \$3.00 per day.

Helper, \$2.25 per day.

Plumber, per year, 900 00

Engineer, per year, 1,000 00

Firemen (two), per month, 40 00

Farmer, per year, 600 00

Housekeeper, per year, 240 00

Farm laborers (13), \$23.00 to 30.00 per month.

Farm help (women, five), \$14.00 to \$18.00 per month.

Florist, per month, 45 00

Coachman, " " 27 00

Expressman, " " 25 00

Basement and yard man, " " 25 00

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.							
Blacksmithing,	\$193	19		<i>Amount brought forward,</i> \$11,362 01			
Bread,	200	00		Meat,	1,830	27	
Butter,	445	46		Pasturage,	120	00	
Current expenses,	129	52		Repairs,	232	92	
Fertilizers,	605	04		Salt,	14	12	
Fuel,	631	62		Seeds,	166	59	
Furnishings,	331	23		Straw,	164	95	
Furniture,	112	11		Sugar,	291	04	
Grain and meal,	4,277	71		Tools,	22	10	
Groceries,	1,323	81		Wages,	5,558	90	
Hardware,	23	01		Water,	162	20	
Lights,	194	31					
Live stock,	2,895	00					
							\$19,925 10
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$11,362	01					

CR.							
261 barrels apples,	\$515	00		<i>Amount brought forward,</i> \$15,398 74			
37 dozen bunches asparagus,	54	60		2½ bushels pears,	2	50	
26 bushels Lima beans,	26	00		51 barrels parsnips,	97	00	
116 bushels string beans,	116	00		25,570 pounds pork,	1,466	06	
20 bushels shell beans,	20	00		Plants,	6	00	
8,700 pounds bones,	43	20		553 posts,	82	95	
110 bushels beets,	55	00		Pasturage,	8	80	
183 barrels cabbage,	256	00		63 boxes raspberries,	12	60	
330 bunches celery,	33	00		6 bushels radish,	16	00	
73 bushels cucumbers,	79	00		1,096 pounds rye meal,	14	25	
40 dozen cucumbers,	13	00		8,669 pounds rhubarb,	225	20	
250 pounds cauliflower,	5	00		14 bushels salsify,	42	00	
940 boxes currants,	94	00		35,000 pounds squash,	350	00	
163 barrels corn,	163	00		241 dozen summer squash,	120	50	
31½ pounds chicken,	4	85		1,712 boxes strawberries,	171	20	
500 gallons cider,	40	00		31 bushels spinach,	31	00	
206 bushels dandelions,	206	00		Sod,	1	50	
253½ dozen eggs,	66	27		3,351 pounds straw,	33	51	
Gravel,	26	35		120 barrels turnips,	150	00	
12 tons hay,	240	00		152 bushels tomatoes,	154	00	
25 pounds horse-radish,	2	00		14½ cords wood,	72	50	
434 dozen lettuce,	224	50					
Live stock sold,	1,609	19					\$18,456 31
277,832 quarts milk,	11,113	28		Deficiency in receipts to bal-			
108 melons,	13	50		ance,	1,468	79	
228 bushels onions,	228	00					
88 bushels peas,	152	00					\$19,925 10
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$15,398	74					

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM

ON HAND OCT. 1, 1896, AND NOT DELIVERED AT THE HOSPITAL

Apples,	575 barrels.
Apples, cider,	350 bushels.
Beans, shell,	12 bushels.
Beets,	500 bushels.
Brussels sprouts,	5 bushels.
Cabbage,	7,000 heads.
Cauliflower,	900 pounds.
Celery,	3,000 heads.
Corn fodder,	40 tons.
Corn, shelled for seed,	10 bushels.
Carrots,	200 bushels.
Ensilage,	200 tons.
Hay,	220 tons.
Hay, swale,	15 tons.
Mangolds,	40 tons.
Oat fodder,	20 tons.
Parsley,	5 bushels.
Parsnips,	200 bushels.
Rye,	10 bushels.
Sage,	10 bushels.
Salsify,	5 bushels.
Squash,	35,060 pounds.
Straw, rye,	1 ton.
Turnips,	1,000 bushels.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WORCESTER INSANE ASYLUM,

AT

WORCESTER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1897.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

TRUSTEES.

SARAH E. WHITIN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	WHITINSVILLE.
FRANCES M. LINCOLN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	WORCESTER.
A. GEORGE BULLOCK,	.	.	.	.	.	.	WORCESTER.
THOMAS H. GAGE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	WORCESTER.
HENRY S. NOURSE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	LANCASTER.
ROCKWOOD HOAR,	.	.	.	.	.	.	WORCESTER.
FRANCIS C. LOWELL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ERNEST V. SCRIBNER, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	Superintendent.
HARTSTEIN W. PAGE, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	Assistant Physician.
ABBIE S. FAY,	.	.	.	.	Matron.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ALBERT WOOD,	.	.	.	.	.	Treasurer.
GEORGE L. CLARK,	.	.	.	.	.	Auditor.
MARIAN D. CUDWORTH,	.	.	.	.	.	Clerk.
FREDERICK H. BAKER, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	Pathologist.
WILLIAM SHERMAN,	.	.	.	.	.	Engineer.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor, and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, having the care of the Worcester Insane Asylum, present the nineteenth annual report of the institution, together with statistical tables prepared by the superintendent.

The additions that were commenced last year in the northern part of the building on the women's side are nearly completed and portions are already occupied. By the changes made in the past two years the character of the old building, which was dark and cheerless, has been entirely altered, and is now as bright and attractive as a modern hospital. Thus to increase the capacity of a long-established institution is a practical way of providing for the insane, at a comparatively small cost per bed per patient, as our experience proves.

The personnel of the staff continues the same as last year. Dr. Scribner and his assistants have evinced the same interest in and assiduous care of the inmates as heretofore. In their earnest endeavor to treat all as though cure were possible, they have been rewarded, notably, in the case of a patient who had been a sufferer for fifteen years, and has been discharged. Such results are encouraging, and we trust that the cure is permanent.

The management of the house has been most satisfactory; neatness, order and cleanliness prevail, and the conditions are conducive to health and comfort.

SARAH E. WHITIN.
FRANCES M. LINCOLN.
A. GEORGE BULLOCK.
THOMAS H. GAGE.
HENRY S. NOURSE.
ROCKWOOD HOAR.
FRANCIS C. LOWELL.

OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

ERNEST V. SCRIBNER, M.D., <i>Superintendent</i> ,	\$2,500 00
HARTSTEIN W. PAGE, M.D., <i>Assistant Physician</i> ,	1,300 00
FREDERICK H. BAKER, M.D., <i>Pathologist</i> ,	100 00
ABBIE S. FAY, <i>Matron</i> ,	400 00
ALBERT WOOD, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	400 00
GEORGE L. CLARK, <i>Auditor</i> ,	50 00
MARIAN D. CUDWORTH, <i>Clerk</i> ,	600 00
WILLIAM SHERMAN, <i>Engineer</i> ,	1,000 00

VALUE OF STOCK AND SUPPLIES.

Oct. 1, 1896.

Live stock,	\$375 00
Produce of the garden on hand,	1,067 74
Carriages and agricultural implements,	500 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	9,000 00
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	9,000 00
Other furniture in inmates' department,	3,500 00
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	9,500 00
Ready-made clothing	2,154 64
Dry goods,	623 00
Provisions and groceries,	2,279 59
Drugs and medicines,	425 00
Fuel	3,500 00
Library	550 00
Other supplies undistributed,	1,146 25
	<hr/>
	\$43,621 22

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, acting for the Worcester Insane Asylum.

I herewith submit my nineteenth annual report on the finances of the Worcester Insane Asylum for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1895:—		
Cash belonging to the asylum,	\$10,475 07	
Deposits of inmates,	1,187 39	
		\$11,662 46
Amounts received:—		
From the Commonwealth for support of patients,	\$20,003 49	
From cities and towns for support of patients,	54,476 06	
From other sources,	684 19	
From inmates	51 43	
		75,215 17
		\$86,877 63

The expenditures for the year have been as follows:—

Salaries and wages,	\$23,124 14	
Provisions and supplies:—		
Meat of all kinds,	\$3,018 59	
Fish of all kinds,	656 79	
Fruit and vegetables,	1,799 00	
Flour,	1,981 35	
Meal for table,	31 10	
Hay and grain,	421 81	
Tea and coffee,	486 27	
Sugar and molasses,	1,046 92	
Milk, butter and cheese,	7,120 84	
Salt and other groceries,	386 90	
All other provisions,	1,954 01	
		18,903 58
Clothing and material,	\$3,167 05	
Fuel,	4,226 41	
Lights,	823 17	
		\$42,027 72
Amounts carried forward,	\$8,216 63	

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$8,216 63	\$42,027 72
Medicine and medical supplies,	.	.	.	.	375 23	
Furniture and furnishings,	.	.	.	.	4,069 76	
Crockery,	.	.	.	.	62 24	
Beds and bedding,	.	.	.	.	902 83	
Transportation,	.	.	.	.	273 82	
Travelling,	.	.	.	.	104 11	
Trustees' expenses,	.	.	.	.	25 03	
Soap,	.	.	.	.	297 88	
Water,	.	.	.	.	393 45	
Stationery,	.	.	.	.	109 12	
Undertaking,	.	.	.	.	187 00	
Repairs (ordinary),	.	.	.	.	8,887 42	
All other current expenses,	.	.	.	.	2,522 80	
					<hr/>	26,427 32
Total current expenses,	.	.	.	.	.	\$68,455 04
Repairs and improvements (extraordinary),	.	.	.	.	\$10,000 00	
Refunded inmates (on deposits),	.	.	.	.	64 26	
					<hr/>	10,064 26
Total amount expended,	.	.	.	.	.	\$78,519 30
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	.	.	.	.	.	8,358 33
						<hr/>
						\$86,877 63
RESOURCES.						
Cash on hand,	.	.	.	.	\$8,358 33	
Due from Commonwealth for support,	.	.	.	.	4,725 32	
from cities and towns,	.	.	.	.	13,062 33	
from other sources,	.	.	.	.	32 40	
					<hr/>	\$26,178 38
LIABILITIES.						
Due for supplies and expenses,	.	.	.	.	\$2,943 00	
for salaries and wages,	.	.	.	.	1,937 67	
inmates (cash on deposit),	.	.	.	.	1,174 56	
					<hr/>	6,055 23
Total surplus,	.	.	.	.	.	\$20,123 15

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT WOOD,
Treasurer.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 1, 1896.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 24, 1896.

The undersigned has this day carefully compared the treasurer's statement of expenditures for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, with the vouchers which are on file at the Worcester Insane Asylum, and finds it to be correct. He has also compared the amount of bills rendered for the board of patients with the estimated earnings of the institution for one year, and finds them to agree.

GEO. L. CLARK,
Auditor of Accounts.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, acting for the Worcester Insane Asylum.

I respectfully submit to your board the nineteenth annual report of the superintendent of this institution.

Oct. 1, 1895, 447 persons were inmates of this asylum, — 225 men and 222 women. There have been admitted since 20 women, making a grand total of 467 cases under treatment, — 225 men and 242 women. There have been discharged 1 woman recovered, 2 men and 2 women improved and 2 women not improved. Death has removed 16 men and 19 women, making a combined total of deaths and discharges of 42 persons, — 18 men and 24 women. Sept. 30, 1896, there remained 425 patients, — 207 men and 218 women. Of those admitted, the whole number, 20 women, came from Westborough. Of those discharged, 1 man was removed by an officer of the city of Boston, 1 man escaped and was never returned, 1 woman was sent out of the State by the Board of Lunacy and Charity, 1 woman went on a visit and was not returned, 2 women were transferred to the Medfield Asylum and 1 woman recovered.

The small number of patients admitted during the year renders it difficult to draw any specially valuable deductions from this source. Some estimate as to the prospect for final recovery in these cases can be made when we learn that the average duration of insanity, before admission here, was nearly eight and one-half years. Epilepsy and heredity lead in the assigned causes of disease, a finding, perhaps, not so surprising in cases of such long standing, when we remember that these patients are the accumulation of other institutions, and a selected accumulation at that. Of this number, considerably over 50 per cent. were hopelessly demented and 25 per cent.

were epileptic. Three or four were inclined to be somewhat helpful, and an equal number were quite as inclined towards destructiveness. The average age was that of middle life, and there was less than the usual proportion of extremely feeble cases.

One woman recovered, and was discharged to the care of her friends. This was a case of mania, with occasional outbursts of excitement. She had been insane for about fifteen years. Five years ago she was discharged to the care of her brother, as much improved. It was thought then that she might continue to improve in her new surroundings, and eventually complete her recovery without a return to a hospital. It proved, however, that she had not regained sufficient mental stability to endure the strain of personal responsibility, and she was very soon returned to an institution, a little later being again transferred here. After a more or less eventful experience she again improved to such an extent that she was once more discharged to the care of her brother, this time as recovered. She has now remained well for some months, and possibly may continue so, though the probability of relapse in recoveries from mental disease of long standing is greater than in acute cases. Recovery from mental disease may be complete, so far as any evident manifestation is concerned, and yet the predisposition remain, and be even strengthened, rendering a relapse perhaps probable, and from slighter provoking causes than in the case of the first attack. Bearing this fact in mind, it has been claimed that a continued high rate of recovery among the insane would eventually exert an unfavorable influence upon the increase of insanity, by returning to the ordinary walks of life persons whose impress upon posterity would lead to the perpetuation of an unstable mentality.

Some special investigation has been undertaken during the past year, looking to establish the value of certain remedial measures in their influence upon the course of chronic mental disease. The somewhat striking success which has followed the administration of the thyroid extract in certain forms of acute insanity has led to the hope that something might also be accomplished by its use in the chronic stage of disease. A thorough trial of this remedy has given, in my hands, nothing

but negative results, a finding not wholly unexpected. Much more of promise has seemed to attend a more careful regulation of the diet, and an attempt to correct faulty digestive processes, — a fact which shows the importance of always providing good, wholesome and nutritious food for the insane. The slight success which too often follows treatment in the chronic class should prove rather an incentive to renewed investigation than a discouragement to further effort. The large and constantly increasing numbers of these most unfortunate people demand that every measure shall be taken which gives any hope of relief. The establishment here of a laboratory furnishing increased facilities for the study of disease and for the scientific investigation of the medical problems of the institution would greatly further the work of the hospital, and increase its efficiency for the relief of its patients. Though the study of disease in its chronic forms is not usually as attractive as in its acute manifestations, I believe that the results of investigation are more than sufficient to reward the effort. The division of mental disease into acute and chronic forms is, to a certain extent, artificial, as many acute cases are practically incurable when admitted, while, on the other hand, many cases of long standing are susceptible of improvement, or even recovery, as the experience of this institution shows.

The policy has been continued of granting as great personal liberty to patients as seemed consistent with the proper management of the institution. This freedom has been very generally appreciated by our people and abused by but few, as is evidenced by the fact that only one successful escape occurred during the year. Notwithstanding the fact that the more helpful patients are seldom transferred here, much valuable work has been accomplished, nearly two-thirds of our number having been profitably employed during the greater portion of the time. Pecuniary result has not been the sole measure of effort, and many persons have been encouraged to work solely for the benefit which would accrue to the individual, sometimes at a direct money loss to the institution. Recognizing, also, the fact that out-of-door exercise is an essential requisite for the proper maintenance of health, constant effort has been made to keep our patients as much as possible in the open air.

Ratio of Deaths from the Opening of the Asylum to Oct. 1, 1896.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole Number of Patients.	Daily Average Number of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per Cent. on Whole Number of Patients treated.	Per Cent. on Daily Average Number of Patients.
			Males.	Females.	Totals.		
1877-78,	429	382.98	18	8	26	6.05	6.78
1878-79,	422	367.41	22	11	33	7.82	8.98
1879-80,	413	363.15	15	8	23	5.56	6.33
1880-81,	401	363.09	18	6	24	5.98	6.62
1881-82,	439	375.59	21	11	32	7.28	8.51
1882-83,	461	384.33	37	24	61	13.23	15.84
1883-84,	438	390.69	22	20	42	9.58	10.75
1884-85,	448	391.12	20	14	34	7.58	8.69
1885-86,	476	400.28	23	15	38	7.98	9.49
1886-87,	444	393.52	21	17	38	8.55	9.65
1887-88,	451	393.95	23	14	37	8.20	9.39
1888-89,	431	385.56	27	11	38	8.81	9.85
1889-90,	428	330.23	27	4	31	7.24	9.38
1890-91,	464	394.66	22	12	34	7.32	8.61
1891-92,	499	427.82	22	15	37	7.41	8.64
1892-93,	519	446.94	38	20	58	11.17	12.97
1893-94,	515	442.23	22	21	43	8.35	9.72
1894-95,	504	460.68	22	24	46	9.13	9.99
1895-96,	467	427.36	16	19	35	7.49	8.19

The death rate, reckoned upon the daily average number of patients, is lower than it has been before at any time for fourteen years. I ascribe this to three causes: a less number of feeble cases than usual having been received during the year; the fact that the weaker ones of our old cases had earlier succumbed to the ravages of disease; and, finally, the constantly improving sanitary condition of the institution. There has been very little acute disease in the house. The chief cause of death has, as usual, been phthisis. There has been a remarkable freedom from those annoying cases of severe tonsillitis which were formerly so prevalent among the help, a fact doubtless due in great measure to the admission of more air and sunshine to the wards.

The new building, which was in process of construction at the time of my last annual report, is nearly completed, and for some time has afforded sleeping accommodations for patients. The water section alone remains unfinished. This building not only increases the capacity of the institution, but also furnishes

water-closet and bathing facilities for three of the old wards. The construction is of the most substantial kind. The entire water section and the stairway are fireproof; the remainder of the building is slow-burning construction. Provision is made for the rain bath on every floor, a room of moderate size being set apart for this purpose in each ward. This arrangement is adopted in preference to one large room for all, as being far more convenient and securing greater privacy and personal attention for patients. I doubt the expediency of bathing large numbers of the insane at the same time in the same room.

The opening of this new building has afforded almost complete relief from the crowding which has existed here for so many years. The numbers in the female department are now nearly at the normal capacity and in the male department a few vacant rooms exist. The very favorable showing as to per capita cost in the erection of this building would seem to indicate that the enlargement of already existing institutions furnishes, to a certain limited extent, an economical and efficient way of providing for a future increase of the insane. When, however, numbers greatly in excess of one thousand are grouped under one administrative head, the wisdom of a still further enlargement of that particular institution seems to me problematical.

It is greatly to be regretted that we have not as yet been able to equip the asylum with electricity for lighting purposes. Our revenues have not been sufficient to complete the work already in hand and to undertake so expensive an operation as the installation of an electric plant. The experience of other institutions leads me to believe that the change from gas to electricity would be productive of most desirable results, both in a sanitary and a financial way, and would give a lighting agent far safer and easier to control. Our new building has already been equipped with iron-armored conduit for the passage of electrical wires. The engine which furnishes power for the laundry and for the general purposes of the hospital has been long in service, and is of an antiquated type. While, under our present conditions, it is fairly efficient in operation, it is wasteful of steam, and, with the introduction of the electric light, would probably not respond in a satisfactory manner to the added burden of a dynamo. This engine should be replaced with a modern

machine at such early date as the finances of the institution will warrant.

The work of enlarging the windows in the older wards has been continued slowly, and much general work of repair has been accomplished. Several changes have been made in the wash room of the laundry building, which have added greatly to the efficiency of the service. The last of the old wooden washers has been discarded, and replaced with a modern metallic machine. That portion of the plumbing which was beneath the floor has been removed, heavy iron being substituted for the old cement pipe, which has been in place for many years. Some necessary furnishings have been added to the public reception room and the business offices.

Earnest and faithful work has been done by the officers of the institution, and the employees, with few exceptions, have shown an attention to duty which has been commendable.

The usual services and amusements have been held in the chapel. Our winter entertainments have been eagerly looked forward to by the patients, and largely attended.

I desire to thank your Board for the cordial support which has been at all times given to me.

E. V. SCRIBNER,
Superintendent.

REVISED TABLES

FOR




UNIFORM STATISTICS

IN THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS
FOR THE INSANE.

**APPROVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF LUNACY AND CHARITY,
MARCH 10, 1891.**

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DEGENERATE.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATED.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Patients in asylum Oct. 1, 1895,	225	222	447	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	222	447
Admitted within the year,	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Whole number of cases within the year,	225	242	467	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	242	467
Discharged within the year,	18	24	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	24	42
Viz.: as 	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
as 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
as 	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
as not improved,*	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
as not insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths,	16	19	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	19	35
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	207	218†	425†	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	218†	425†
Viz.: supported as State patients,	58	56	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	56	114
as town patients,	149	162†	311†	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	162†	311†
as private patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of different persons within the year,	225	242	467	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	242	467
Persons admitted,	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Persons recovered,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Daily average number of patients,	214.93	212.43	427.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	214.93	212.43	427.36
Viz.: State patients,	60.18	53.75	113.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.18	53.75	113.93
town patients,	154.75	158.68	313.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	154.75	158.68	313.43

* At the time of leaving asylum.

† Includes one on visit.

2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.		ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1895.													
October, .	.	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	225.00	220.23	445.23
November, .	.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	228.53	219.50	448.03
December, .	.	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	4	222.00	219.16	441.16
1896.													
January, .	.	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	2	220.42	218.00	438.42
February, .	.	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	2	5	217.96	217.38	435.34
March, .	.	—	—	—	3	3	6	3	3	6	214.23	214.32	428.55
April, .	.	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	1	3	210.93	211.37	422.30
May, .	.	—	—	—	1	4	5	1	3	4	210.49	208.08	418.52
June, .	.	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	3	210.00	204.50	414.50
July, .	.	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	1	3	208.81	203.42	412.23
August, .	.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	208.00	201.42	409.42
September, .	.	—	20	20	1	3	4	1	1	2	207.77	211.83	419.60
Total of cases, .		—	20	20	18	24	42	16	19	35	—	—	—
Total of persons, .		—	20	20	18	24	42	16	19	35	—	—	—
Daily average, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214.93	212.43	427.36

3. — Received in First and Subsequent Admissions.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			DAYS PREVIOUSLY IN ASYLUM.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First.	—	20	20	—	—	—
Total of cases.	—	20	20	—	—	—
Total of persons.	—	20	20	—	—	—

4. — Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane.	—	—	—
Former inmates of this asylum only.	—	—	—
Former inmates of other hospitals only.	—	20	20
Total of persons.	—	20	20

5. — Parentage of Persons admitted.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Unknown.	—	—	20	20	20	20
Total.	—	—	20	20	20	20

6. — Residence of Persons admitted.

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts :—			
Suffolk County,	-	12	12
Middlesex County,	-	3	3
Essex County,	-	3	3
Norfolk County,	-	1	1
Bristol County,	-	1	1
Totals,	-	20	20
Viz.: cities and towns,*	-	17	17
country districts,	-	3	3

* Containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants.

7.—*Civil Condition of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE AD- MISSION.	UNMARRIED			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			UNKNOWN.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First, . . .	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	20	20
Totals, .	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	20	20

8.—*Occupation of Persons admitted.*

FEMALES.												
Housewives,	.	.	.	.	.	9	No occupation,	.	.	.	.	7
Domestics,	.	.	.	.	.	3						
Dressmaker,	.	.	.	.	.	1	Total, .	.	.	.	.	20

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF

Unknown,	20
Total,	<u>20</u>

11. — Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years and less,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
20 to 25 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	1	2
25 to 30 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	1	1	2
30 to 35 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
35 to 40 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	4	8
40 to 50 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	5	9
50 to 60 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
60 to 70 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
70 to 80 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Over 80 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-
Not insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of persons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	19	35	16	19	35
Mean ages,	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.07	29.67	27.98	45.87	44.47	44.89

12. — Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Under one month, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 1 to 3 months, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 to 6 months, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 to 12 months, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 to 5 years, . .	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3
5 to 10 years, . .	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	6
10 to 20 years, .	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	7
Over 20 years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3
Not insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of cases, . .	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	20	20
Total of persons, .	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	20	20
Average in years, .	-	-	-	-	8.47	8.47	-	8.47	8.47

13. — Form of Mental Disease in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.												AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A.—Insane:—																		
Dementia, chronic,	11	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	26
epileptic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	28
paralytic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
General paralysis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Mania, chronic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Melancholia, chronic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Paranoia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital mental de-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
ficiency,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
B.—Habitual drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
C.—Voluntary patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
D.—Not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total of cases,	20	20	20	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	10	24	42
Total of persons,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	16	24	42

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	16	17	33	18	21	39
Second,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	3	3
Total of cases,	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	16	19	35	18	24	42
Total of persons,	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	16	19	35	18	24	42

15. — Causes of Death.

CAUSES.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Nervous system :—												
Exhaustion of chronic melancholia,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Apoplexy,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Epilepsy,	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Epilepsy and senility,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
General paralysis,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Respiratory system :—												
Phthisis,	10	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	19
Phthisis and senility,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
General :—												
Heart disease,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bright's disease,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hepatitis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer and cyst,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Exhaustion of age and dementia,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Totals,	16	19	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	19	35

16. — Recoveries, classified by Duration of Disease and of Treatment.

[illegible]

18. — Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1896.

NEW CASES (FIRST ADMISSIONS TO THIS ASYLUM).																								
YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.		DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1895-96.																						
		ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.				
Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Previous years,	.	496	424	920	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8
1888,	.	46	13	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1889,	.	31	4	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1890,	.	32	13	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891,	.	40	95	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1892,	.	53	28	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1893,	.	39	30	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1894,	.	30	29	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1895,	.	19	20	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1896,	.	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, .	.	786	676	1,462	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	16	17	33

18. — Annual Admissions, etc. — Concluded.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	READMITTED CASES (READMISSIONS TO THIS ASYLUM).												REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS SEPT. 30, 1896.					
	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.						DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
Previous years,																		
1888,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	63	136			
1889,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	15			
1890,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13			
1891,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	14			
1892,	2	28	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	64	84			
1893,	4	3	7	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	11	36			
1894,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	44			
1895,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	37			
1896,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13*	26*			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20			
Totals,	9	36	45	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	218*	425*			

* Includes one on visit.

STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

TRUSTEES.

J. WHITE BELCHER, <i>Chairman</i>,	.	.	.	.	RANDOLPH.
PAYSON W. LYMAN, <i>Secretary</i>,	.	.	.	.	FALL RIVER.
JACOB H. HECHT,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
Mrs. SARAH D. FISKE,	.	.	.	.	MALDEN.
Mrs. ANNA F. PRESCOTT,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
WARREN E. RICE,	.	.	.	.	LAWRENCE.
LEONARD HUNTRESS, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	LOWELL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

H. M. BLACKSTONE,	.	.	.	.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
THOMAS J. CANNON,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
ARTHUR H. HARRINGTON, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Medical Director.</i>

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

HENRY F. BORDEN, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BROCKTON.
GUSTAV LIEBMAN, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
CALVIN PRATT, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BRIDGEWATER.
SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
MAURICE H. RICHARDSON, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS TO THE STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

WALTER CHANNING, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BROOKLINE.
GEORGE F. JELLY, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
PHILIP COOMBS KNAPP, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
HENRY R. STEDMAN, M.D.,	ROSLINDALE.

CONSULTING PATHOLOGIST.

EDWARD WYLLYS TAYLOR, M.D.,	BOSTON.
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the State Almshouse and State Farm, in compliance with the requirements under section 3, chapter 88 of the Public Statutes, herewith present their forty-third annual report, which, with the reports of the superintendent and medical director herein submitted, shows the condition of the State Farm at Bridgewater for the financial year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Under the provisions of chapter 62 of the Acts of 1896, the sum of \$114,900 was appropriated for the payment of salaries, wages and labor, and for other current expenses at said institution for the present calendar year. For a detailed statement of the expenditure of the same see report of the superintendent, hereto annexed, which has been examined and verified by the trustees.

Although it is barely possible that the expenses of the institution can be kept within the amount appropriated for the present year, yet with the large number of commitments of the criminal insane a much larger sum will be necessary for the ensuing year, in consequence of an additional number of officers and attendants being required for the safe and proper management of said department.

Under chapter 89 of the Resolves for the year 1896, the sum of \$34,200 was appropriated for the following purposes, to wit: for an extension of the prison department, and a workshop, heating, plumbing and furnishing included, and all necessary yard and connecting walls for the same; for increasing the administration accommodations of the asylum for insane

criminals, renewing the plumbing in the east and west wings, and enlarging the hot-water system of said asylum; for additional laundry machinery and a sterilizer; for extending electric lighting and a system of arc lights for the yards, and one additional boiler for the same. All of the foregoing improvements and additions, for which provision has been made, are in process of construction and near completion.

It is unnecessary for the trustees to repeat in their report what is contained in the reports of the superintendent and medical examiner hereto annexed, as they contain full information in relation to the condition and management of the institution, and the disposition of the money appropriated and expended for its maintenance. There will also be found in said reports important suggestions and recommendations which have been carefully considered by the trustees, and it is recommended that a sufficient appropriation be made to carry the same into effect.

The question of sewerage has been considered by the trustees and superintendent, and a plan or system for said purpose will be presented to the Legislature, and an appropriation is recommended therefor. The superintendent has fully set forth in his report to the trustees the importance of said project.

It is recommended that appropriations be made for the erection of a new cow barn, in order to provide additional accommodations for a larger number of cows, as the quantity of milk now produced is not sufficient for the needs of the institution; also for building a new piggery, for additional concreting, for painting a portion of the institution buildings, and for the purchase of additional land for pasturage and other purposes, when the same can be obtained for a reasonable consideration.

It is also recommended that additional cells be constructed for sentenced criminals, instead of having so large a number occupying dormitories as at present.

The recommendations made last year for a new infirmary building, also for a spur track from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to the yards and coal bins connected with the institution, are again renewed.

The farm is under a good state of cultivation. The excessive drought during a part of the summer affected some of the

crops. Several acres have been reclaimed and cultivated the past year from land recently purchased, and the result has been satisfactory and will soon be a source of profit, the labor on the same being principally performed by inmates.

In the workshop, inmates who are able to perform labor have been employed in chair-seating, as formerly; sewing, tailoring and cobbling are also carried on, to a limited extent.

The annual inventory, as required under section 7, chapter 79 of the Public Statutes, has been taken, and an appraisal made of the real and personal property connected with the institution and belonging to the Commonwealth, by David G. Pratt, Esq., of Middleborough, whose report is hereto annexed.

It is unnecessary for the trustees at the close of another financial year to again speak in words of commendation in relation to the faithful and efficient services rendered the institution by the superintendent, H. M. Blackstone, and the officers under his charge. While it is a pleasure to the trustees to know personally that the institution continues in the same excellent condition as in former years, it is also a satisfaction to know that others, whose official position requires a general supervision of the same, have also spoken words of highest approval in regard to its management.

The trustees fully recognize the valuable services of Dr. Arthur H. Harrington, medical director of the insane criminal department, who has been eminently successful in the discharge of the varied and responsible duties devolving upon him.

Respectfully submitted,

J. WHITE BELCHER.
JACOB H. HECHT.
PAYSON W. LYMAN.
WARREN E. RICE.
LEONARD HUNTRESS, M.D.
ANNA F. PRESCOTT.

BRIDGEWATER, Oct. 30, 1896.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I herewith present the following report of the State Farm for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, the same being the forty-third annual report.

With a special commission authorized by the last Legislature to report upon a revision of the public institutions of the Commonwealth, it would seem best to refrain at this time from speculation in new theories of management and progress, and rest for the present on the development already made, — simply content with warming over the suggestions of the past which are matters of record, and dealing for the time being with current matters of interest and the more common needs of the institution.

Comparison of numbers with last year show 90 more inmates remaining at this date than one year ago. The admissions have been 1,669, — an excess of 228 over last year; the discharges have been 1,579, — an excess of 178; the average number has been 1,098, — an increase of 96 over last year.

The per capita expense has increased 11 cents per week gross and 14 cents net over last year. The increase is accounted for principally in the more expensive care of the Asylum for Criminal Insane, made necessary by the reception of acute cases and the transfer from all the other State hospitals of the whole class of criminal patients. The excess of the net cost over the gross is accounted for in the reduced income from the labor of inmates.

While there is no division of accounts between the departments, there are some items easily discernible, such as salaries and wages, of which nearly half the whole amount appropri-

ated is expended for the Asylum with little more than one-fourth the whole number of inmates.

Scant help in this department would be false economy, and a disproportion of expenditure is well defended in the record of good order maintained there, which reports but one successful break or escape for the year.

Concerning the general conditions of the asylum department, I have nothing to suggest not in full accord with the recommendations of our last annual report. While its affairs have gone along without friction and with apparent success, I yet believe that complete separation is desirable from every point of consideration, and cordially hope such action may result from the examination now being made of the State institutions system.

The improvements for the asylum authorized by the last Legislature are well under way, and will be fully completed within the year. There are still other improvements very necessary, all of which are referred to in detail in the report of the medical director. For the proper care and treatment of acute cases of insanity, important changes had to be made in the north-west wing; and, as this expense was not otherwise provided for, it had to be made from current expense account, and for this reason we made only such changes as would answer the demands for the time being. The rest of this wing should be changed and renovated to meet the certain demands in the same direction.

The necessity for greater and closer classification of patients in the asylum has become strikingly apparent since the whole class of criminals have been collected into one institution. A percentage of the so-called criminals are not only of unsound mind but incorrigible and dangerous. They should be allowed but limited liberty, and none whatever in common with the majority of the patients. Their presence on the open wards and yards is a constant menace to the good order and happiness of all concerned, — an exposed danger not easily defended if attended with serious results. They should have a ward so situated as to molest the rest of the wards least, and yet be as accessible as possible to conveniences of care and administration. Probably a ward of twelve to fifteen rooms would meet the demands for several years. For the necessary out-

door exercise and recreation of the patients generally during the winter months all the walks of the airing yards and courts of both asylum and hospitals should be paved in asphalt or cement. All the improvements mentioned are necessary and imperative, and appropriation recommended. The central bathing house and store-room asked for last year are again requested.

The insane department has been now more than a full year under the direction and control of a physician, in accordance with chapter 390 of the Acts and Resolves of 1895. The wisdom both of the legislation and the selection of Dr. A. H. Harrington as the medical director are no longer matters of question. His management has been both conservative and able.

The workhouse or prison department has maintained its record of increasing numbers yearly. Although the number remaining in this department at this date is but 4 more than one year ago, there have been 262 more inmates committed. Of the 1,332 committed, 395, or more than 25 per cent. of the whole number, had been former inmates, — not a few of them many times recommitted. I do not know that the number is out of proportion with the records in other institutions caring for this class of misdemeanants; but, whatever the results elsewhere, I am impressed that the percentage is altogether too great.

An inquiry by the committee on prisons in the last Legislature, under an order offered in the Senate, as to the cause of the great number of commitments to the State Farm, resulted in a bill being offered for all commitments here by indeterminate sentence, of which the following is a copy: —

AN ACT RELATIVE TO SENTENCES TO THE STATE FARM.

SECTION 1. When a convict is sentenced to the state farm the court or trial justice imposing the sentence shall not fix or limit the duration thereof. Whoever is so sentenced for drunkenness may be held in the custody of said state farm for a term not exceeding one year; and whoever is so sentenced for any other offence may be held in such custody for a term not exceeding two years.

SECT. 2. When it shall appear to the trustees of said state farm that any person so sentenced is reformed, they may issue to him a

permit to be at liberty for the remainder of said sentence upon such conditions as they shall establish; and they may revoke said permit at any time previous to its expiration.

SECT. 3. When any permit issued as aforesaid has been revoked, said trustees may issue an order for the return of the holder thereof to said state farm; and said order may be executed by any officer authorized to serve criminal process. The holder of said permit when returned to said state farm shall be detained therein according to the terms of his original sentence, and the time between his release on permit and said return shall not be considered as any part of the term of the sentence named in this act.

SECT. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

This bill was introduced late in the session, and shared the fate of many other late comers, by reference to the next General Court.

This form of sentence had been earnestly advocated and recommended in our annual report, and was expected to have been considered and reported by the joint committee on public charitable institutions, to whom the document was referred; but by a misunderstanding on the part of this committee the recommendation failed of consideration by them. Had the bill been reported earlier in the session, in due course of business I believe it would have become a law last year. Every argument in its favor can be made with even greater force now, and I earnestly hope that this form of sentence may be enacted not only here but in all other prisons as well.

In our workhouse plant more than two-thirds of the prisoners are cared for in dormitories, there being but 225 cells and rooms, with a population varying from 500 to 700. It would seem that the normal or average number of this department would continue not less than 500. For the safe and proper care of this number there should be at least from 200 to 300 more rooms or cells. I recommend the rooms as cheaper, and much better adapted for such care than the regulation prison cell, and urge an appropriation for their construction. The dormitories thus vacated will be needed for workshops. There is much time now squandered in the yards and so-called loafing rooms,

which could be more profitably employed in their rooms during a portion of their leisure time. The loafing rooms and dormitories afford too great opportunity for evil development, and should not be continued.

Our agricultural interests are extensive, and, so far as we can estimate, fairly successful; if not so, it is our own fault, for we not only raise the product but furnish the market for its consumption, and it is all consumed. The cultivation is wholly within these limits. The crops have been for the most part satisfactory, less in some lines and more abundant in others, but on the whole a good average.

Reclaiming waste land goes on and thirty acres of valuable land have been added to the acreage this year. My faith in reclaiming waste lands hereabout is still strong. Moderate additions from time to time I believe to be good policy.

Our barn capacity is not equal to the requirements. More milk stock is needed, to meet the demands of an enlarged hospital and increasing asylum. I recommend that a new barn be built, and an appropriation be made for the same, also a sum sufficient to repaint all the agricultural buildings.

In connection with our reclaiming land, there is an abundant harvest of stone. From some of the surplus we have made on Conant Street about one-quarter of a mile of macadam road. I suggest that we investigate, with the State Highway Commission, a proposition to develop this public work in our locality (in the towns of Bridgewater and Middleborough), and refer with pleasure to the piece made as a sample of *genuine* State road.

The question of our sewage disposal has been considered somewhat by the State Board of Health. Their engineers have made several examinations, and have found but one location where the sewage could be disposed of by filtration without the aid of pump or siphon. The adoption of this plan appears at the present time to offer the simplest as well as the least expensive solution of the difficult problem. It will involve the purchase of land and diverting the present outlet to it by about five thousand feet of new main of sufficient capacity. It is possible that some portion of the sewage matter might be disposed of by irrigation on the proposed line during the open season. We have a letter on file from the local board of health,

protesting against the present outlet. It is imperative that the improvement be commenced at the earliest moment possible, and provision made for the same.

Religious services have been continued twice daily on Sundays through the year, except during summer vacation. The afternoon services have been favored with many exceptionally interesting addresses by clergymen of eminence and ability, and I am sure deep and abiding influences for better and truer living have been received with sober and serious thought by those enjoying these opportunities.

Rev. Father J. H. O'Neil, who had been our faithful and energetic attendant upon the Catholic interests for more than five years, denied us the further pleasure of his amiability and wide-awake presence by resigning his pastoral work in early summer. Five years of unbroken service between officials of differing faiths without clash or friction proves that jealousy of creeds found no place in the spiritual pursuits of this institution. The innate modesty of the writer accords all credit to the Rev. Father for this millennial state. He has the best wishes of all his late associates for his continued prosperity.

Through the medium of the attending priest and visiting clergymen we have been provided with much valuable reading matter. We are also indebted to many thoughtful friends in Bridgewater for donations weekly of periodicals and magazines, also to Geo. Henry Shaw, Esq., of Middleborough, and to Rev. P. W. Lyman of your own Board for a valuable set of bound periodicals and frequent packages of miscellaneous reading matter.

The stability of our official force, particularly in the prison department, is worthy of comment. The nature of the asylum work is such as to make permanency less inviting on the part of the employed; but even there the records show a large majority whose service is registered in years instead of months. Good wages and men of character and responsibility are quite as necessary in the care of insane men as any other class. Judgment, discretion and forbearance are highly essential qualities in the make-up of officers entrusted with the care and responsibility of directing men suffering penalties in restrained or convict life. Complaints of excessive bossing or domineering manner of officers are rare indeed, and their duties gen-

erally have been very satisfactorily performed. It gives me great pleasure to commend the force as worthy of your highest confidence.

The encouraging influence of the Board of Trustees and uniform approbation of our work by all visitors and inspectors in authority is a stimulus of no uncertain value, and its acknowledgment here is not mere ceremony, but a full appreciation of the fact.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

BRIDGEWATER, Oct. 1, 1898.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of inmates remaining Oct. 1, 1895, was as follows :—

Male prisoners,	556	
Female prisoners,	18	
Male paupers,	134	
Female paupers,	1	
Male insane,	244	
	<hr/>	953

Number of admissions and commitments from Oct. 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, inclusive :—

Male prisoners,	1,298	
Female prisoners,	34	
Male paupers,	184	
Female paupers,	53	
Male insane,	100	
	<hr/>	1,669

Number discharged from Oct. 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, inclusive :—

Male prisoners,	1,292	
Female prisoners,	36	
Male paupers,	155	
Female paupers,	52	
Male insane,	44	
	<hr/>	1,579

Number remaining Oct. 1, 1896 :—

Male prisoners,	562	
Female prisoners,	16	
Male paupers,	163	
Female paupers,	2	
Male insane,	300	
	<hr/>	1,043

Of the number discharged, 51 have been by death : —

Prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Insane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
											51

Average number during the year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,098
Largest number during the year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,248
Smallest number during the year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	946

The following table shows the admissions each month : —

	PRISONERS.		PAUPERS.		INSANE.	TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.
1895.							
October,	140	2	17	5	1	158	7
November,	162	5	18	1	6	186	6
December,	182	3	12	3	5	199	6
1896.							
January,	118	4	9	3	5	132	7
February,	86	4	7	3	5	98	7
March,	82	3	9	1	27	118	4
April,	59	1	12	9	10	81	10
May,	87	3	10	1	13	110	4
June,	90	1	10	3	7	107	4
July,	92	3	11	7	9	112	10
August,	78	—	57	5	5	140	5
September,	122	5	12	12	7	141	17
Total,	1,298	34	184	53	100	1,582	87

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Massachusetts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	541
Ireland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	455
British America,	.	.	.	.	.	.	137
England,	.	.	.	.	.	.	127
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	.	89
Rhode Island,	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
New Hampshire and Scotland,	30	each,	.	.	.	.	60
Maine,	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Connecticut,	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Pennsylvania and Vermont,	18	each,	.	.	.	.	36
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Sweden,	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Wisconsin and Italy,	8	each,	.	.	.	.	16
France,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Germany and West Indies,	6	each,	.	.	.	.	30

New Jersey and Azores Islands, 5 each,	10	
Cape Verd Islands	4	
Denmark, Poland, Russia and District of Columbia, 3 each, .	12	
California, Colorado, Austria and Belgium, 2 each, . . .	8	
Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Louisiana, Greece, Holland, Wales, Sandwich Islands, South Sea Islands and Manilla Islands, 1 each,	15	
	<hr/>	1,669

COURTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

Worcester District Court,	441	
Lowell Police Court,	234	
Taunton District Court,	58	
Brockton Police Court,	47	
Lawrence Police Court,	39	
Boston Municipal Court,	38	
Waltham District Court,	31	
Attleborough District Court,	30	
Malden District Court,	29	
Lynn Police Court,	26	
New Bedford District Court,	24	
Newton Police Court,	21	
Abington District Court,	20	
Cambridge, Framingham and Stoughton District and Marlborough Police Courts, 19 each,	76	
Woburn District Court,	15	
North Adams and Palmer District Courts, 13 each, . . .	26	
Middleborough District Court,	12	
Cambridge Superior and Westfield District Courts, 10 each, .	20	
Worcester Superior, Fall River, Great Barrington and Milford District Courts, 9 each,	36	
Springfield Police Court,	8	
Northampton District and Hudson Trial Justice Courts, 7 each,	14	
Quincy District and Medway Trial Justice Courts, 6 each, .	12	
Southbridge and Pittsfield District and Brookfield Trial Justice Courts, 5 each,	15	
Plymouth Superior, Greenfield and Westborough District, Fitchburg Police, Dedham Trial Justice and transferred from Massachusetts Reformatory, 4 each,	24	
Boston Superior, Salem District and Newburyport Police Courts, 3 each,	9	
Barnstable, Concord and Hingham District, Chelsea Police, and Medfield and Millis Trial Justice Courts, 2 each, . . .	12	
Dedham, Fitchburg, Greenfield, Lawrence, Northampton, Taunton and Salem Superior, Provincetown and Plymouth District, Lee Police, Leominster, Marblehead and North Andover Trial Justice Courts, transferred from Women's Reformatory and House of Correction, Cambridge, 1 each,	15	
	<hr/>	1,332

SUMMARY.

District Courts,	822	
Police Courts,	404	
Municipal Courts,	38	
Superior Courts,	33	
Trial Justice Courts,	29	
Massachusetts Reformatory (transfer),	4	
Women's Reformatory (transfer),	1	
House of Correction (transfer),	1	
	<hr/>	1,332

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Drunkenness,	977	
Vagrants,	201	
Tramps,	139	
Idle and disorderly,	11	
Lewd and Lascivious,	1	
Escaping from State Farm,	1	
Stubborn child (Women's Reformatory),	1	
Breaking and entering and larceny (house of correction)	1	
	<hr/>	1,332

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Six months,	852	
One year,	255	
Eight months,	85	
Nine months,	37	
Four months,	25	
Ten months,	24	
Three months,	17	
Eighteen months,	5	
Two years,	15	
Five months,	5	
Indeterminate, two years (Massachusetts Reformatory),	4	
Fifteen months,	2	
Sixteen months,	1	
Fourteen months,	1	
Seven months,	1	
Twenty months,	1	
Fifty days,	1	
Minority (Women's Reformatory),	1	
	<hr/>	1,332

Of the number of prisoners admitted, 395 had been admitted previously, as follows :—

Second time,	238
Third time,	81
Fourth time,	26
Fifth time,	17

Sixth time,	10
Seventh time,	9
Eighth time,	4
Tenth time,	6
Eleventh time,	1
Twelfth time,	1
Thirteenth time,	1
Sixteenth time,	1
	<hr/>

395

TOWNS, ETC., FROM WHICH PACPERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Fall River,	91
New Bedford,	57
Boston,	47
Taunton,	17
Prison department, State Farm,	8
Brockton,	6
Rockland,	3
State Almshouse,	2
Barnstable,	1
Bridgewater,	1
Fairhaven,	1
Middleborough,	1
Whitman,	1
Birth,	1
	<hr/>

237

HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC., FROM WHICH INSANE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	24
Prison department, State Farm,	15
House of Correction, Boston,	12
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	11
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	10
House of Correction, Salem,	6
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	5
Pauper department, State Farm,	4
State Prison, Boston,	3
Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord,	2
Berkshire County Jail, Pittsfield,	2
District Court, Essex, Salem,	1
Suffolk County Court, Boston,	1
House of Correction, Worcester,	1
House of Correction, Pittsfield,	1
Franklin County Jail, Greenfield,	1
Hampshire County Jail, Northampton,	1
	<hr/>

100

The receipts and expenditures have been as follows : —

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 1, 1895, to Jan 1, 1896,	\$30,018 00
Received from State treasurer for same period,	30,018 00
Jan. 1, 1896, to Oct. 1, 1896,	83,983 06
Received from State treasurer for same period,	83,983 06
Appropriation for 1895 was,	107,000 00
Amount expended,	104,662 43
Balance unexpended (which sum reverted to the treasury),	2,337 57
Appropriation for 1896 was,	114,900 00
Balance unexpended,	30,916 94

EXPENDITURES FROM OCT. 1, 1895, TO OCT 1, 1896.

Salaries, officers and employees,	\$30,213 33
Flour,	6,680 20
Crackers,	169 15
Beef, fresh and corned,	7,346 01
Fish, clams and oysters,	2,270 70
Mutton and lamb,	1,125 88
Poultry,	360 63
Lard and hams,	78 53
Butter, cheese and eggs,	1,288 86
Tea and coffee,	1,465 82
Sugar and molasses,	2,363 34
Beans and pease,	1,090 26
Fruits and vegetables,	201 47
Nuts and candy for holidays,	21 14
Dried apples, raisins and currants,	81 83
Yeast, soda and baking powders,	268 63
Pepper, salt and mustard,	201 68
Rice,	235 55
Meal for tables, including graham and oat,	363 55
Miscellaneous groceries,	554 88
Canned goods,	815 75
Tobacco,	1,752 66
Potatoes,	406 21
Soap stock and starch,	577 53
Medical supplies, disinfectants, etc.,	955 91
Hospital supplies, instruments, etc.,	596 26
Consulting physician's services,	48 00
Ready-made clothing,	308 75
Cloth for clothing,	2,984 75
Shirts and drawers,	366 34
Cloth for shirts and drawers,	1,098 11
Mitts and socks,	305 78
Hats and caps,	396 25
Buttons, thread, needles and notions,	218 54

Scarfs, collars, suspenders, etc.,	\$181 35
Towels, crash, napkins, etc.,	333 33
Cotton, unbleached,	1,280 29
Miscellaneous dry goods,	326 91
Blankets, rubber and wool,	312 45
Bedding material,	318 93
Bedding hay and straw,	772 13
Boots, shoes, stock and findings,	2,549 31
Sewing machines and repairs,	115 60
Grain for stock,	2,426 57
Farm and garden seed,	355 84
Manure and fertilizers,	1,212 05
Agricultural tools and implements,	625 19
Live stock,	868 00
Plants and shrubs,	30 73
Repairing and painting carriages,	67 95
Repairing carts and wagons,	359 85
Teaming, horse hire and baiting,	74 50
Harnesses, repairing, stock and labor,	348 89
Miscellaneous stable expenses,	46 05
Crockery and glassware,	266 64
Miscellaneous kitchen and laundry utensils,	154 46
Tinware and supplies,	181 63
Hardware,	980 27
Brooms, brushes, mats, wooden and pulp ware,	582 22
Lamps, lanterns and wicks,	14 92
Furniture,	498 62
Carpets and carpeting,	393 64
Painters' supplies and labor,	1,409 24
Plumbers' supplies and labor,	144 08
Engineers' supplies,	68 65
Steam and gas pipe and fittings,	727 42
Blacksmiths' supplies and labor,	507 44
Gasoline, naphtha and oil,	1,677 47
Coal,	7,169 96
Lumber, including coffin boards,	2,431 52
Mechanical labor and services,	2,268 21
Freight and express,	2,096 80
Trustees' expenses,	129 50
Superintendent's expenses, mileage tickets, etc.,	138 26
Fares and gratuities, discharged inmates,	3,651 65
Transfer of inmates,	16 83
Chapel services,	630 00
Miscellaneous and domestic salaries,	274 50
Taking inventory,	125 00
Telephone rents,	470 00
Telegrams and telephones,	131 37
Postage stamps, cards, etc,	282 00
Office supplies, stationery, printing, etc.,	599 85

Newspapers and periodicals,	\$36 50
Library and singing books,	140 00
Entertainments and fireworks,	128 05
Spectacles,	42 90
Blasting powder, fuse and dynamite,	20 50
Doors, windows and blinds,	243 25
Stove grates, linings and castings,	25 81
Boiler grates and castings,	36 54
Miscellaneous iron and steel,	38 99
Expenses arresting and returning escaped men,	206 11
Toilet paper and matches,	49 75
Inspecting boilers,	140 00
Radiators and registers,	133 48
Grinding corn,	26 67
Clocks and repairs,	97 94
Upholsterers' supplies,	123 39
Vault door and safe,	225 00
Lubricating oils,	276 97
Iron window guards and railings,	845 22
Piano for asylum chapel,	93 00
Sheet iron, brass, etc.,	281 17
Stencils and stamps,	3 34
Fire extinguishers,	135 00
Drain pipe,	52 66
Wheelbarrows,	38 00
Apples,	48 00
Rough granite,	129 00
Gas heater,	5 40
Cesspool covers,	7 00
Grain mill, shafting and labor,	669 15
Ranges and cooking utensils,	232 95
Brick, lime and cement,	101 00
Castings for stone crusher and chair benches,	106 09
Ice tools,	48 03
Brick fireplace and mantel,	76 40
Repairs to steam pumps,	9 27
Iron work, grills, etc.,	227 70
Wire laths,	42 55
Recording deeds,	7 65
Tailors' supplies, trimmings, etc.,	80 30
Boiler composition,	37 35
Gas and electric fixtures,	371 30
Locks,	28 25
Iron water pipe and fittings,	56 90
Expenses of delegate to Medical Psychological Convention,	8 47
Photographic apparatus for asylum and hospital,	72 24
Wall paper and window shades,	66 39
Call bells and alarms for asylum,	289 08

 \$114,001 06

The amount received from sales, labor of inmates, produce sold, etc., is \$3,622 03
 The total expenditure has been 114,001 06
 Which amount, divided by the average number of inmates, 1,098, gives \$103.82 yearly, or an expenditure of \$2.00 weekly; deduct the amount paid into the treasury from the amount expended, and it gives a net cost of \$1.93 weekly.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Of the appropriation made in 1893 for the erection of an asylum building, there was an unexpended balance of \$248.43. The expenditures under this appropriation for the present year are as follows : —

Masons' labor,	\$30 68
Locks,	217 75
	<hr/>
	\$248 43

Of the appropriation made in 1894 for an addition to the workhouse department, there was an unexpended balance of \$176.70. The expenditures under this appropriation for the present year are as follows : —

Roofing,	\$176 70
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Of the appropriation made in 1894 for enlarging office and providing gate lodge, there was an unexpended balance of \$484.45. The expenditures under this appropriation for the present year are as follows : —

Carpenters' labor,	\$227 20
Granite,	190 25
Tiling,	67 00
	<hr/>
	\$484 45

Of the appropriation made in 1895 for electric lighting, there was an unexpended balance of \$8,950.64. Under chapter 89, Resolves of 1896, an additional appropriation of \$2,500 was made for extending the service. The expenditures under these appropriations for the present year are as follows : —

Carpenters' labor,	\$334 00
Wiring,	851 50
Electrical supplies,	4,820 76

Electrical engineer's services,	\$400 00
Masons' labor,	87 75
Engines and dynamos,	8,263 18
Switchboard and connections,	362 00
Mouldings,	265 71
Poles,	12 50
Steam pipe and fittings,	20 63
Brick,	136 50
Castings,	12 58
Hardware,	203 83
Roofing,	87 65
Freight,	48 62
	<hr/>
	\$10,907 21
Balance unexpended,	543 43
	<hr/>
	\$11,450 64

Of the appropriation made in 1895 for a new hospital building, there was an unexpended balance of \$24,015.38. The expenditures under this appropriation for the present year are as follows : —

Masons' labor,	\$2,966 00
Carpenters' labor,	1,876 75
Tinsmiths' labor,	50 00
Foreman of laborers,	320 00
Brick, lime and cement,	3,590 14
Granite,	629 00
Lumber, including windows,	3,604 84
Painters' supplies and labor,	414 20
Plumbers' supplies and labor,	1,660 42
Blower heater apparatus,	1,379 75
Wire window guards,	184 48
Steam and gas pipe and fittings,	693 04
Iron bars and bolt ends,	34 61
Iron stairs, castings, etc.,	81 50
Roofing,	524 04
Hardware,	298 26
Drain pipe,	100 31
Iron beds,	480 50
Services of cook,	92 00
Freight,	343 17
	<hr/>
	\$19,323 01
Balance unexpended,	4,692 37
	<hr/>
	\$24,015 38

Under chapter 89, Resolves of 1896, the sum of \$18,500 was appropriated for an extension of the prison department, to contain not less than twenty large strong rooms, a workshop and all necessary walls for same, also the plumbing, heating and furnishing. The expenditures under this appropriation are as follows:—

Masons' labor,	\$1,395 75
Carpenters' labor,	87 00
Foreman of laborers,	76 50
Brick, lime and cement,	1,751 95
Granite underpinning, sills and caps,	168 60
Lumber,	418 41
Beams, bars and bolt,	194 51
Castings,	149 72
Drain pipe,	88 38
Services of cook,	50 00
Freight,	95 51
	<hr/>
	\$4,476 33
Balance unexpended,	14,023 67
	<hr/>
	\$18,500 00

Under chapter 89, Resolves of 1896, the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for the purpose of increasing the administration accommodations of the asylum, renewing the plumbing in the east and west wings and enlarging its hot-water system. The expenditures under this appropriation are as follows:—

Masons' labor,	\$564 50
Carpenters' labor,	668 00
Foreman of laborers,	69 00
Services of architect,	300 00
Brick, lime and cement,	238 58
Lumber,	1,225 18
Plumbers' supplies and labor,	1,314 20
Steam pipe and fittings,	60 81
Hardware and nails,	214 74
Sheet lead, zinc, conductors, etc.,	44 21
Services of cook,	40 00
Freight,	89 30
	<hr/>
	\$4,828 52
Balance unexpended,	5,171 48
	<hr/>
	\$10,000 00

Under chapter 89, Resolves of 1896, the sum of \$3,200 was appropriated for additional laundry machinery and a sterilizer. The expenditures under this appropriation are as follows : —

Laundry machinery and labor,	\$725 69
Balance unexpended,	2,474 31
	<hr/>
	\$3,200 00

An inventory and appraisal of the real and personal estate, Oct. 1, 1896, was made by David G. Pratt, Esq., of Middleborough. The appraisal was as follows : —

Live stock,	\$7,316 65
Products of farm,	12,056 24
Carriages and agricultural implements,	9,052 60
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	51,328 00
Beds and bedding, inmates department,	18,404 75
Other furniture, inmates department,	14,709 47
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	8,501 69
Ready-made clothing,	17,370 05
Dry goods,	2,511 62
Provisions and groceries,	3,173 57
Drugs and medicines,	303 12
Fuel,	1,389 50
Library,	397 50

LAND.

300 acres cultivated,	}	\$35,665 00
219 acres pasture,		
14 acres bottom land,		
5 acres water works,		

BUILDINGS.

Main buildings,	\$240,000 00
Boiler house, laundry and electric light station,	11,200 00
Infirmary and women's building,	30,000 00
Asylum buildings, complete,	140,000 00
Prison workshops (carpenter and paint),	2,500 00
East barn,	6,000 00
Stock barn,	6,000 00
Stable,	5,500 00
Piggery,	2,500 00
Ice houses,	1,500 00
Hen houses,	1,000 00
Farmers' house,	3,000 00
Watchmen's house,	3,000 00

River pumping station,	\$2,500 00
Lower pump house,	500 00
Blacksmiths' shop,	1,800 00
Storage shed for tools,	1,000 00
Pest house,	300 00
Hathaway house,	500 00
High board fences,	200 00
High brick walls,	5,000 00
Tomb,	1,000 00
Morgue,	500 00
Cart shed and onion loft,	1,000 00
Stone-crusher building, including engine, crusher and roller, .	4,000 00
Tool house,	1,000 00

LIST OF LIVE STOCK.

5 pairs work horses.	3 calves.
8 driving horses.	2 boars.
1 express horse.	25 hogs.
1 single work horse.	29 breeding sows.
7 yoke oxen.	77 shoats.
3 bulls.	19 pigs.
47 cows.	148 hens.
17 heifers.	178 chickens.

PRODUCTS OF FARM ON HAND.

228 tons English hay.	292 bushels parsnips.
16½ tons rowen.	503 bushels turnips.
33 tons oat fodder.	175 bushels rutabagas.
15 tons corn fodder.	6 tons squash.
3,963 bushels potatoes.	7 tons pumpkins.
217 bushels small potatoes.	16,500 heads of cabbage.
280 bushels onions.	1,300 heads celery.
2,756 bushels mangels.	200 barrels apples.
660 bushels yellow globe beets.	500 bushels cider apples.
2,321 bushels table beets.	60 cords manure.
591 bushels carrots.	300 tons ice.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN CONSUMED ON OFFICERS' AND INMATES' TABLES.

2,676 bushels potatoes.	158 bushels tomatoes.
410 bushels onions.	34 bushels pears.
750 bunches onions.	5 bushels quinces.
487 bushels turnips.	266 bushels peas.
254 bushels parsnips.	81 bushels string beans.
88 bushels carrots.	31 bushels shell beans.
881 bushels beets.	150 pounds spinach.
162 bunches beets.	2,199 pounds dandelion greens.
227 bushels apples.	2,211 pounds cabbage greens.
2½ bushels crab apples.	73,792 pounds cabbage.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN, ETC. — *Concluded.*

5,992 pounds Swiss chard.	27 bunches parsley.
107 pounds beet greens.	25 roots parsley.
8 bushels pickling cucumbers.	1,200 bunches celery.
1 bushel peppers.	10 gallons cider.
3,809 dozen green corn.	511 watermelons.
1,207 pounds asparagus.	850 mush melons.
914 bunches radishes.	508 pounds grapes.
44 pounds horse radish.	4,448 boxes strawberries.
1,022 pounds rhubarb.	48 boxes blackberries.
555 dozen lettuce.	204 boxes raspberries.
103 pounds summer squash.	163 boxes gooseberries.
6,912 pounds squash.	700 boxes currants.
149 pounds pumpkins.	1½ bushels pop corn.

The beef, pork and poultry slaughtered from the stock of the farm amount to:—

10,238 pounds beef.	244 pounds fowl.
18,288 pounds pork.	198 pounds chicken.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC.

31,025 gallons milk.	838 dozen eggs.
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The above amounts show the consumption on the tables from the farm account, and represent a credit of \$12,087.40 allowed the farm.

CLOTHING, ETC., MADE AND REPAIRED IN THE SHOP.

New Goods made.

1,519 coats.	1,321 undershirts.
1,505 pairs pants.	995 pairs drawers.
1,513 vests.	1,809 pillow slips.
650 caps.	1,740 sheets.
2,249 shirts.	806 pairs suspenders.
1,998 bath towels	239 clothes bags.
297 roller towels.	180 pairs overalls.
38 bed ticks.	699 pairs balmoral shoes.
188 aprons.	579 pairs brogans.
55 shrouds.	262 pairs slippers.

Clothing, etc., repaired.

1,052 coats.	120 pillow ticks.
8,743 pairs pants.	158 pairs overalls.
4,611 shirts.	72 jumpers.
905 undershirts.	876 pairs mittens.
1,642 pairs drawers.	202 clothes bags.
1,071 vests.	10 aprons.
9,956 pairs socks.	3,316 pairs shoes.
1,067 bed ticks.	51 pairs boots.

LIST OF PERSONS

Employed as Officers and Employees.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Time.	Amount.
H M. Blackstone, . .	Superintendent, . .	1 year, . . .	\$2,500 00
Thomas J. Cannon, . .	Assistant superintendent,	1 year, . . .	1,000 00
Arthur H. Harrington, .	Resident physician, .	1 year, . . .	1,800 00
James F. Blair, . . .	Assistant physician, .	1 year, . . .	666 66
Henry A. Roberts, . .	Assistant physician, .	10 months, 7 days,	511 66
Fred B. Colby, . . .	Assistant physician, .	10 months, . .	250 00
Henry J. Strann, . . .	Clerk,	1 year, . . .	1,000 00
Rodney A. Moore, . . .	Engineer,	1 year, . . .	820 00
Benj. F. Robinson, . .	Overseer,	1 year, . . .	900 00
Walter E. Temple, . .	Overseer,	1 year, . . .	700 00
Benj. A. Atkins, . . .	Overseer,	1 year, . . .	600 00
Fred A. Hewey, . . .	Overseer,	1 year, . . .	600 00
Zeno D. Baker, . . .	Overseer,	1 year, . . .	480 00
Andrew D. Grant, . .	Overseer,	1 year, . . .	480 00
Alfred H. Crockett, . .	Overseer,	7 months, . .	280 00
Peter Bazinet, . . .	Baker,	1 year, . . .	600 00
John W. Tibbetts, . .	Cook,	1 year, . . .	517 50
George E. Bacon, . . .	Farmer,	1 year, . . .	1,000 00
Henry S. Keith, . . .	Assistant farmer, . .	1 year, . . .	540 00
Ernest E. Bacon, . . .	Assistant farmer, . .	1 year, . . .	517 50
Daniel R. Welch, . . .	Assistant farmer, . .	1 year, . . .	457 50
Edward L. Benner, . .	Assistant farmer, . .	1 year, . . .	480 00
Asa B. Coolidge, . . .	Assistant farmer, . .	1 year, . . .	457 50
Merrick H. Osgood, . .	Assistant engineer, . .	10 months, 5 days,	406 66
William T. R. Slater, .	Assistant engineer, . .	1 year, . . .	410 00
James Bradford, . . .	Assistant engineer, . .	1 year, . . .	330 00
George W. Blake, . . .	Watchman,	1 year, . . .	457 50
William A. McGeoch, . .	Messenger,	1 year, . . .	240 00
Nathaniel B. Doe, . . .	Assistant farmer, . .	5 months, . .	200 00
Lawrence L. Edwards, .	Nurse,	10 months, 20 days,	373 33
Annie A. Edwards, . . .	Nurse,	10 months, . .	200 00

LIST OF PERSONS, ETC. — *Continued.*

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Time.	Amount.
William H. Seeley, . .	Nurse,	7 months, 15 days,	\$187 50
Bessie L. Webb, . .	Nurse,	1 month, . . .	40 00
Melvin Hatch, . . .	Supervisor of insane, .	1 year, . . .	500 00
Frank F. Rice, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	420 00
Benj. F. Tibbetts, . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	420 00
Benj. C. Knowlton, . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	390 00
Joseph C. Slater, . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	385 00
Edward W. Cramer, . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	385 00
Edwin S. Kingsley, . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	385 00
Dana Tibbetts, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	367 50
Archibald B. McDonald, .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	367 50
Charles Smith, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	360 00
John W. Hicks, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	360 00
Andrew Merrill, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	345 00
David W. York, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	345 00
James T. Beavins, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	347 50
Jeremiah B. Allen, . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 year, . . .	347 50
James N. Slater, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	11 months, 27 days,	382 00
Daniel H. Clark, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	11 months, 27 days,	381 75
Raymond A. Taylor, . .	Attendant of insane, .	11 months, 26 days,	380 67
Frank P. Fulton, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	9 months, . . .	232 50
Guilford L. Stark, . .	Attendant of insane, .	7 months, 5 days, .	230 42
Nathaniel B. Doe, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	7 months, . . .	280 00
William E. Allen, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	6 months, 26 days,	193 33
Herman E. Flagg, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	4 months, 27 days,	134 75
Edward M. Arenberg, . .	Attendant of insane, .	4 months, 23 days,	119 17
Leander A. Dow, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	3 months, 11 days,	84 17
Samuel H. Goins, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	2 months, 20 days,	73 33
La Forest H. Cramer, . .	Attendant of insane, .	2 months, 18 days,	65 00
Eugene H. Bochner, . .	Attendant of insane, .	2 months, 17 days,	70 58
Albert N. Pond, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	2 months, 15 days,	62 50
Augustus H. Moore, . .	Attendant of insane, .	2 months, 8 days, .	62 34
Frank L. Dearborn, . .	Attendant of insane, .	2 months, 4 days, .	53 34

LIST OF PERSONS, ETC. — *Concluded.*

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Time.	Amount.
Fred Folsom, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	2 months, 8 days, .	\$52 50
Charles R. Tibbetts, . .	Attendant of insane, .	2 months, 8 days, .	52 50
Oakley Giles, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	2 months, . . .	55 00
Clarence Munroe, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 month, 20 days, .	45 83
Edward Edmunds, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 month, 26 days, .	51 33
Frank Giesse, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 month, 6 days, .	33 00
John M. McDonald, . .	Attendant of insane, .	1 month, 6 days, .	29 99
Daniel MacQuarrie, . .	Attendant of insane, .	20 days, . . .	18 33
Frank P. Stone, . . .	Attendant of insane, .	15 days, . . .	12 50
Alva Whitmore, . . .	Nurse, . . .	2 months, 19 days, .	65 83
Luke Wrisley, . . .	Herdsmen, . . .	4 months, 7 days, .	105 83
S. F. Blackstone, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	1 year, . . .	300 00
Belle Benner, . . .	Laundress, . . .	1 year, . . .	294 00
Mary E. Coolidge, . . .	Cook, . . .	9 months, 28 days, .	218 53
Belle Whiting, . . .	Cook, . . .	2 months, . . .	44 00

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the State Farm.

I herewith present the following report of the hospital department for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Number remaining in the hospital Oct. 1, 1895,	34
Whole number admitted during the year,	696
Discharged,	615
Deaths,	51
Remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	64
Largest number in the hospital at any one time,	82
Daily average,	56.2

Of the 51 who died, 12 were prisoners, 30 were paupers and 9 insane. The percentage of deaths to admissions to the hospital is 7.3. The percentage of deaths to the average population of the whole institution is 5.

Of the 51 deaths, 21.5 per cent. were from tuberculous affections.

While the appended tables show the number and variety of diseases treated in the hospital, yet they do not convey a proper estimate of all the work accomplished by the medical assistants, for several hundred cases are treated annually among the prison and pauper population without admission to the hospital. Although the affections treated in this way are not of a serious nature, as a rule, yet they require time and careful attention.

One object constantly kept in view in the handling of our population from a medical stand-point is the early discovery and to a certain extent the isolation of all persons showing signs of tuberculosis. Every person admitted to the prison and pauper departments, though apparently in good health, is subjected to a careful physical examination. Our pains have

been rewarded in bringing to light a considerable number of cases, not only of incipient phthisis, but of other affections, which would have escaped notice until the individuals either complained or were obviously ill. The classification of those suffering from tuberculosis in any form, the placing of them under hygienic conditions and especially their separation from the general population, are matters needing special attention here. The completion of the infirmary building as provided for in the original plans would give us very satisfactory facilities for accomplishing such classification and separation.

In line with the suggestion of last year, that the amount of acute sickness met here requires a high grade of excellence in hospital methods, especially nursing, a female graduate of a general hospital training school has been placed in charge of the wards, the general ward work being done as formerly by inmates. The presence of even one female nurse upon the wards is proving valuable. In times of unusual amounts of sickness it would be well to employ additional female nurses. The surgical dressing is done by an experienced male nurse. These additions to the employed force of the hospital allow the assistant physicians more time for strictly clinical work.

Several instruments to aid precision in diagnosis have been purchased and some facilities for pathological work have been furnished. The apparatus for sterilizing clothing, bedding, etc., for which an appropriation was granted, will probably be installed and in operation the coming year.

Two of the hospital wards have been renovated and remodelled, with reference to the heating and ventilation and the relocation of the sanitariums. There are four other hospital wards which need alterations and repairs.

Dr. James F. Blair continues as assistant to the hospital. Dr. F. B. Colby has filled the position of interne the past year. The Consulting Physicians to the hospital, whose names appear at the beginning of this annual report, have promptly responded when called.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR H. HARRINGTON,

Resident Physician.

**TABULATED REPORT OF CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL DURING
THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.**

	1895.			1896.										Total.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.		
Abscess, alveolar, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Abscess, leg, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Abscess, ischio-rectal, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Abscess, toe, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Abscess, face, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Abscess, lumbar, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Abscess, axilla, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Abscess, submaxillary, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Abscess, external, ear, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Abscess, tongue, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Abscess, foot, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Abscess, forehead, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Abscess, hip, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Abscess, hand, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Alcoholism, . . .	15	10	8	13	3	6	2	10	10	10	10	2	96	
Asthma, . . .	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	9	
Adenitis, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Atrophy, progressive muscular, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Appendicitis, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Balanitis, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Bronchitis, acute, . . .	5	2	5	2	8	15	6	6	4	1	1	1	56	
Bronchitis, chronic, . . .	4	2	2	-	-	1	3	3	-	1	2	1	19	
Burn, wrist, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Bubo, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Catarrh, chronic gastric, . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Cold, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Conjunctivitis, . . .	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Cystitis, . . .	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Coxarum morbus, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Chancroid, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Constipation, chronic, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	
Congelation, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Cellulitis, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Chorea, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Cholera morbus, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
Chancre, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Colic, hepatic, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Diarrhoea, acute, . . .	2	3	2	1	1	2	4	1	7	8	10	2	43	

TABULATED REPORT OF CASES TREATED — *Continued.*

	1895.			1896.										Total.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.		
Diarrhoea, chronic, . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Debility,	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	6	
Dislocation, wrist, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Dyspepsia,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	
Dysentery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	
Eczema,	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	9	
Epilepsy,	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	5	
Ecthyma,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Epiphysis, separation of,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Erysipelas, facial, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Erythema, nodosum, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Fracture, clavicle, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Fracture, neck of femur,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Fracture, of wrist, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Fracture, old, of ankle, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	
Fracture, humerus, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Fistula, in ano,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	5	
Fistula, urethral, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Furuncle,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Fissure, rectal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
Gangrene, senile,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Glaucoma,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Gonorrhoea,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	7	
Gastritis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Hæmorrhoids,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	5	
Hæmorrhage, cerebral, .	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	7	
Herpes, zoster,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	
Hydrocele,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	
Insanity,	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	
Indigestion,	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	3	3	1	14	
Iritis,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	
Jaundice, catarrhal, . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	
Keratitis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
Lupus,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Locomotor-ataxia, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
La grippe,	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Malaria,	6	2	-	-	1	1	-	5	6	10	18	3	52	
Malingering,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	6	
Mania a potu,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	8	
Melancholia,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	
Myositis,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	

TABULATED REPORT OF CASES TREATED — *Continued.*

	1895.			1896.											Total.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.			
Neuralgia, facial, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2		
Neuralgia, intercostal, . .	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Neuralgia, lumbar, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3		
Necrosis, sternum, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Necrosis, metacarpus, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Necrosis, tibia, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
Necrosis, tarsal, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Neuritis, alcoholic, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Neuritis, multiple, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
Nephritis, acute, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4		
Nephritis, chronic, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Ophthalmia, granular, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Otitis, media, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Orchitis, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3		
Oxyuris, vermicularis, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
Paralysis, general, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	5		
Paralysis, musculo-spiral, . . .	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Paralysis, median, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2		
Paralysis, traumatic, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Paralysis, ulnar, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Paraplegia, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2		
Pemphigus, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Phthisis, pulmonary, . .	-	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	14		
Pneumonia, lobar, . . .	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	15		
Pleuro-pneumonia, . . .	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Podagra, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
Pericarditis, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		
Pleurisy, acute, . . .	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	14		
Pharyngitis, . . .	-	1	1	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	11		
Prolapsus recti, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Palpitation of heart, . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Paraphimosis, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Phimosis, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2		
Rheumatism, . . .	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	9		
Retention of urine, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Synovitis, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2		
Sprain, ankle, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2		
Sprain, wrist, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Sprain, hip, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Sprain, elbow, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		

TABULATED REPORT OF CASES TREATED — *Concluded.*

[illegible]

Deaths, 1895-96.

Bronchitis, chronic, and pleurisy, acute,	1
Bronchitis, chronic, and valvular disease of heart,	1
Catarrh, chronic gastric,	1
Cystitis, chronic and nephritis, chronic,	1
Fever, typhoid,	1
Gangrene, senile,	1
Hæmorrhage, cerebral,	7
Hæmorrhage, pulmonary,	1
Heart failure,	2
Nephritis, acute,	1
Necrosis of sternum and phthisis pulmonalis,	1
Paralysis, general, and heart failure,	1
Paralysis, general,	4
Peritonitis, chronic, and pleurisy, acute,	1
Pleurisy, acute,	2
Pneumonia, lobar, and valvular disease of heart,	1
Pneumonia, lobar,	4
Pleuro-pneumonia,	3
Pleuro-pneumonia and pericarditis,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	9
Tumor, cerebral,	1
Ulcer, gastric,	1
Valvular disease of heart,	4
Valvular disease of heart and nephritis, acute,	1
Total deaths (prisoners, 12; paupers, 30; insane, 9),	51

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF THE STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The following report of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, is respectfully submitted.

The number of patients present at the beginning of the year was 244; at the close there are 300. The whole number of cases under treatment during the year has been 344. The daily average has been 267.04. There were 100 admissions and 44 discharges. Of the 100 cases admitted, 50 were transferred from State Lunatic Hospitals; 46 were committed directly from penal institutions and the courts; 4 were received from the Almshouse Department of the State Farm, by order of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. Of the 44 cases discharged, 7 were recovered, 2 were much improved, 3 improved, 20 unimproved, 3 were not insane. There were 9 deaths.

Further information may be found in the statistical tables published with this report.

During the past year the State Board of Lunacy and Charity have, I believe, with few exceptions, transferred all the criminals who were in the several State lunatic hospitals to this asylum, so that we may now say that all the criminal insane of the State are collected here. At this point it seems well to emphasize the fact that the total number of the criminal insane is 212, the remaining 88 inmates of the asylum being those who are still left of the pauper class with which this asylum first opened, or who have been committed from time to time from the Almshouse Department of the State Farm. The only source from which we now receive any patients who are not of

the criminal class is the Almshouse Department of the State Farm. If we did not from year to year receive these cases, the non-criminals would in time be eliminated from our insane population. It would be well if such inmates of the Almshouse Department as become insane were committed to the State Lunatic Hospitals, as the practice of committing them to this asylum vitiates the legislation which aimed at a separation of the criminal and non-criminal insane.

This year has been the first complete hospital year under the new law providing for direct commitments to this asylum. Unfortunately, we are unable here to furnish precise data for judging how many direct commitments we may expect annually, as through lack of information probably, commitments which should have been made to this asylum continued for some time after the new law took effect to be made to the State Lunatic Hospitals.

The year has passed without serious accident. Only one patient escaped and he was found and returned after an absence of four weeks.

RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

Of the 344 cases under treatment during the year, mechanical restraint has been used for short periods, with one exception, upon 13 different persons. Seclusion has been used, for short periods with few exceptions, in the care of 98 different persons.

EMPLOYMENT.

The caning of chairs is carried on as an industry in this asylum. The shop has been in operation 253 days out of the 365. The average number employed daily has been 81. The working hours are from 7.15 A.M. to 11 A.M. and from 1.15 P.M. to 4 P.M. for five and one-half days of the week. There have been caned this year 29,905 chair seats and 8,220 chair backs.

An average of 25 patients has been employed daily on the farm the past summer.

AMUSEMENTS.

Four entertainments were given in the amusement hall during the year. For one of them we are indebted to a local organization, "The Ladies' Sewing Society."

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The new north building was completed and occupied the first of last March. This is a strong building, containing 80 single rooms, connecting by corridors with two day rooms. This building raises our estimated capacity to 325.

A portion of the north-west building has been renovated, most of the plumbing has been renewed and such changes made as would adapt it to the treatment of acute cases. The wooden sheathing has been removed from the walls of some of the rooms in this building, and the partitions plastered with Portland cement coated with Keen's cement.

The renewal of the plumbing in the east and west buildings is being carried forward as fast as the conditions will allow.

The asylum has been equipped throughout with a system of electric signal and alarm bells.

A recreation yard of sufficient size for baseball and football was completed the past summer. It is a noticeable fact that the conduct of the patients has been much better since this large yard was opened to daily use.

The work upon the house intended for a physician's residence, for which an appropriation was granted by the last Legislature, is progressing favorably.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

My conviction of the desirability of the shower bath for bathing patients remains the same as expressed in the annual report of last year. The lack of proper storeroom for clothing still subjects us to great inconvenience. I therefore repeat the recommendation of last year,—that a two-story structure, about 20 by 40 feet, be erected at the junction of the north-west corridor with the main asylum building, that the lower floor be provided with the modern rain bath and the second floor be used as a storeroom for clothing.

I also repeat the suggestion of last year, that a portion of the grove west of the asylum be fenced about and used as a resort for certain patients. Our yards are necessarily barren of trees, the only shade being that afforded by the shifting shadows of the buildings and enclosure walls. The feeble and

more trusty patients would experience a great deal of comfort during the hot season, if this suggestion were adopted.

The bringing together of all the insane criminals of the State under one roof gives rise to problems which have to be met as we go along. A few object lessons have shown the necessity for a more complete classification of dangerous patients than can be had on wards where at least 40 persons have to be congregated. I therefore recommend that a building to accommodate not over 15 patients be constructed, and so arranged that those cared for in it shall be isolated from the rest of the inmates.

The proportion of attendants to patients is still too small.

I think it desirable to revise the diet, with a view to giving it greater variety.

There are 34 rooms remaining in the north-west building, the walls of which, as originally constructed, are sheathed with wood. As the acute and uncleanly cases will have to be cared for in this building, and as it is impossible to secure cleanliness where the wood sheathing remains, it is recommended that in as many of these rooms as practicable the walls be plastered and coated with hard cement, as has already been done with a few of them.

It is recommended that the recreation yards be laid down with ample concrete walks. On account of the present surface conditions in these yards, there are four or five months in the year when patients are confined in-doors. This confinement is a source of irritation, which expresses itself by various disturbances, which largely disappear with daily open-air exercise.

A library, furnished with two hundred volumes of history, fiction and biography, would be a great boon to many of our patients.

APPOINTMENTS.

Henry A. Roberts, M.D., was appointed assistant physician and entered upon his duties in November, 1895. His resignation soon takes effect, as he has accepted an appointment to another institution. In this connection I will say that, in order to retain capable medical assistants, their salaries must be placed on a par with the salaries of assistants who hold corresponding positions in other institutions in the State.

Edward Wyllys Taylor, M.D., has accepted from your Board the appointment of Consulting Pathologist, otherwise the Asylum Consulting Board remains unchanged. We have been visited by its members, and have received suggestions from them for our consideration. These suggestions are especially valuable, as they come from physicians thoroughly acquainted with asylum management.

Finally, I will say that the changing character of this asylum, in consequence of the recent legislation relating to it, the increased number of patients, the admission of acute cases and the consequent addition to the force of attendants, has called for more organization and the duties required from all have become more exacting. There has, as a rule, been a ready response to these additional requirements on the part of officers and employees with whom I have been connected, and I take this opportunity to commend them to your Board for their work the past year.

I desire to thank your Board and the Superintendent for the confidence shown me, the continuance of which I hope to merit in the future.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR H. HARRINGTON,

Medical Director.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS., Oct. 1, 1896.

No. 1.— *General Statistics for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	DURING THE YEAR.	SINCE SEPT. 14, 1886.
	Males.	Males.
Patients in the asylum Oct. 1, 1895,	244	—
Admitted,	100	590
Whole number of cases under treatment,	344	590
Discharged,	44	290
Discharged by the Board of Lunacy and Charity,	27	188
Discharged by the courts,	1	9
Returned to penal institutions,	7	10
Eloped,	—	21
Deaths,	9	112
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	300	—
Number of different persons admitted,	100	577
Number of different persons under treatment,	344	577

No. 2.— *Monthly Admissions, Discharges, Deaths and Averages for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.*

MONTH.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Daily Average of Patients in the Asylum.
1895.				
October,	1	4	1	241.
November,	6	6	1	240.
December,	5	4	1	239.
1896.				
January,	6	—	1	241.
February,	4	1	—	245.
March,	27	4	—	258.3
April,	10	1	1	273.4
May,	13	1	1	285.5
June,	7	3	—	290.
July,	9	2	2	293.2
August,	5	5	1	298.
September,	7	4	—	300.1
Total of cases,	100	35	9	—
Total of persons,	100	35	—	—
Daily average,	—	—	—	267.04

No. 3.—*Nativity and Parentage of Persons received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	RECEIVED.					
	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 14, 1886.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Azores,	—	—	—	3	—	—
Austria,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cape Breton,	1	—	—	1	1	1
China,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Canada,	4	—	2	15	2	5
Connecticut,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cuba,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Denmark,	1	—	—	7	—	—
England,	5	3	—	26	10	7
Finland,	1	—	—	4	—	—
France,	1	1	—	2	3	—
Germany,	1	2	1	12	3	2
Guernsey Islands,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Georgia,	—	—	—	8	—	—
Ireland,	13	33	34	130	91	85
Italy,	4	2	2	9	3	3
Illinois,	—	—	—	2	—	—
Maine,	—	—	—	6	1	1
Massachusetts,	45	9	5	190	19	17
Minnesota,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Montana,	1	—	—	1	—	—
New Hampshire,	2	2	1	6	5	3
New York,	3	2	2	16	2	2
New Jersey,	—	—	—	2	—	—
New Brunswick,	—	—	—	2	—	—
Newfoundland,	—	—	1	—	—	1
Nova Scotia,	5	4	2	12	6	5
Ohio,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poland,	—	—	—	4	—	—
Pennsylvania,	—	—	—	4	—	—
Prince Edward Island,	—	—	—	3	2	1
Prussia,	1	1	1	2	1	1
Rhode Island,	—	—	1	4	1	1
Sweden,	1	1	1	8	2	2
Scotland,	1	1	4	9	1	4
South Carolina,	—	—	—	1	1	—
Spain,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Vermont,	1	1	1	6	1	1
Virginia,	1	1	1	6	1	1
Washington, D. C.,	—	—	—	1	—	—
West Indies,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin,	1	—	—	1	—	—
Unknown,	5	36	39	71	419	432
Totals,	100	100	100	577	577	577

No. 4. — Occupations of Persons received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.

OCCUPATIONS.	RECEIVED.		OCCUPATIONS.	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.		During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Actor,	—	1	Lodging-house keeper,	—	1
Auctioneer,	—	1	Merchants,	2	3
Bootblack,	1	1	Music teacher,	—	1
Brick maker,	—	1	Mill operatives,	4	26
Blacksmiths,	1	9	Mill owner,	—	1
Barbers,	1	5	Masons,	1	5
Butcher,	—	1	Machinists,	1	11
Bartenders,	—	2	Marble workers,	1	3
Bakers,	2	5	Match maker,	—	1
Book agent,	—	1	Mechanics,	—	2
Brush maker,	—	1	Moulder,	—	1
Chair maker,	1	1	None,	4	4
Carpenters,	1	10	Night watchman,	—	1
Cigar makers,	1	2	Messenger boy,	1	1
Curriers,	1	5	Oil finisher,	—	1
Clergyman,	—	1	Plumbers,	—	3
Coopers,	—	2	Painters, carriage,	—	2
Clerks,	3	9	Painters, house,	1	8
Carriage maker,	—	1	Piano finishers,	—	2
Confectioners,	—	2	Pedlers,	—	4
Cabinet makers,	—	2	Porters,	—	2
Cab driver,	—	1	Printer,	1	1
Cooks,	2	3	Picture framer,	1	1
Dyers,	—	2	Railroad employees,	—	2
Engineers,	—	2	Spring maker,	—	1
Engraver,	—	1	Sailors,	3	11
Expressman,	1	1	Shovel maker,	—	1
Farmers,	5	25	Servant,	—	1
Firemen,	1	3	Scrivener,	—	1
Fishermen,	—	3	Stone cutters,	2	9
Glass blowers,	1	2	Saloon keeper,	—	1
Glazier,	—	1	Shoemakers,	6	31
Gilder,	—	1	Tailors,	2	6
Hostlers,	2	10	Teamsters,	2	7
Hatter,	—	1	Varnisher,	—	1
Harness maker,	—	1	Wire mill worker,	1	1
Horse dealer,	—	1	Wood turner,	—	1
Jeweller,	—	1	Waiters,	1	3
Junk dealers,	1	2	Wood carver,	—	1
Laundryman,	—	1	Unknown,	5	138
Laborers,	35	147			
Lathers,	1	2			
Longshoremen,	—	2	Totals,	100	577

No. 5.— *Civil Condition of Persons received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

CIVIL CONDITION.	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Married,	36	179
Single,	60	344
Unknown,	4	54
Totals,	100	577

No. 6.— *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSIONS.	ADMISSIONS.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
First,	98	577
Second,	2	12
Third,	—	1
Total of cases,	100	590
Total of persons,	100	577

No. 7.— *Relations to Hospitals of Persons received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Never before in any hospital for insane,	35	94
Former inmates of other hospitals only,	54	441
Former inmates of this asylum only,	—	
Former inmates of this asylum and other hospitals,	2	12
Unknown,	9	30
Total of persons,	100	577

No. 8 — *Number of Patients received from the Several State Institutions for the Insane and directly from Penal Institutions and the Courts during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
From Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	24	205
From Worcester Insane Asylum,	—	28
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	10	104
From Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	11	54
From Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	5	26
From Westborough Lunatic Hospital,	—	32
From State Farm, Pauper Department,	4	35
From State Farm, Prison Department,	15	67
From State Prison,	4	4
From Massachusetts Reformatory,	2	2
From the Courts,	2	2
From Houses of Correction,	23	24
Returned to the Asylum by order of the Board of Lunacy and Charity,	—	2
Returned from elopements and given new numbers,	—	5
Total admissions,	100	590

No. 9.— *Forms of Mental Disease in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	Cases Admitted.	CASES DISCHARGED.						
		Recovered.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not Insane.	Died.	Aggregate.
Mania, acute,	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
chronic,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
recurrent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melancholia, acute,	7	1	1	1	1	-	1	5
chronic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
recurrent,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute confusional insanity,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dementia, primary,	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
secondary,	12	-	-	-	10	-	2	12
senile,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epileptic insanity,	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
General paralysis,	5	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Hypochondriacal insanity,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Alcoholic insanity,	8	3	1	1	-	-	-	5
Delirium tremens,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Imbecility,	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Feigned insanity,	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Primary delusional insanity,	32	-	-	-	4	-	2	6
Hebephrenia,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of cases,	100	7	2	3	20	3	9	44
Total of persons,	100	7	2	3	20	3	9	44

No. 10.— Recoveries, classified by Duration of Disease and of Treatment, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.			ALL ATTACKS.	
	Duration before Admission.	Hospital Residence.	Whole Duration from the Attack.	Whole Known Period of Mental Disease.	Whole Known Period of Hospital Residence.
Insane :—					
Congenital,	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 month,	6	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	1	4	4	4	4
3 to 6 months,	—	1	1	1	1
6 to 12 months,	—	1	1	—	—
1 to 2 years,	—	1	1	1	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	1	1
Totals,	7	7	7	7	7
Average of known cases (in months),	1.10	3.18	4.28	4.11	3.05

No. 11.— Deaths, classified by Duration of Disease and Treatment, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.			ALL ATTACKS.	
	Duration before Admission.	Hospital Residence.	Whole Duration from the Attack.	Whole Known Period of Mental Disease.	Whole Known Period of Hospital Residence.
Insane :—					
Congenital,	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 month,	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	1	—	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	2	1	1	1	1
6 to 12 months,	3	—	—	—	—
1 to 2 years,	1	2	—	—	1
2 to 5 years,	—	5	5	5	5
5 to 10 years,	—	1	1	1	1
10 to 20 years,	1	—	1	1	1
Unknown,	1	—	1	1	—
Totals,	9	9	9	9	9
Average of known cases (in months),	29.43	34.50	56.81	56.81	52.50

No 12. — *Causes of Death of Those who died during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DIED.		CAUSES OF DEATH.	DIED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.		During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Cerebral apoplexy, .	1	6	Adenitis, . . .	—	1
Valvular disease of heart, . . .	—	6	Interstitial nephritis,	—	1
Phthisis, . . .	1	55	Intestinal obstruction,	—	1
General paralysis, .	3	12	Ascites, . . .	—	1
Status epilepticus, .	—	1	Tuberculosis, . .	1	2
Suffocation, accidental,	—	1	Heart failure, . .	1	2
Fracture of femur, .	—	1	Tubercular meningitis, . . .	—	1
Pneumonia, . . .	—	2	Bright's disease, .	—	1
Debility, . . .	—	2	Suicide, . . .	—	3
Epilepsy, . . .	—	5	Pyelitis, . . .	—	1
Procolitis, . . .	—	1	Hepatitis, . . .	—	1
Cancer of liver, . .	—	1	Hæmoptysis, . . .	1	1
Epithelioma, . . .	—	1	Gastric ulcer, . .	1	1
Internal hæmorrhage,	—	1	Totals, . . .	9	112

No. 13.— *Number of Each Year's Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886, with the Discharges and Deaths from Each Year's Admissions for the Whole Period, and within the Official Year, and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1896.*

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	Admitted.	1895-96.			SINCE SEPT. 14, 1886.			Remaining of Each Year's Admissions Sept 30, 1896.
		Discharged.	Died.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Total.	
1886,.	50	-	-	-	14	20	34	16
1887,.	107	1	-	1	17	32	49	58
1888,.	22	-	-	-	6	6	12	10
1889,.	16	-	-	-	7	3	10	6
1890,.	19	1	-	1	9	4	13	6
1891,.	98	1	2	3	25	22	47	51
1892,.	60	-	1	1	24	12	36	24
1893,.	28	1	-	1	13	3	16	12
1894,.	55	2	5	7	18	9	27	28
1895,.	35	6	-	6	22	-	22	18
1896,.	100	23	1	24	23	1	24	76
Totals,	590	35	9	44	178	112	290	800

No. 14. — *Relations to Penal Institutions and the Courts of the Criminal Cases received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
State Prison cases,	7	74
House of Correction cases,	52	174
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	3	18
House of Industry cases,	—	5
State Farm Prison cases,	15	67
" Court " cases,*	19	63
Totals,	96	401

* The so-called "court" cases, — those committed in accordance with section 15 of chapter 213 and sections 16, 19 and 20 of chapter 214 of the Public Statutes.

No. 15. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.	CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Arson,	3	7	Drunkenness,	19	19
Assault,	6	58	Exposure,	—	3
Assault to rape,	3	4	Having in possession a dangerous weapon,	1	1
Assault to rob,	1	1	Keeping a disorderly house,	—	2
Assault to kill,	3	3	Larceny,	7	27
Assault with dangerous weapon,	3	3	Lewdness,	3	3
Attempt to break and enter,	2	2	Libel,	—	1
Bestiality,	—	1	Malicious mischief,	1	1
Bigamy,	—	1	Manslaughter,	1	8
Breaking and entering,	9	53	Murder,	3	26
Breaking and entering and larceny,	2	2	Non-support of family,	—	2
Burning barns,	—	2	Rape,	1	9
Burglary,	—	3	Robbery,	1	7
Common drunkard,	—	32	Sodomy,	3	4
Conspiracy,	—	1	Stealing,	—	2
Counterfeiting,	—	1	Stoning railroad train,	—	1
Cutting wood in public park,	—	1	Vagrancy,	14	83
Desecrating cemetery,	—	1	Unknown,	8	20
Disorderly,	—	1			
Disturbing the peace,	2	5	Totals,	96	401

No. 16.— *Showing the Movement of the Convict and Court Cases for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.*

	Remaining Oct. 1, 1895.	Received during the Year 1895-96.	Discharged* during the Year 1895-96.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1896.
State Prison cases, . . .	40	7	5	42
Houses of Correction cases, .	65	52	19	98
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	4	3	1	6
House of Industry cases, .	2	—	1	1
State Farm Prison cases, .	13	15	9	19
“ Court ” cases,	31	19	4	46
Totals,	155	96	39	212

* By death and otherwise.

ORIGINAL VIEW FROM NORTH EAST

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 26.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE

AT TEWKSBURY,

INCLUDING THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND RESIDENT
PHYSICIAN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1897.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ALMSHOUSE.

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PAYSON W. LYMAN, <i>Secretary,</i>	FALL RIVER.
JACOB H. HECHT,	BOSTON.
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Mrs. ANNA F. PRESCOTT,	BOSTON.
WARREN E. RICE,	LAWRENCE.
LEONARD HUNTRESS, M.D.,	LOWELL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HERBERT B. HOWARD, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Superintendent and Resident Physician.</i>
JOHN H. NICHOLS, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
ARCHIBALD J. RANNEY, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
_____	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
HIRAM P. DINSMORE,	<i>Clerk.</i>

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council.

In compliance with the requirements of section 3, chapter 88 of the Public Statutes, the undersigned, trustees of the State Almshouse and State Farm, submit their forty-third annual report. The report of the superintendent and resident physician accompanying shows in detail the condition of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury for the financial year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and its present most urgent needs.

The records presented herewith show that 3,604 persons have been admitted to the different departments of the institution during the past year. This makes a total of 107,859 persons admitted during the forty-three years since it was established, and a yearly average of 2,508. The weekly average for this year has been 64 greater than that of last year and the number of admissions 533 greater.

Under chapter 61 of the Acts of the Legislature for the year 1896, the sum of \$33,100 was appropriated for the payment of salaries, wages and labor, and for current expenses the sum of \$100,000, a total of \$133,000 for the maintenance of said institution for the present calendar year. For a detailed statement of the expenditures of the same we refer to the report of the superintendent, hereto appended, the expenditures having been examined and approved by us month by month.

Under chapter 73 of the Resolves of the year 1894 and chapter 56 of the Resolves of 1895, authority was given for the erection of a chapel, at a cost not exceeding \$12,000, and a corresponding appropriation was made. The building thus

authorized is now in process of construction, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy early in the coming year.

Under chapter 56 of the Resolves of the year 1895, the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new building for insane women. Plans prepared by John A. Fox, architect, of Boston, were accepted by the trustees. Bids for construction were submitted by several responsible builders. The contract was awarded to Staples Bros. of Lowell, early in the year. The work is drawing near to completion, and the structure will soon be ready for use.

Under authority given in chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1896, the farm area has been enlarged, and additional summer houses have been constructed and concrete walks laid in the yard for insane women. A brick wall therein authorized is now being constructed. Other work contemplated in the said resolve remains to be done.

For still other improvements made during the year the trustees refer to the paragraph of the superintendent's report describing the same.

The annual inventory, as required under section 7 of chapter 79 of the Public Statutes, has been taken, and an appraisal made of the real and personal property connected with the institution and belonging to the Commonwealth by Charles H. Littlefield of Lawrence, whose report is herewith presented.

Under the intelligent and careful oversight and direction of the superintendent and his subordinate farm officers, the farm is undergoing constant improvement and is contributing materially to the support and comfort of the inmates and to the economical administration of the institution. The product of the farm and garden for the season now closing has been unusually heavy.

The trustees invite attention to the statistical tables submitted by the superintendent and resident physician, giving a full and detailed statement of the facts relative to the inmates admitted and discharged during the year, the number now remaining in the different departments, the appropriations and receipts, the average weekly cost, the expenditures and disbursements under special or general appropriation, the products of the farm and garden, the articles manufactured and the persons employed during the year.

The superintendent in his report outlines improvements needed. His recommendations have been considered and approved by the trustees, and the needful appropriations are asked for in carrying out the same.

The trustees feel that in the superintendent, Dr. Herbert B. Howard, the Commonwealth has a faithful and efficient official, who can be relied on to fulfil the trust reposed in him with a just economy, and at the same time with a broad humanity. The excellent condition and record of the institution give satisfactory evidence on this point.

Respectfully submitted,

J. WHITE BELCHER.
JACOB H. HECHT.
ANNA F. PRESCOTT.
PAYSON W. LYMAN.
LEONARD HUNTRESS.
WARREN E. RICE.
SARAH D. FISKE.

TEWKSBURY, Oct. 30, 1896.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Almshouse and State Farm.

This is the fifth time I have had the honor of presenting to you the annual report. The State Almshouse has taken care of 4,672 people during some part of the year; 3,604 of these have been admitted during the year. The smallest number present at any one time was 1,066, on the second day of October; and the largest number was 1,547, on the twenty-seventh day of February. The weekly average has been 1,231, or 64 more than last year. The cash disbursements for the year were \$138,762.04, making the gross weekly per capita cost \$2.17. During the year \$1,569.05 have been turned over to the State treasurer for articles sold, etc. The in-door poor department has collected \$386.50 for the United States cases boarded here and \$31,002.04* for city and town cases, leaving the net outlay for running the institution \$105,804.45.

It has been a productive year for the farm and garden; statement No. 5 of the annual report will testify to this. Although the hay crop was short, we raised 600 tons of ensilage which ought to carry us through, even with the addition of ten or twelve cows. The apple crop was especially heavy, 1,146 barrels; and there were 4,348 quarts of strawberries. The abundance of these and other fruits adds much to the success of the hospitals and asylums of the institution.

HOSPITALS.

There have been treated in the hospitals during the year 3,106 patients. Two hundred and seventy-two deaths have occurred, 39 of which were among the insane. Contagious cases have been almost entirely absent during the year, not a single case of diphtheria having occurred among the inmates.

* From July to July.

The men's hospital is overcrowded, and it would seem as though something would have to be done to relieve the wards during the next year; perhaps a cottage for consumptives adjacent to one of our groves would produce the desired result.

There have been 105 confinements during the year; 72 of the children were illegitimate. Twenty-nine of the mothers were born in the United States, 35 in Ireland, 17 in the British Provinces, 10 in England and 14 in other foreign countries.

The medical staff has met with several losses during the year. Dr. John M. Gile, assistant superintendent for nearly five years, left in September, to become lecturer on theory and practice at the Dartmouth Medical School. Dr. Elizabeth Newcomb, after over four years of service, left the first of September, to become lecturer on physiology and director of the girls' gymnasium at Oberlin College. Dr. J. F. Edgerly, who came to fill out the year, was called to the Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane as one of their assistants. They all have gone to more lucrative positions, and have left with the best wishes of this institution for their success.

Our interne service on the men's side has produced plenty of good candidates to fill vacancies occurring in the staff; I would like to recommend like service on the women's side, hoping to produce a similar result. At the present time, Dr. Charles S. Little is senior interne and Dr. William F. Kernan junior interne.

The constant increase of patients both in the hospitals and the asylums has brought us to the point where we need at least one additional assistant physician, and a bacteriologist to assume the direction of the work in the laboratory.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The asylums have received during the year 78 patients. The daily average number was 475; 474 cases remain at the end of the year. The classification in this department will be much better when our new building is completed; at that time we can take 40 more patients, and we shall need at least 2 more attendants.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

During the year four of our nurses have passed the required examinations and have received diplomas, — Misses Lillie Fletcher, Albina M. Manning, Heathy Stewart and Nellie S. Redmond. Applications for entrance have never been so numerous as at the present time. Bringing the men's hospital more directly under the charge of the superintendent of nurses, Mrs. Clara Stevens Glidden, we expect will be of advantage to the hospital as well as to the training school. This will give our nurses experience in the care of men, women and children, of lying-in cases and of the insane.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

The old cellar holes in the yard have been filled; summer houses built in the women's asylum yard; more concrete walks laid in both yards; Gegenstrom shower baths have been introduced in the women's asylum; four arc lights have been added to the out-door service; a telephone system has been completed throughout the institution; several pine groves have been cleaned up for the use of the insane and consumptives during pleasant weather; an ambulance service has been established, and one of our internes accompanies the ambulance to the station to meet every stretcher case; a quarter of a mile of macadamized road has been built between the station and the institution, and we hope to complete the road during the coming winter; the stone crusher plant installed last winter has proved very useful; the new asylum for women is approaching completion; and the chapel, we hope, will be roofed before cold weather.

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED.

After the new asylum for women is completed and occupied will be a favorable time to renovate the old asylum for women at the south end of the yard.

The maternity ward still needs the changes referred to in former reports. A storehouse for the products of the farm and garden, connected with a small cold storage plant, would be a valuable adjunct to the economical administration of this institution. A cottage for consumptives has been referred to.

The land beyond the village is not well located for institution purposes, and, if a reasonable price could be obtained for it, I think it would be better to dispose of it.

At different times there has been talk about changing the name of the institution to something that would give a better idea of its true character; if such a name can be found, perhaps it would be well to do it.

I have accompanied my report to you with two tables of statistics extending over the past twenty-five years; one is confined to the financial statements, the other is about the inmates.

I wish to thank our chaplains for their untiring attention to the sick during the year and for their hearty good fellowship both in regard to the welfare of the inmates and to the interests of the institution. A great many books and papers have been contributed during the year by our outside friends, for which we wish to thank the contributors and to renew the offer of the institution, — to always be ready to pay the express on papers or literature of non-sectarian character to be distributed among its inmates.

Thanking you for your continued confidence, your wise counsel and untiring support during the past, I remain,

Very respectfully,

HERBERT B. HOWARD,

Superintendent and Resident Physician.

Statistics for Twenty-five Years, concerning Inmates.

YEARS.										Total Number of Persons.	Number admitted.	Weekly Average.	Number of Hospital Cases.	Whole Number of Deaths.	Percent of Deaths of Hospital Cases.	Percent of Deaths of Total Number of Persons.	Whole Number of Inmate.	Number of Inmate Deaths.	Percent of Inmate Deaths.	Number of Deaths of Persons under One Year of Age.	Number employed Each Year.	Proportion of Inmate to Officers.
1872,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,356	2,053	768	1,464	334	.229	.141	421	61	.145	66	27	28
1873,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,986	2,311	816	1,467	348	.237	.116	435	60	.138	69	29	28
1874,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,448	2,686	885	1,213	314	.258	.091	409	42	.102	68	32	28
1875,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,936	2,131	844	1,358	325	.239	.110	411	58	.141	68	39	22
1876,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,757	2,965	918	1,812	276	.152	.073	568	38	.103	88	40	23
1877,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,995	3,197	924	1,029	257	.249	.064	341	20	.058	114	42	22
1878,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,552	2,633	943	1,802	306	.106	.086	321	25	.076	126	44	21
1879,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,158	2,261	945	1,397	305	.218	.096	256	16	.062	138	44	21
1880,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,964	2,118	917	1,521	184	.121	.062	266	8	.030	35	42	22
1881,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,558	2,686	919	1,630	216	.132	.060	308	6	.019	40	42	22
1882,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,610	2,688	895	1,530	235	.153	.065	377	25	.066	28	46	19
1883,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,067	3,231	956	1,980	233	.117	.057	294	16	.053	32	48	20
1884,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,727	3,798	1,003	1,505	225	.149	.047	344	17	.049	32	51	20
1885,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,300	3,223	997	1,608	218	.135	.050	351	23	.065	38	57	17
1886,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,040	2,228	917	1,383	143	.103	.047	434	16	.036	20	67	14
1887,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,190	2,362	904	1,820	171	.093	.053	444	38	.074	24	69	13
1888,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,632	2,655	873	1,859	184	.098	.052	439	27	.061	28	73	12
1889,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,403	2,638	846	1,910	152	.079	.044	416	21	.050	16	75	11
1890,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,277	2,436	932	1,969	198	.100	.060	412	44	.106	13	71	13
1891,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,617	2,815	900	2,105	176	.083	.048	405	19	.046	8	77	12
1892,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,818	2,973	991	2,265	227	.100	.059	447	23	.051	20	78	13
1893,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,985	3,160	1,050	2,456	259	.105	.065	537	44	.082	30	85	12
1894,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,648	3,644	1,217	2,940	259	.088	.055	532	39	.073	26	86	14
1895,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,110	3,071	1,167	2,810	221	.079	.063	548	28	.051	30	89	13
1896,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,668	3,604	1,231	3,126	272	.087	.058	551	39	.071	17	90	14

Financial Statistics for Twenty-five Years.

YEARS.			General Expenses.*	Salaries.	Per Capita Cost.	Average Salary.	Special Expenses.†	Buildings.	Total Appraisal.
1872,	.	.	\$70,388 90	\$12,811 89	\$2 06	\$474 51	\$39,507 07	\$205,585 00	\$343,998 32
1873,	.	.	73,785 87	14,097 65	2 04	486 12	7,118 10	209,250 00	361,381 64
1874,	.	.	77,261 77	16,020 70	2 00	500 64	-	210,350 00	359,585 33
1875,	.	.	78,472 77	17,898 93	2 18	458 92	5,297 96	216,580 00	363,299 79
1876,	.	.	72,592 15	17,607 84	1 88	440 20	2,294 92	221,080 00	372,555 71
1877,	.	.	81,084 31	18,484 17	2 01	440 10	2,306 59	226,830 00	372,174 19
1878,	.	.	78,515 60	19,268 97	1 75	437 93	-	227,980 00	373,215 74
1879,	.	.	62,862 18	19,434 16	1 61	441 69	6,594 95	230,755 89	381,693 84
1880,	.	.	65,854 80	18,094 06	1 61	430 81	8,868 23	243,275 00	393,662 33
1881,	.	.	73,248 25	18,252 60	1 87	434 59	7,706 00	247,425 00	399,349 38
1882,	.	.	79,610 58	19,485 77	2 09	423 60	6,871 00	257,868 13	412,410 26
1883,	.	.	71,836 53	19,147 14	1 83	398 90	835 00	258,368 13	410,378 97
1884,	.	.	76,663 30	19,596 11	1 80	354 82	2,884 00	259,818 13	413,697 57
1885,	.	.	70,804 12	21,189 29	1 70	371 74	9,883 00	266,424 30	419,927 27
1886,	.	.	70,418 10	23,183 22	1 76	346 02	2,729 00	270,368 97	430,842 46
1887,	.	.	81,695 60	25,314 71	2 08	366 88	35,547 00	326,788 76	500,481 46
1888,	.	.	74,534 90	27,625 40	2 33	374 30	44,472 00	333,722 56	522,309 15
1889,	.	.	67,835 59	28,798 87	1 76	383 98	5,005 00	335,905 65	518,990 31
1890,	.	.	79,942 76	28,626 39	2 23	403 18	46,044 00	388,615 65	579,372 68
1891,	.	.	91,674 82	29,607 24	2 59	384 51	3,171 00	339,090 65	596,859 75
1892,	.	.	83,607 95	28,469 39	2 17	364 99	32,032 00	426,563 15	630,508 65
1893,	.	.	89,664 25	30,655 86	2 20	360 66	7,447 00	428,413 15	652,143 99
1894,	.	.	89,799 39	31,565 97	1 91	371 36	132,694 00	525,989 06	745,545 38
1895,	.	.	106,406 26	32,396 50	2 29	363 70	69,809 34	544,327 72	764,547 46
1896,	.	.	105,941 08	32,820 96	2 17	364 67	36,233 05	560,050 00	777,356 06

* The general expenses are the running expenses of the institution, not including salaries.
† The special expenses include new buildings and improvements.

SCHEDULE A.

Real and Personal Estate.

Live stock,	\$10,711 00
Carriages and agricultural implements,	4,881 15
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	54,881 00
Beds and bedding, inmates' department,	24,067 10
Other furniture and property, inmates' department,	27,368 53
Personal property in superintendent's department,	16,720 05
Ready-made clothing,	10,052 81
Dry goods,	4,270 23
Provisions and groceries,	4,513 49
Drugs and medicines,	1,844 50
Produce of the farm on hand,	7,915 50
Produce of the garden on hand,	2,868 65
Fuel,	8,012 50
Library,	2,000 00
Real estate, { buildings, etc.,	\$560,050 00
{ land,	37,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$597,250 00
	<hr/>
	\$777,356 06

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true schedule and appraisal of the personal and real estate at the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass., belonging to the Commonwealth, Sept. 30, 1896.

(Signed) CHARLES H. LITTLEFIELD.

Then personally appeared before me the above-named Charles H. Littlefield, and made oath that the foregoing schedule and appraisal is correct, according to his best knowledge and belief.

(Signed) WALTER R. ROWE,
Justice of the Peace.

SCHEDULE B.
Schedule of Persons employed at the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, Mass., within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Herbert B. Howard,	Superintendent and physician,	1 year, . . .	\$2,500 00
John M. Gile,	Assistant superintendent and physician,	to Sept. 22, . .	1,462 50
John H. Nichols,	Assistant physician,	to July 18, . .	958 06
Elizabeth Newcomb,	"	to Sept. 2, . .	645 56
A. J. Ranney,	"	from July 3, . .	241 93
Emily P. Howard,	"	from Sept. 15, .	31 11
J. F. Edgerly,	"	15 days, . . .	15 00
W. A. Hitchcock, Jr.,	Pharmacist,	to Jan. 1, . . .	75 00
F. G. Manson,	"	8 months and 10 days, .	208 71
Hiram P. Dinsmore,	Clerk,	1 year, . . .	1,000 00
Jennie F. Palmer,	Stenographer,	1 year, . . .	300 00
Nathan W. Scott,	Engineer,	1 year, . . .	1,099 98
Nicholas Cooney,	Assistant engineer,	1 year, . . .	720 00
Susan P. Hunkins,	Matron,	1 year, . . .	360 00
Agnes Scullion,	Receiving matron,	1 year, . . .	240 00
Eliza A. Russell,	First floor matron,	1 year, . . .	252 00
Mary E. Pick,	Second floor matron,	from Jan. 1, . .	171 00
Lizzie O. Averill,	Relief matron,	to Feb. 15, . .	90 00
Annie L. Marston,	"	Feb. 26 to March 4, .	24 74
Lawrence J. Ryan,	Supervisor of insane,	1 year, . . .	360 00
Rose Miller,	"	1 year, . . .	288 00
Lizzie McCausland,	"	1 year, . . .	288 00
Albina M. Manning,*	"	1 year, . . .	283 00

* Graduate of training school for nurses, State Almshouse.

ALMSHOUSE AT TEWKSBURY.

[Oct.

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

NAME.	Nature of Service.		Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Etta M. Page,	Night attendant,	.	to Jan. 1,	\$60 00
John J. Young,	Attendant,	.	to Aug. 1,	250 00
John A. Aitken,	"	.	1 year,	300 00
Fred A. Page,	"	.	to Jan. 1,	75 00
T. L. Mara,	"	.	to April 1,	150 00
Fred Goodspeed,	"	.	8 months and 8 days,	206 75
Harry Fletcher,	"	.	from Jan. 1,	210 00
Frank A. J. McKichan,	"	.	April 1 to June 14,	49 33
Walter Keate,	"	.	from June 18,	68 00
William J. McCausland,	"	.	from July 12,	52 26
Florence N. Armstrong,	"	.	1 year,	240 00
Marcella McAdams,	"	.	to Dec. 24,	58 26
Christie Dunbar,	"	.	to April 1,	120 00
Lena Scrivins,	"	.	6 days,	3 29
Florence McCollum,	"	.	10 days,	7 74
Mary R. Barton,	"	.	to March 20,	112 90
Clara E. Reid,	"	.	to Nov. 23,	34 67
Jennie Hart,	"	.	1 year,	240 00
Randi Oas,	"	.	10 days,	2 58
Harriet Arnesen,	"	.	10 days,	2 19
Bernice M. Jones,	"	.	Oct. 3 to Nov. 5,	18 18
Matilda J. McClelland,	"	.	Oct. 13 to Nov. 10,	15 55
Cora K. Kirby,	"	.	Oct. 2 to Jan. 6,	53 74
Evelyn Clark,	"	.	Oct. 29 to Dec. 24,	31 26
Lizzie Ryan,	"	.	Nov. 5 to Dec. 15,	22 40
Lizzie McKenzie,	"	.	from Nov. 26,	190 27
Isabella C. McKichan,	"	.	22 days,	12 06
Annie Fulcher,	"	.	Dec. 20 to July 22,	131 22

Tissie Germain,†	from Dec. 25,	174 29
Harriet Bank,	Jan. 1 to April 6,	54 11
Annie Craswell,	Dec. 30 to July 22,	125 74
Jennie Meikle,	from Jan. 5,	168 26
Luna M. Bolt,	from Feb. 3,	149 24
Lizzie M. Witton,†	from Feb. 7,	146 90
Felicia M. Nix,	Feb. 14 to March 12,	15 37
Lena Meikle,	from Feb. 7,	137 45
Mina C. Richardson,	from March 20,	57 03
Florence N. Cook,	from April 1,	110 43
Agnes Meer,	from April 6,	107 60
Elizabeth A. McDonald,	April 23 to July 23,	50 58
Helen A. West,	from July 1,	51 00
Ida M. Cheyney,	from July 22,	38 94
Genfrid V. Fuller,	from July 21,	39 48
Jessie Baker,	from July 29,	35 10
Leona Reid,	from July 28,	35 65
Flora McPherson,	from July 27,	36 19
Clara V. Stevens,	1 year,	570 00
Arthur K. Drake,	1 year,	420 00
Lilly Fletcher,*	11 months and 4 days,	278 23
Nellie S. Redmond,*	1 year,	250 00
Joseph J. Parker,	1 year,	300 00
H. V. Smith,	to May 15,	187 10
Robert H. Purple,	5 months and 10 days,	133 07
John H. Adams,	to Jan. 1,	75 00
Ernest B. Emerson,	6 months and 23 days,	164 17
John E. Toye,	1 year,	295 00
Herbert O. Benner,	Dec. 9 to April 14,	83 52
Alex. Beaton,	Nov. 22 to July 12,	191 35
F. C. Shultis,	Jan. 1 to July 12,	144 68
Lucretius H. Ross,	from April 15,	125 00

* Graduate of training school for nurses, State Almshouse.

† Pupil of training school for nurses, State Almshouse.

ALMSHOUSE AT TEWKSBURY.

[Oct.

SCHEDULE B — Continued.

NAME.	Nature of Service.		Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Etta M. Page,	Night attendant,	.	to Jan. 1,	\$60 00
John J. Young,	Attendant, . . . . .	.	to Aug. 1,	250 00
John A. Aitken, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	1 year,	300 00
Fred A. Page, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	to Jan. 1,	75 00
T. L. Mara, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	to April 1,	150 00
Fred Goodspeed, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	8 months and 8 days,	206 75
Harry Fletcher, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	from Jan. 1,	210 00
Frank A. J. McKichan, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	April 1 to June 14,	49 33
Walter Keate, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	from June 18,	68 00
William J. McCausland, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	from July 12,	52 26
Florence N. Armstrong, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	1 year,	240 00
Marcella McAdams, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	to Dec. 24,	58 26
Christie Dunbar, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	to April 1,	120 00
Lena Scrivins, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	6 days,	3 29
Florence McCollum, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	10 days,	7 74
Mary R. Barton, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	to March 20,	112 90
Clara E. Reid, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	to Nov. 23,	34 67
Jennie Hart, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	1 year,	240 00
Randi Oas, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	10 days,	2 58
Harriet Arnesen, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	10 days,	2 19
Bernice M. Jones, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	Oct. 3 to Nov. 5,	18 18
Matilda J. McClelland, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	Oct. 13 to Nov. 10,	15 55
Cora K. Kirby, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	Oct. 2 to Jan. 6,	53 74
Evelyn Clark, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	Oct. 29 to Dec. 24,	31 26
Lizzie Ryan, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	Nov. 5 to Dec. 15,	22 40
Lizzie McKenzie, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	from Nov. 26,	190 27
Isabella C. McKichan, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	22 days,	12 06
Annie Fulcher, . . . . .	" . . . . .	.	Dec. 20 to July 22,	131 22

Tissie Germain,†	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from Dec. 25,	•	•	174 29
Harriet Bank,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Jan. 1 to April 6,	•	•	54 11
Annie Craswell,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Dec. 30 to July 22,	•	•	125 74
Jennie Meikle,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from Jan. 5,	•	•	168 26
Luna M. Bolt,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from Feb. 3,	•	•	149 24
Lizzie M. Witton,†	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from Feb 7,	•	•	146 90
Felicia M. Nix,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Feb. 14 to March 12,	•	•	15 37
Lena Meikle,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from Feb. 7,	•	•	137 45
Mina C. Richardson,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from March 20,	•	•	57 03
Florence N. Cook,•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from April 1,	•	•	110 43
Agnes Meer,•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from April 6,	•	•	107 60
Elizabeth A. McDonald,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	April 23 to July 23,	•	•	50 58
Helen A. West,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from July 1,	•	•	51 00
Ida M. Cheyney,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from July 22,	•	•	38 94
Genfrid V. Fuller,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from July 21,	•	•	39 48
Jessie Baker,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from July 29,	•	•	35 10
Leona Reid,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from July 28,	•	•	35 65
Flora McPherson,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from July 27,	•	•	36 19
Clara V. Stevens,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 year,	•	•	570 00
Arthur K. Drake,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 year,	•	•	420 00
Lilly Fletcher,*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11 months and 4 days,	•	•	278 23
Nellie S. Redmond,*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 year,	•	•	250 00
Joseph J. Parker,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 year,	•	•	300 00
H. V. Smith,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	to May 15,	•	•	187 10
Robert H. Purple,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5 months and 10 days,	•	•	133 07
John H. Adams,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	to Jan. 1,	•	•	75 00
Ernest B. Emerson,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6 months and 23 days,	•	•	164 17
John E. Toye,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 year,	•	•	295 00
Herbert O. Benner,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Dec. 9 to April 14,	•	•	83 52
Alex. Beaton,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Nov. 22 to July 12,	•	•	191 35
F. C. Shultis,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Jan. 1 to July 12,	•	•	144 68
Lucretius H. Ross,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	from April 15,	•	•	125 00

• Graduate of training school for nurses, State Almshouse,

† Pupil of training school for nurses, State Almshouse.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Statistics of Department of Insane.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Remaining in this department Sept. 30, 1895, .	473	100	373
Admitted during the year,	78	25	53
Discharged during the year,	38	18	20
Deaths during the year,	39	9	30
Whole number admitted since Oct. 1, 1866, .	2,935	997	1,938
Whole number discharged and died,	2,461	899	1,562
Remaining in this department Sept. 30, 1896, .	474	98	376

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Number in the house at the commencement of the year,	1,068
Admitted during the year, including births,	3,604
Discharged during the year, including deaths,	3,486
Supported during the year,	4,672
Deaths during the year,	272
Births during the year,	105
Weekly average,	1,231
Present number,	1,186

Of the 3,604 admitted during the year, there were from —

Boston,	2,239
Tewksbury,	322
Lowell,	196
Births,	105
Lawrence,	88
Worcester,	63
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	42
Cambridge,	37
Salem,	26
Haverhill,	24
Lynn,	22
Springfield,	21
Holyoke,	18
Woburn,	16
Newton,	15
Newburyport and North Adams, 14 each,	28
Chicopee, Fall River and Malden, 12 each,	36
Fitchburg,	11
Framingham, Rockport, Sherborn and Webster, 8 each,	32

Medford, Quincy, Somerville and Southborough, 7 each,	28
Gloucester, Hyde Park, Melrose, Norwood, New Bedford, North Attleborough and Southbridge, 6 each,	42
Andover, Billerica, Chelsea, Gardner, Foxborough, Marlborough, Northampton, Peabody, Southwick and Ware, 5 each,	50
Everett, Pittsfield, Taunton Lunatic Hospital, Waltham, Westfield and Medway, 4 each,	24
Canton, Dracut, Falmouth, Provincetown, Reading, Westborough Insane Hospital, Wakefield, Rockland, Lincoln, Sturbridge, Weston and South Hadley, 3 each,	36
Attleborough, Beverly, Concord, Huntington, Holliston, Ludlow, Needham, Templeton, Taunton, Leominster, Milford, West Spring- field, Walpole, Whitman, Northbridge, Blackstone and Northbor- ough, 2 each,	34
Athol, Amesbury, Ashland, Abington, Arlington, Barre, Brockton, Bedford, Belchertown, Chelmsford, Dighton, Dedham, Dudley, Eas- ton, Groton, Hatfield, Hadley, Hampden, Lexington, Lee, Matta- poisett, Methuen, Medfield, New Marlborough, Orange, Pepperell, Revere, Saugus, Sandwich, Wellesley, Wendell, Westminster, Wareham, Middleborough, Warren, Winchendon, Westford, Mas- sachusetts School for Feeble-minded, Shirley, Berlin, Paxton, Deer- field, Ipswich, Brookfield, Belmont, Danvers, Carlisle, Grafton and Sunderland, 1 each,	49
	<hr/> 3,604

The following table shows the number admitted each month, sex and age : —

MONTHS.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
1895.												
October, .	220	172	48	16	13	47	42	41	31	14	11	5
November, .	262	193	69	35	14	57	46	53	34	18	3	2
December, .	367	314	53	17	18	77	87	96	44	23	5	—
1896.												
January, .	397	343	54	23	18	84	100	95	53	20	2	2
February, .	356	285	71	30	17	105	82	64	41	11	4	2
March, .	282	241	41	28	22	69	64	55	33	10	1	—
April, .	224	166	58	20	16	58	41	46	24	16	2	1
May, .	199	141	58	23	17	40	35	42	21	15	6	—
June, .	288	173	115	36	14	55	60	49	28	28	16	2
July, .	229	159	70	36	19	49	43	42	19	15	4	2
August, .	235	145	90	41	26	41	45	35	27	13	5	2
September, .	545	358	187	88	73	120	96	63	49	46	8	2
Totals, .	3,604	2,690	914	393	267	802	741	681	404	229	67	20

STATEMENT NO. 3.

Nativity of Inmates.

Ireland,	1,235	Western Islands,	9
Massachusetts,	607	Denmark, Norway, Illinois	
British Provinces,	391	and Turkey, 8 each,	32
England,	267	Maryland, Azores and Syria,	
New York,	132	6 each,	18
Maine,	90	West Indies and Portugal, 5	
Italy,	87	each,	10
Unknown,	79	Wales, South Carolina,	
Scotland,	69	Georgia, District of Co-	
Pennsylvania and Germany,		lumbia and Missouri, 4 each,	20
47 each,	94	North Carolina, Louisiana,	
Vermont,	46	Florida, Michigan, Iowa,	
New Hampshire,	43	Kentucky and Kansas, 3	
Sweden,	42	each,	21
Connecticut,	37	Wisconsin, Minnesota, Swit-	
Russia and Finland, 35 each, .	70	zerland, Indiana, Bermuda,	
Rhode Island,	30	East Indies, Holland, Ten-	
Poland,	28	nessee and Colorado, 2 each,	18
Virginia,	22	Texas, Hungary, Alabama,	
New Jersey,	19	Prussia, Roumania, Corsica,	
Austria,	17	Shetland Islands, Fayal,	
Greece,	15	Nebraska, Delaware and	
France,	13	Oregon, 1 each,	11
Ohio and California, 11 each, .	22		
Armenia,	10		3,604

STATEMENT NO. 4.

Cash Disbursements.

Appraisal of property, .	\$275 00	Coal, 4,291 tons,	\$13,829 51
Beans, 496 bushels, .	631 18	Coffee, 6,143 pounds, .	923 52
Beds and bedding, .	1,253 54	Consulting physician, .	335 00
Beef, fresh, 190,396		Corn, 3,483 bushels, .	856 18
pounds,	8,279 20	Crockery,	534 77
Blacksmith supplies, .	186 93	Chaplains,	719 00
Butter, 30,807 pounds, .	3,845 16	Dry goods,	6,228 98
Bran, 44 tons,	531 79	Eggs, 5,551 dozen, .	945 98
Brick,	275 00	Electrical repairs, .	1,639 35
Brushes and brooms, .	356 33	Expenses of trustees, .	212 48
Castings,	489 67	Expenses of superin-	
Carriages and wagons, .	1,097 89	tendent,	195 38
Cement, lime and plas-		Expressage,	199 75
ter,	314 80	Fish and shellfish, .	2,216 14
Clothing,	5,158 28	Fertilizing compounds, .	1,996 13

STATEMENT NO. 4 — *Concluded.*

Flour, 2,338 barrels, .	\$7,333 74	Rice, 4,111 pounds, .	\$95 84
Fruit,	255 75	Salaries,	32,820 96
Furniture,	1,056 89	Salt, 110 sacks,	108 00
Gratuities,	121 05	Seeds,	197 96
Groceries,	1,312 54	Shoes, 3,540 pairs,	3,270 58
Hardware,	900 79	Shoe stock and tools,	165 45
Harness and repairs,	57 72	Soap and laundry sup- plies,	366 07
Hospital supplies,	2,411 01	Stationery, books, print- ing and postage,	1,280 90
Improvements,	641 41	Stonework,	40 60
Inspecting boilers,	180 00	Stove repairs and kitchen furniture,	283 32
Live stock,	1,031 00	Sugar, 41,433 pounds,	2,005 26
Lumber,	1,295 74	Stone crusher and en- gine,	1,700 00
Labor, miscellaneous,	2,070 97	Tea, 5,942 pounds,	785 96
Malt sprouts, 14 tons,	122 77	Telephone,	716 08
Meats and provisions,	2,660 32	Tin and agate ware,	234 11
Medicines,	3,851 93	Tobacco, 2,488 pounds,	597 12
Molasses and syrup,	625 52	Transportation of freight,	5,452 01
Machinery and mechan- ical supplies,	1,122 63	Transportation of pas- sengers,	341 75
Oatmeal, 72 barrels,	244 25	Toilet paper,	154 99
Oats, 2,200 bushels,	511 20	Tools, agricultural,	203 63
Oat feed, 15 tons,	219 31	Wooden ware,	376 76
Oil,	292 22	Wire guards,	257 00
Paints, oils, glass, turpen- tine and floor polish,	2,028 76		
Painting,	810 00		
Pipe and fittings,	1,702 21		
Potatoes, 1,968 bushels,	443 82		
Pump,	80 00		
Pasturing cattle,	110 50		
Repairs,	286 70		
			<hr/>
			\$138,762 04

STATEMENT NO. 5.

Condensed Farm Account.

DR.

As per appraisal Sept. 30, 1895, —

To live stock,	\$10,017 95
carriages and agricultural implements,	4,726 60
real estate, lands,	28,250 00
produce of farm on hand, to be consumed on farm,	5,985 14
expenses of running farm for October, 1895,	1,376 42
expenses of running farm for November, 1895,	1,818 17
expenses of running farm for December, 1895,	1,721 85
expenses of running farm for January, 1896,	2,073 53
expenses of running farm for February, 1896,	2,482 84
expenses of running farm for March, 1896,	3,042 79
expenses of running farm for April, 1896,	1,284 12
expenses of running farm for May, 1896,	1,463 43
expenses of running farm for June, 1896,	1,491 91
expenses of running farm for July, 1896,	1,355 38
expenses of running farm for August, 1896,	1,446 92
expenses of running farm for September, 1896,	1,649 82
land purchased in May, 1896,	3,350 00
balance in favor of farm,	5,680 66
	<hr/>
	\$79,217 53

CR.

By produce of farm for October, 1895,	\$770 86
produce of farm for November, 1895,	591 65
produce of farm for December, 1895,	1,027 20
produce of farm for January, 1896,	1,010 48
produce of farm for February, 1896,	4,484 26
produce of farm for March, 1896,	613 35
produce of farm for April, 1896,	658 95
produce of farm for May, 1896,	1,243 77
produce of farm for June, 1896,	1,339 12
produce of farm for July, 1896,	1,561 71
produce of farm for August, 1896,	1,201 16
produce of farm for September, 1896, including appraisal of crops not before mentioned,	10,922 87
1,000 tons broken stone,	1,000 00
As per appraisal Sept. 30, 1896, —	
By live stock,	10,711 00
carriages and agricultural implements,	4,881 15
real estate, lands,	37,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$79,217 53

Products of Farm.

69 tons English hay.	3 bushels Martyna.
7 " meadow hay.	148 " dandelions.
5 " straw for bedding.	119 " peas.
6 " rye straw.	7½ " cranberries.
13 " oat fodder.	7 " plums.
600 " ensilage.	2 " grapes.
4 " rowen.	4,348 quarts strawberries.
1,100 " ice.	132 " gooseberries.
1,500 " broken stone.	59 " raspberries.
2,200 bushels potatoes.	738 " currants.
100 " beans.	11,326 heads cabbage.
540 " turnips.	2,480 " kale.
137 " sweet corn.	154 " pickling cabbage.
70 " rye.	144 " cauliflower.
259 " beets.	550 " brussels sprouts.
451 " carrots.	5,619 " lettuce.
250 " parsnips.	3,018 bunches celery.
12 " parsley.	4,440 " radishes.
10 " horse radish.	2,400 " asparagus.
6 " peppers.	5,000 pounds squash.
27 " kohl rabi.	500 " pumpkins.
50 " spinach.	75 " sage.
20 " salsify.	454 dozen rhubarb.
860 " onions.	3 " egg plant.
412 " tomatoes.	1,146 barrels apples.
88 " string beans.	1,977 melons.
25 " shelled beans.	6,022 cucumbers.

Meats, etc., slaughtered from the stock of the farm, amount to : —

12,525 pounds pork	1,432 pounds hides.
3,102 pounds beef.	1,013 pounds poultry.

Dairy Products.

41,151 gallons milk.	2,067 dozen eggs.
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STATEMENT No. 6.

Articles manufactured, Almshouse Department, Oct. 1, 1895, to Oct. 1, 1896.

ARTICLES.	No.	ARTICLES.	No.
Women's dresses,	595	Dish towels,	448
“ night dresses,	215	Dish cloths,	15
“ aprons,	374	Hat bags,	30
“ skirts,	480	Holders,	191
“ hose, pairs,	166	Hand towels,	2,920
“ chemises,	312	Hospital jackets,	53
“ waists,	95	Handkerchiefs,	453
“ drawers,	262	Hospital bandages,	194
“ sacks,	19	Instrument bags,	12
Children's dresses,	324	Light covers,	12
“ night dresses,	39	Mangle covers,	3
“ bibs,	70	Milk covers,	8
“ drawers,	171	Men's aprons,	157
“ skirts,	276	Mattress covers,	1
“ aprons,	268	Mattress ticks,	24
“ cloaks,	30	Napkins,	110
“ sun bonnets,	12	Pillow slips,	1,490
Infants' slips,	339	Pillow ticks,	64
“ bands,	804	Oven cloths,	24
“ shirts,	312	Roller towels,	193
“ capes,	111	Rugs,	2
“ night dresses,	197	Marks sewed on socks,	4,806
“ bonnets,	82	Sofa pillows,	2
“ pinning blankets,	136	Spreads,	47
“ shoulder blankets,	60	Sheets,	1,935
“ skirts,	195	Sterilizing covers,	24
“ diapers,	2,519	Screens,	95
“ crib quilts,	10	Table cloths,	14
“ crib sheets,	46	Tray cloths,	29
Boys' night shirts,	30	Trusses,	22
Burial robes,	120	T bandages,	713
Burial sheets,	872	Toilet mats,	4
Bread covers,	12	Tags,	108
Book straps,	3	Table covers,	6
Marks sewed on blankets,	130		
Clothes bags,	50		23,997
Curtains,	54		

Articles manufactured, Insane Department, Oct. 1, 1895, to Oct. 1, 1896.

ARTICLES.	No.	ARTICLES.	No.
Pants, pairs,	828	Mattresses,	30
Dresses,	517	Hair pillows,	27
Skirts,	603	Canisoles,	15
Drawers, pairs,	1,353	Restraint jackets,	23
Chemises,	569	Bed ticks repaired,	64
Sheets,	505	Dresses repaired,	15
Pillow slips,	576	Jumpers repaired,	302
Aprons,	919	Overalls repaired,	681
Sacques,	2	Rugs,	2
Shirts,	1,265	Carpets,	2
Towels,	1,057	Buttons sewed on,	600
Undershirts,	168	Laundry bags,	2
Overalls,	623		
Jumpers,	1,107		11,757

STATEMENT No. 7. — *Salaries and Wages.*

DR.	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with HERBERT B. HOWARD, Superintendent.	CR.
1895.		
	To balance of appropriation, 1895, .	\$2,702 17
		2,692 95
		2,752 12
		3 84
		<hr/> \$8,151 08
		<hr/>
1896.		
	To amount of appropriation (chapter 61, Acts and Resolves of 1896), . .	\$2,729 26
		2,719 25
		2,734 93
		2,729 85
		2,771 84
		2,772 02
		2,765 58
		2,778 23
		2,672 76
		8,426 28
		<hr/> \$33,100 00
		<hr/>

STATEMENT NO. 9. — *Appropriation for furnishing and lighting Administration Building.*

DR.		COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with HERBERT B. HOWARD, Superintendent.		CR.	
1895.			1895. Nov. 30, Dec. 31,		
	To balance of appropriation, 1895, .	\$1,080 06		By cash, amount of schedule, .	\$718 42
	overdraw,	35		" "	361 99
		<u>1,080 41</u>			<u>1,080 41</u>

STATEMENT NO. 10. — *Appropriation for a New Chapel.*

DR.		COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with HERBERT B. HOWARD, Superintendent.		CR.	
1894.			1896. Aug. 31, Sept. 30,		
	To amount of appropriation (chapter 73, Acts and Resolves of 1894), . . .	\$6,000 00		By cash, amount of schedule, .	\$46 50
	To amount of appropriation (chapter 56, Acts and Resolves of 1895), . . .	6,000 00		" "	81 00
		<u>12,000 00</u>		unexpended balance,	11,872 50
					<u>12,000 00</u>

STATEMENT No 11.—Appropriation for New Asylum for Insane Women.

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. 12. — *Appropriation for the Purchase of Land.*

DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with HERBERT B. HOWARD, Superintendent. CR.

1896.	1896.		By cash, amount of schedule, unexpended balance, . . .	
	May	31,		
To amount of appropriation (chapter 92, Acts and Resolves of 1896), . . .	\$4,200 00		.	\$3,350 00
	\$4,200 00		.	850 00
				\$4,200 00

STATEMENT No. 13. — *Appropriation for Summer Houses and Concrete Walks.*

DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with HERBERT B. HOWARD, Superintendent. CR.

1896.	1896.		By cash, amount of schedule, " " " unexpended balance,. . .	
	June	30, July 31, Sept. 30,		
To amount of appropriation (chapter 92, Acts and Resolves of 1896), . . .	\$4,000 00		.	\$267 57
	\$4,000 00		.	182 75
			.	607 16
			.	2,942 52
				\$4,000 00

STATEMENT No. 14.— *Appropriation for the Consolidation of the Boiler Plant.*

DR.		COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with HERBERT B. HOWARD, Superintendent.		CR.	
1896.		1896. June 30,	By cash, amount of schedule, unexpended balance,		
	To amount of appropriation (chapter 92, Acts and Resolves of 1896), . . .	\$19,700 00		\$825 00	
		<u>\$19,700 00</u>		18,875 00	
				<u>\$19,700 00</u>	

STATEMENT No. 15.

DR.		COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with HERBERT B. HOWARD, Superintendent.		CR.	
1896.		1896.	By cash paid State treasurer, . . .		
	To amount received for articles sold, repairing shoes, etc., . . .	\$1,411 84		\$1,569 05	
	To amount received from the effects of inmates who have died or absconded,	157 21			
		<u>\$1,569 05</u>		<u>\$1,569 05</u>	

This may certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of Herbert B. Howard, superintendent, with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

J. WHITE BELCHER,
PAYSON W. LYMAN,
ANNA F. PRESCOTT,
WARREN E. RICE,
LEONARD HUNTRESS,
Trustees.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

MATERNITY TABLE.

MONTHS.	Total of Births.	Males.	Females.	ILLEGITIMATE.			Still-births, including Abortions.	Living Births.	Twins.	BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHERS.					
				Totals.	Males.	Females.				United States.	Ireland.	England.	British Provinces.	Other Countries.	Totals.
October, .	8	4	4	5	3	2	-	8	-	4	1	1	2	-	8
November, .	4	2	2	3	2	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	4
December, .	7	6	1	3	2	1	1	7	1	1	2	-	-	4	7
January, .	6	3	3	3	1	2	1	6	-	2	3	1	-	-	6
February, .	10	3	7	6	1	5	2	10	-	4	3	-	1	2	10
March, .	10	5	5	9	4	5	1	10	-	3	3	-	2	2	10
April, .	9	7	2	5	4	1	-	9	-	1	3	3	1	1	9
May, .	10	6	4	10	6	4	1	10	-	1	6	-	2	1	10
June, .	16	7	9	10	5	5	-	16	-	4	6	3	3	-	16
July, .	7	5	2	5	3	2	-	7	-	3	2	-	2	-	7
August, .	12	6	6	8	5	3	1	12	-	2	4	1	2	3	12
September, .	6	4	2	5	4	1	-	6	-	1	2	1	1	1	6
Totals, .	105	58	47	72	40	32	7	105	1	29	35	10	17	14	105

TABLE OF DISEASES. Medical.

DISEASES.	PATIENTS.			1895.			1896.								DISCHARGED.							
	Totals.	Males.	Females.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Out-patient Department.	Improved.
GENERAL DISEASES.																						
Anæmia, pernicious,	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia, simple,	19	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chancroids,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes mellitus,	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas, facial,	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas, phlegmonous,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gout,	6	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intermittent fever, tertian,	47	43	4	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intermittent fever, quarian,	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intermittent fever, quotidian,	58	58	1	8	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parotiditis,	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism, acute,	68	64	4	8	8	2	11	11	10	7	6	2	4	3	1	11	31	6	1	1	16	10
Rheumatism, chronic,	48	37	11	8	1	1	10	8	6	2	6	9	1	3	1	11	2	1	1	1	17	28
Rheumatism, gonorrhœal,	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatic arthritis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scorbutus,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis, primary,	40	31	9	5	1	1	4	3	6	2	6	1	5	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	10	18
Syphilis, secondary,	49	24	25	8	2	3	6	9	6	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	26	1	1	1	10	18
Syphilis, tertiary,	139	112	27	24	12	11	10	13	15	12	8	20	2	5	1	1	81	1	1	1	104	8
Syphilis, hereditary,	13	4	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	8
Syphilitic rheumatism,	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple fever,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tetanus,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever,	20	19	1	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever, convalescence,	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, general,	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, acute miliary,	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping-cough,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet-fever,	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet-fever, convalescence,	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Varicella,	16	7	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles,	10	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE OF DISEASES, Males (continued)

DISEASES.	PATIENTS		AGES.										DISEASES.										TOTAL	
	Males.	Females.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Pneumonia Mucosa - Con.	1	1																					2	
Pseudo muscular hypertrophy.	1	1																					2	
Living births.	1	1																					2	
Thrush.	1	1																					2	
Deaf and dumb.	1	1																					2	
Cephalalgia.	1	1																					2	
Aeromegalia.	1	1																					2	
Malignancy.	1	1																					2	
Abdominal.	1	1																					2	
Bunstroke.	1	1																					2	
Cholera morbus.	1	1																					2	
Heart stroke.	1	1																					2	
Bodomy.	1	1																					2	
Total medical diseases.	1	1																					2	

TABLE OF DISEASES, Males.

DISEASES.	PATIENTS		AGES.										DISEASES.										TOTAL	
	Males.	Females.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Pneumonia Mucosa - Con.	1	1																					2	
Pseudo muscular hypertrophy.	1	1																					2	
Living births.	1	1																					2	
Thrush.	1	1																					2	
Deaf and dumb.	1	1																					2	
Cephalalgia.	1	1																					2	
Aeromegalia.	1	1																					2	
Malignancy.	1	1																					2	
Abdominal.	1	1																					2	
Bunstroke.	1	1																					2	
Cholera morbus.	1	1																					2	
Heart stroke.	1	1																					2	
Bodomy.	1	1																					2	
Total medical diseases.	1	1																					2	

Local Diseases.

Digestive system.

- Cancer of tongue.
- Pseudocystic.
- Unilateral hernia.
- Inguinal hernia.
- Strangulated hernia.
- Abscess of rectum.
- Ulcer of rectum.
- Fistula of rectum.
- Protrusion of rectum.
- Cancer of rectum.
- Hemorrhoids.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ALMSHOUSE AT TEWKSBURY.

[Oct.

TABLE OF DISEASES. Surgical — Continued.

DISEASES.	PATIENTS.			1895.			1896.							DISCHARGED.									
	Totals.	Males.	Females.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Out-patient Department.	Improved.	
LOCAL DISEASES — Con-																							
Diseases of lower extremities: —																							
Cancer, leg,	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deformity of hip,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deformity of leg,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ankylosis, knee,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Synovitis, knee,	13	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis, knee,	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis, ankle,	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ulceration, toe,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chronic ulcers,	62	38	24	16	29	5	5	4	7	8	1	4	6	8	6	18	6	1	1	—	—	15	
Inflamed toe,	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abcesses of leg,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Talipes equinovarus,	10	8	2	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Talipes valgus,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gangrene of foot,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bunions, inflamed,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ichthia-rectal abscess,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cancer, thigh,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis, hip,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ulcer of thigh,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General injuries: —																							
Contusions,	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Exposure,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inflammation,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Injuries of head and neck: —																							
Contusions, face,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Injury of nose,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wounds of scalp,	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fracture, lower jaw,	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

[illegible]

TABLE OF DISKS, SURVIVAL — Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE OF DEATHS—Concluded.

[illegible]

REVISED TABLES

FOR

UNIFORM STATISTICS

IN THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS
FOR THE INSANE.

APPROVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF LUNACY AND CHARITY,
MARCH 10, 1891.

2. — Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.

MONTHS.		ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGES IN THE HOUSE.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1895.													
October, .	.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	100.	872.879	472.879
November, .	.	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	98.	869.033	469.033
December, .	.	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	97.03	870.71	467.74
1896.													
January, .	.	13	9	22	2	2	4	-	1	1	106.677	877.645	484.322
February, .	.	4	-	4	1	1	2	1	4	5	106.244	872.411	478.655
March, .	.	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	8	9	108.161	867.516	475.677
April, .	.	7	5	12	-	-	-	1	5	6	107.633	860.6	468.233
May, .	.	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	2	3	111.322	859.387	470.709
June, .	.	1	34	35	4	3	7	-	2	2	107.633	873.133	480.766
July, .	.	-	1	1	1	6	7	2	2	4	103.613	882.741	486.354
August, .	.	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	2	2	101.677	878.258	479.935
September, .	.	-	3	3	-	1	1	2	2	4	99.1	876.233	475.333
Total of cases, .	.	25	53	78	18	20	38	9	30	39	-	-	-
Total of persons, .	.	25	53	78	18	20	38	9	30	39	-	-	-
Daily averages, .	.	.068	.144	.212	-	-	-	-	-	-	103.924	871.879	475.803

3. — Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	25	52	77	4	9	13
Second,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Third,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total of cases, . . .	25	53	78	4	11	15
Total of persons, . .	25	53	78	4	11	15

4. — Relations to Hospital of Persons admitted.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for the insane, .	15	13	28
Former inmates of this hospital only, . . .	—	—	—
of other hospitals only,	—	—	—
of this hospital and Worcester,	—	1	1
of Worcester,	3	35	38
of Worcester and Westborough,	1	—	1
of Worcester and Northampton,	—	1	1
of Worcester and Taunton,	1	—	1
of Taunton,	3	1	4
of Westborough,	2	2	4
Total of persons,	25	53	78

5. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
United States, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Massachusetts, . . .	9	1	1	10	-	-	19	1	1
Maine,	3	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-
New Hampshire, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vermont,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Rhode Island, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Connecticut,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
New York,	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Virginia,	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
Other countries: —									
England,	1	1	1	2	1	-	3	2	1
Ireland,	5	9	9	24	12	13	29	21	22
Nova Scotia,	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Brunswick, . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Prince Edward Island, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1
India,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Canada,	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	1
Germany,	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2
Russia,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Poland,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Italy,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Western Islands, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown,	-	8	7	1	34	35	1	42	42
Totals,	25	25	25	53	53	53	78	78	78

6. — Residence of Persons admitted.

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Boston,	1	13	14
Lowell,	2	3	5
Cambridge,	—	3	3
Lynn,	—	1	1
Brookline,	—	1	1
Somerville,	—	2	2
Medford,	—	1	1
Waltham,	—	1	1
Brockton,	1	—	1
North Adams,	—	1	1
Franklin,	—	1	1
Southbridge,	—	1	1
Shirley,	—	1	1
Leicester,	—	1	1
Athol,	—	1	1
Bourne,	1	—	1
Wilmington,	1	—	1
Unknown,	19	22	41
Totals,	25	53	78
Viz.: cities or towns,	4	26	30
country districts,	2	5	7
unknown,	19	22	41
Totals,	25	53	78

7. — Civil Condition of Persons admitted.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			UNKNOWN.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, . . .	17	16	33	5	20	25	1	11	12	2	5	7	25	52	77
Second, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Third, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	17	17	34	5	20	25	1	11	12	2	5	7	25	53	78

8. — Occupation of Persons admitted.

MALES.														
Laborers,	7	Expressman,	1											
Engineer,	1	Farmers,	2											
Fireman,	1	Shoemaker,	1											
Machinist,	1	Locksmith,	1											
Teamster,	1	Canvasser,	1											
Mason,	1	Hostler,	1											
Coat maker,	1	No occupation,	3											
Peddler,	1	Unknown,	-											
Carpenter,	1	Totals,	25											

FEMALES.														
Housewives,	10	Housekeepers,	4											
Domestics,	13	Nurse girl,	1											
Cook,	1	No occupation,	14											
Laundress,	1	Unknown,	3											
Operatives,	6	Total,	53											

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF —

Unknown,	-
Total,	-

10.—Record of Cases admitted within the Year.

[illegible]

13. — Form of Mental Disease in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.												AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A.—Insane:—																		
Idiocy,	2	3	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	2
Melancholia, acute,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Melancholia, chronic,	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Mania, chronic,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Delusional insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senile insanity,	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
General paralysis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia,	11	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	8	1	9
Congenital mental deficiency,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy,	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	37	41
Unclassified,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
B.—Habitual drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Voluntary patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not insane,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total of cases,	25	53	78	2	2	4	—	3	3	4	3	7	11	12	23	9	50	59
Total of persons,	25	53	78	2	2	4	—	3	3	4	3	7	11	12	23	9	50	59

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.			NOT INSANE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	2	2	4	-	3	3	4	3	7	11	11	22	9	30	39	1	-	1	27	49	76
Second,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Third,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of cases,	2	2	4	-	3	3	4	3	7	11	12	23	9	30	39	1	-	1	27	50	77
Total of persons,	2	2	4	-	3	3	4	3	7	11	12	23	9	30	39	1	-	1	27	50	77

15. — Causes of Death.

DISEASES.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1.— Digestive system :—												
Dysentery,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diarrhoea, chronic,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
2.— Circulatory system :—												
Cardiac,	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
3.— Respiratory system :—												
Bronchitis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Phthisis,	3	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	11
Pneumonia,	1	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	12
4.— Genito Urinary system :—												
Uræmia,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
5.— General :—												
Cancer,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Debility,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
General paralysis,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Organic Brain Disease,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tertiary syphilis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals,	9	30	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	30	39

18. — Annual Admissions, etc. — Concluded.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	READMITTED CASES (READMISSION OF PERSONS PREVIOUSLY IN THIS ASYLUM).															REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS SEPT. 30, 1886.		
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1895-96.														
				MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.					
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Previous years,	1	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	89	92
1884,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
1885,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
1886,	13	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	28
1887,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12
1888,	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
1889,	5	24	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	27
1890,	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	16
1891,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	13
1892,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	26	32
1893,	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	56	82
1894,	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	22	27
1895,	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	29	40
1896,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	40	50
Totals, . . .	25	68	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	376	474

19. — Relapsed Cases admitted in Each Year and discharged in 1895-96.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THIS ASYLUM.												REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1896.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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DISCHARGED AND DIED ■ 1895-96.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 27.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

PERKINS INSTITUTION

AND

Massachusetts School for the Blind,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1896.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1897.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
SOUTH BOSTON, October 16, 1896.

To the Hon. WM. M. OLIN, *Secretary of State*, Boston.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you, for the use of the legislature, a copy of the sixty-fifth annual report of the trustees of this institution to the corporation thereof, together with that of the director and the usual accompanying documents.

Respectfully,

MICHAEL ANAGNOS,

Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

1896-97.

SAMUEL ELIOT, LL.D., *President.*
GEORGE S. HALE, *Vice-President.*
EDWARD JACKSON, *Treasurer.*
MICHAEL ANAGNOS, *Secretary.*

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J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D.	THOMAS F. TEMPLE.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Monthly Visiting Committee,

whose duty it is to visit and inspect the Institution at least once in each month.

1897.	1897.
January, . . . EDWARD BROOKS.	July, T. L. LIVERMORE.
February, . . . W. ENDICOTT, Jr.	August, . . . E. N. PERKINS.
March, CHARLES P. GARDINER.	September, . GEORGE H. RICHARDS.
April, J. B. GLOVER.	October, . . . W. L. RICHARDSON.
May, J. T. HEARD.	November, . . T. F. TEMPLE.
June, H. M. HOWE.	December, . . S. L. THORNDIKE.

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H. M. HOWE.
C. P. GARDINER.
G. H. RICHARDS.

House Committee.

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CHARLES P. GARDINER.
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Committee on Finance.

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W. ENDICOTT, Jr.
J. B. GLOVER.
T. F. TEMPLE.

Committee on Health.

J. T. HEARD, M.D.
WM. L. RICHARDSON, M.D.
T. F. TEMPLE.

Auditors of Accounts.

J. T. HEARD, M.D.
S. L. THORNDIKE.

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JOHN HOMANS, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

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Miss EDITH A. FLAGG.
Miss ELLEN B. EWELL.

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Miss SARAH M. LILLEY.
Miss FRANCES S. MARRETT.
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Miss JULIA E. BURNHAM.
Miss EDITH M. THURSTON.
Miss VINA C. BADGER.

Miss SARAH ELIZABETH LANE, *Librarian.*

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Miss ELLA FRANCES PROUT, *Clerk.*

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Miss MARY C. WHEELER.
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E. N. LAFRICAIN.
LORENZO WHITE.

Girls' Section.

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Miss MARY E. RILEY.

Miss HARRIET W. BUSTIN.
Miss SARAH H. MCGEE.

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SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.

SOUTH BOSTON, October 14, 1896.

The annual meeting of the corporation, duly summoned, was held today at the institution, and was called to order by the president, Samuel Eliot, LL.D., at 3 P.M.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read by the secretary, and declared approved.

The annual report of the trustees was read, accepted, and ordered to be printed with the usual accompanying documents.

The treasurer, Mr. Edward Jackson, read his report, which was accepted, and ordered to be printed.

The corporation then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, and the following persons were unanimously elected:—

President—Samuel Eliot, LL.D.

Vice-President—George S. Hale.

Treasurer—Edward Jackson.

Secretary—Michael Anagnos.

Trustees—William Endicott, Jr., Charles P. Gardiner, Joseph B. Glover, J. Theodore Heard, M.D., Henry Marion Howe, Edward N. Perkins, S. Lothrop Thorndike and George H. Richards.

Miss Clara Thorndike Endicott of Boston was afterwards elected a member of the corporation.

The meeting was then dissolved, and all in attendance proceeded, with the invited guests, to visit the various departments of the school.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
SOUTH BOSTON, October 14, 1896.

To the Members of the Corporation.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We have the honor to present for your consideration the sixty-fifth annual report of the institution. It contains a brief account of the work of the school for the financial year ending August 31, 1896.

We are confident that the results exhibited in this communication, as well as in the reports of the treasurer and of the director hereto appended, will justify us in saying that steady progress has been made, that the pupils have been well taught and carefully trained, that the finances have been successfully managed and that the institution continues to be in a prosperous condition.

At the date of our last annual report the number of blind persons connected with the institution in its various departments was 244. Since then 40 have been received and 23 have been discharged, making the present number 261,—an

increase of 17. This record includes all changes which have occurred up to the first day of October.

The pupils have enjoyed good health. There have been a few cases of measles and one of diphtheria, but happily these diseases did not become epidemic in the school. We regret to report the death of Mr. Thomas Carroll, a former graduate of the school, who had been employed for many years as assistant instructor in the boys' section of the manual training department. Mr. Carroll was an honest, upright, faithful man. Highly esteemed by his co-workers and dearly beloved by his pupils, he will be missed by all. We grieve also to say that one of the pupils, Alphonse Ratte, died of heart disease at his own home, and that one of the younger boys died of measles in the city hospital.

We have great satisfaction in expressing our appreciation of the manner in which the teachers and all other officers have performed their respective duties.

As has been repeatedly stated in these reports, the work of the school aims to develop the physical powers and mental faculties of the pupils and to bring out the capacities with which nature has endowed each individual, so that when he goes out of the portals of the institution, instead of gravitating (as would be certain in many cases) into the ranks of the helpless dependents, he may

be able to take his place among the active and useful members of society.

THE CURRICULUM OF THE SCHOOL.

The institution was never in a better condition or more satisfactorily organized and adequately equipped to meet the requirements of the recipients of its benefits and to do its work in a thorough manner than it is at present.

The plan of study as now adjusted is broad and many-sided. Beginning in the kindergarten, it advances through the elementary and secondary grades and terminates in a post-graduate course, which, when completed, brings our students to the gates of the best American colleges and universities and enables them to gain admission thereto without further preparation. The study of the theory of music and its practice, vocal and instrumental, and manual training, especially according to the sloyd method, are included in this system and constitute integral parts thereof, while physical training forms its foundation and is carried on under the direction of competent and devoted teachers with vigor and efficiency.

IMPROVEMENTS AND POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

During the past year the plans for affording to the blind an opportunity of acquiring an academic education have been carried into effect.

In the boys' department a partial post-graduate course was established two years ago. This has now been extended so as to form a complete and well-organized preparatory course for college, and our library has been enlarged so that it is now thoroughly equipped for the new demands made upon it. The acquisition of the Bradford estate, situated at the north-west corner of the premises of the institution and comprising 3,250 square feet of valuable ground, will enable us to offer equal advantages to the girls. Upon this convenient site a commodious and thoroughly equipped cottage has been erected, with a kitchen in the basement, a dining-room, reception-room and sitting-room on the first floor, while the second, third and fourth stories contain convenient and well-arranged chambers, each large enough for two persons. The house will accommodate in all from twenty-eight to thirty inmates. Another improvement consists in the doubling of the capacity of the Howe building. The basement of the enlarged structure is to be used for sloyd, while on the first floor is an assembly-room in the rear and a room in the front for sewing as a feature of manual training; on the second story are four spacious and well-lighted school-rooms, conveniences being provided in one of these for classes in science; the third floor is entirely occupied by the music department, arranged with practice-rooms on each side of a

central corridor. There are fourteen of these rooms, with a musical library and head teacher's apartment on the east side of the building. The top floor is used for storage.

The above-mentioned changes and improvements have happily rendered possible the accommodation of those applicants who were formerly denied admittance, owing to want of room, and to whom, in common with all our pupils, the opportunities of the advanced course are now freely offered.

THE HOWE MEMORIAL PRESS.

The operations of the printing office have been carried on with as much activity as the limitations of its accommodations would allow, and the following works have been published during the year: *Don Quixote*, in three volumes; *German Grammar*, by William Eysenbach, in two volumes; *German Vocabulary*, in one volume; the first volume of the *Latin-English Lexicon*; *Cicero's Orations*, in Latin, in one volume; *White's Beginner's Greek Book*, in three volumes.

In addition, seven pieces of music, comprising 236 pages, have been printed.

We have now in press the second volume of the *Latin-English Lexicon*, the fourth volume of *White's Beginner's Greek Book*, *Xenophon's Anabasis*, *Homer's Iliad* and *Greek-English Vocabulary*.

The efficiency of the printing department is very much restricted for want of sufficient room to carry on its work in a satisfactory and economical manner.

WORKSHOP FOR ADULTS.

The results of the operations of this department during the past twelve months may be condensed from the balance sheet as follows:—

The total amount of receipts has been	.	.	\$19,673 44
The total current expenses have been	.	.	19,212 61

After deducting the sum of several accounts that have to be charged off, the gain for the year amounts to \$190.34.

Our lease of the building No. 37 Avon place, which we have occupied since 1876, will expire on the first of January next, and, as its renewal for another term of years could not be secured without a large increase of rent, we have decided to transfer our salesroom and office to some desirable place, where they may be permanently located.

We earnestly hope that this change will cause no inconvenience whatever to the patrons of our workshop nor any decrease in their number, but, on the contrary, that it may help to enlarge the list of our customers and open a wider market for the products of the industry of the blind.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the institution is exhibited in the report of the treasurer, which is hereto appended, and which may be briefly summed up as follows:—

Cash on hand September 1, 1895,	.	.	.	\$30,300 82
Total receipts during the year,.	.	.	.	308,620 17
				<hr/>
				\$333,920 99
Total expenditures and investments,	.	.	.	271,988 78
				<hr/>
Balance on hand August 31, 1896,	.	.	.	\$61,932 21

The report of the treasurer is accompanied by various detailed statements relating thereto.

The auditors have examined the accounts regularly at the end of each month, and have certified that the same have been properly cast and correctly kept and that all entries have been authenticated by vouchers.

BEQUESTS.

During the past year the institution has received the following legacies:—

Thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars (\$13,770) from the executors of the will of the late Miss MARGARET CAPEN. This amount is to be invested and kept in perpetuity as the STODDARD CAPEN FUND.

Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) from Messrs.

George White and Francis C. Welsh, trustees of the estate of the late Mrs. ANN WHITE VOSE. The whole amount of this bequest is also to be held intact as a permanent fund, and only the income is to be expended for the purposes of the institution.

Two thousand dollars (\$2,000) from the estate of the late SAMUEL ELWELL SAWYER of Gloucester, Mass.

One thousand dollars (\$1,000) from the executor of the will of the late ALBERT GLOVER, from whose estate an equal sum has been given to the kindergarten for the blind. Both these amounts are to be held for all time to come, and to be known as the ALBERT GLOVER FUND.

These bequests bear abundant testimony both to the deep interest of the generous testators in the work of the institution and to their confidence in its management. In paying a tribute of profound gratitude to the memory of these departed friends of the blind, we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that many others may be inspired by their benevolence and stimulated by their thoughtful liberality to follow in their footsteps and do likewise.

PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL REAL ESTATE.

The property belonging to the heirs of the late Daniel L. Bradford, and comprising 3,250 square feet of land, has been bought by the

institution for the sum of \$7,500. It lies contiguous to that side of our grounds which is occupied by the girls' department. The accommodations of this branch of our school have long been inadequate, and the acquisition of this estate has enabled us to enlarge them. The frame house which was on the site has been removed to a vacant lot in the rear of our property on Fourth street, and in its place has been erected a commodious cottage, four stories in height, and facing on Broadway. In the rear of this house has been built an addition to the Howe building, which doubles its capacity.

Moreover, we have recently purchased on the corner of Fourth and H streets 5,900 square feet of land, with three good frame houses on it. Of the entire square, which is bounded by Fourth, H, Fifth and G streets, the institution owns at present fully three-fourths. By far the greater part of this land is occupied by thirty-three dwelling houses,—twenty of brick and thirteen of wood,—and only an area of 18,171 square feet is set aside for the use of the workshop and the stable with its sheds.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises were held in the Boston Theatre on June 2, 1896, in the presence of a throng which taxed the resources of the building to the utmost. The weather was per-

fect, and everything favored the success of the occasion.

The pupils from the parent school and the children from the kindergarten were so arranged on the stage as to present a very attractive appearance, with the picturesque rural scenery in the background. The exercises began with a stirring overture of welcome, played by the band in the spirit of true musicians. Their performance was highly appreciated by the audience. Dr. Samuel Eliot, president of the corporation, then made the following introductory address:—

The band has given you welcome to the exercises of this afternoon. We are very glad to see so many of our friends and helpers who are interested in the work at South Boston and Jamaica Plain, and you will all have cause for thanksgiving, I may say, as the exercises of this afternoon exhibit the work of every day in the year. You have come here primarily to witness what is done for the training of these children, and you will have ample evidence that the training given them is of a very high character. You will also have evidence that a great deal is done to make them happy. The happiness of our pupils is one of the first objects of our teachers and of all who have any influence over them, and you will see how many reasons the children have for being happy. I read the other day of a little girl who was seen gathering sunlight in her hands with which to bathe her face. These children seem to me to be like her; they are all gathering sunlight from the beginning of their school year until the end; they are bathing their faces with it, and

they are filling their hearts with it, and when you go away from here you will carry with you the impression that these children are the happiest you ever saw.

I want to acknowledge in public the great kindness and liberality of Mr. Eugene Tompkins. This theatre he has placed at our disposal as freely and generously as he can do, and we are all very grateful to him for doing it.

Now, we begin exactly where we ought to begin, with the kindergarten children, and their exercises are all set down upon the programme which you have in your hands.

Owing to the constant occupation of this building for other purposes, it has been found impossible to give the children a rehearsal for these exercises. You know how constant and frequent are rehearsals in preparation for public exercises of any school, any college or other institution. These little children have had no rehearsal at all.

When Dr. Eliot's remarks were concluded the kindergarten exercises took place, a full account of which is given elsewhere. While these were still in progress Dr. Eliot introduced to the audience the private secretary of Acting Governor Wolcott, Col. Henry A. Thomas, with the following words: "The programme announced that His Honor, Acting Governor Wolcott, would grace the occasion with his presence. We had hoped for it, but he is prevented from coming. His private secretary, Colonel Thomas, is here, and bears some message of sympathy and goodwill."

REMARKS OF COL. HENRY A. THOMAS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: — Governor Wolcott had hoped, up to an hour ago, to be present and speak the message of the Commonwealth on this occasion, but pressure of public business is such, so many matters from the Legislature are coming before him, that he finds it impossible at the last moment to be present, and I am here to say that he regrets very much the circumstances which prevent his coming, and to extend in his name the greetings and good wishes of the Commonwealth. Certainly there is no one who has more at heart the misfortunes of humanity or more interest in the sick and enfeebled than the man who today is the Acting Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts; and not only he but his good wife as well are interested in its various charities and in all good work which elevates and helps humanity. And Massachusetts herself, with all the proud things which she calls her own, above her public buildings, her loyalty, her statesmen, her historians and her orators, I think is prouder today that her people are engaged in this grand work of helping humanity than of anything else; and when we see these little children here today, and how happy they appear to be, it brings one or two lessons to us, and I think if the Governor were here he would say that it suggests to us who are blessed with all the senses of life, who can see and hear and enjoy the happiness and beauty all about us, that it would be well if we complained less and thought better of our lot. He would rejoice that if these children cannot see the light of day there can yet come into their souls much happiness, into their minds bright thoughts, and they can enjoy these beautiful things which are being taught them; and it is for us, for the people of Massachusetts, and for the country as far as possible to lend their help in this direction, and sustain this

beautiful work of charity and humanity which God himself must smile upon.

I thank you for this opportunity to say a word, and in behalf of the Governor extend the congratulations and greetings of the old Commonwealth.

When the enthusiasm excited by these words had subsided, a class of boys stepped forward, and explained, in clear and concise language, the prominent characteristics of the ocelot, eagle, loon and duck-billed platypus, stuffed specimens of which creatures were placed before them in full view of the audience. A vocal selection, *Spring Flowers*, was then sung by Sarah E. Tomlinson, with violin obligato by Theodore C. Leutz. A number of younger boys now performed a series of gymnastic movements with commendable vim and accuracy, and were followed immediately by some of their older comrades, who went through military evolutions. The latter, under the direction of Col. John H. Wright, displayed exemplary skill in the rifle drill, and marched with remarkable precision and admirable alignment. An exercise in algebra, carried out by Elizabeth Caulfield and Etta Walcott, showed mathematical ability of a high order, as well as the power of thinking logically under rather trying circumstances. A glee entitled *The Bugler* was then sung with pathos and expression by some of the boys, the bugle effects being beautifully rendered on the cornet by Reuel E. Miller. The graduat-

ing class then stepped to the front of the platform, and diplomas were conferred by Dr. Eliot on the following pupils: Frank A. Clark, Reuben G. Dayton, Neil J. Devlin, William C. Ellis, John H. Giesler, John Henley, Theodore C. Leutz, Sarah E. Tomlinson and Merle E. Tracy. Dr. Eliot, in presenting the diplomas, uttered the following words of advice and good cheer:—

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS:—You are here to receive your diplomas, in the face of a very large congregation of men and women deeply in sympathy with you. You feel, I think, the sense of encouragement and delight which these kind people are here to express, and in the emotions of this occasion to offer their wishes for your prosperity. It is a dividing line that you are to cross this afternoon, undoubtedly; it separates school life from the after life; and yet it is not a line which separates one principle from another principle, or any elements of success or honor from any other elements of success or honor.

You have reason to be proud of your school, of its character and of its names. What better name could you enlist under than that of Perkins,—a man whom you have known only by far-off memory, but whom I knew, and a great many others present I have no doubt knew,—who was the very soul of generosity and honor? Then there is the sacred name of Massachusetts,—a name so dear to every one of us, a name that stands for all that is highest and holiest in our history, a name which when not profaned, as it sometimes is, is like that glee which you have just sung, the bugler's call to victory. There are other names than Perkins and Massachusetts, not written upon the title of your institution, the name above all others of Howe, of Howe's wife, of

Howe's children, of Howe's son-in-law especially, who took up the work where it fell from his hands and carried it forward until it is a nobler and broader work than when Howe left it. How much there is in all this to inspire you as you enter upon your new experiences, bright and beautiful and happy! You are old enough to know the principles that enter into life and conduce to its best ends; you have experienced them yourselves; I need not tell you of them. You know that patience in life is one of its noblest attributes. You know that we have to bear, to endure, to be steady under trial, and that nothing short of absolute fortitude is sufficient to carry us through the different temptations and different adversities we meet. You know also the glory of living. You know there is an enthusiasm in failure as well as in success. You know that whatever you do with all your might you have a right to be glad in and to be proud of, even though it does not come into issues that are visible to the eyes of men. You know that even for the blind it is possible, as Mrs. Browning said of a blind friend,

Permitted with his wandering eyes, light-proof,
To see fair visions.

It is in your power to see fair visions, fairer perhaps than we see with our eyes. May God grant that you see them! May you see them every day of your life, may they crown every morning, and make every evening consecrated! May they help you to help others, for that is the highest thing a man can do,—helping his fellow creatures. A writer on Nature through a sudden visitation lost his sight. He published a book about the same time, and one of his critics said: "Let him not lose courage. If sight has failed him, he has passed it on to others who but for him might have remained blind." Remember that you have it in your power to do many things, to join in many works, to achieve many

triumphs, which will enable those of us who see to see more clearly, and those of us who do not see with the physical vision to see more deeply and more intelligently with the spiritual vision.

You do not want advice; you have had it all through your school life. You come here today to receive the token that you have acted upon that advice, and you are about to be crowned with the highest honors of the school. Your director, your teachers, your trustees, in the presence of this great audience assembled here, the representative of the Governor of the Commonwealth, — the mother of all the schools within her borders, the helper of schools, the glory of schools, — all join in giving you these diplomas, which I now hand you: Frank Alman Clark; Reuben Gilbert Dayton; Neil Joseph Devlin; William Cleve Ellis; John Henry Giesler; John Henley; Theodore Cornelius Leutz; Sarah Emma Tomlinson; Merle Elliott Tracy.

Now, my dear young friends, you go, and you do not go; you leave the school, but you still remain members of it; and may every opportunity that you have of standing for it and of helping it be availed of to the uttermost, I plead with you, in behalf of all these friends who are here.

The exercises then came to an end with the rendition of *The Miller's Wooing*, by a chorus of mixed voices.

We desire to express in this connection our sense of obligation to Mr. Eugene Tompkins, proprietor of the Boston Theatre, who again granted to our school the use of his magnificent theatre free of charge, and readily afforded every needful facility to render our commencement ex-

ercises an entire success. This favor, together with the numerous invitations to attend the operas given at his theatre, which, following in the footsteps of his honored father, he invariably extends to our students, is thankfully acknowledged by our board and highly appreciated by the blind of New England.

BRONZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

We received last spring the bronze medal and the diploma, which were awarded to the institution by the commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition three years ago. These testimonials bear witness to the excellence of the work of the school in general and of that of the kindergarten in particular, and set the seal of official recognition upon the long and efficient service rendered by our establishment to the education of the blind. We take great pleasure in copying the following extract from the diploma:—

EQUIPMENT, METHODS, AND PUPILS' WORK.

AWARD.—For excellent collection, showing its long and efficient service for the blind, in teaching them conduct, letters and industry. For effective kindergarten work and improved methods in teaching letters, work in wood, and with the needle and in knitting, and for valuable collection of books and embossed type, together with embossed maps for the blind.

IN MEMORIAM.

COL. HENRY STONE AND MR. GEORGE WASHINGTON WALES.

We have sustained a sad loss in the death of Col. Henry Stone, which occurred on the 18th of January, 1896, and in that of Mr. George Washington Wales, which took place on the 7th of July, 1896.

Colonel Stone was made a member of our board by Governor Russell in 1893, and has rendered valuable service to the institution. Very seldom, if ever, absent from our meetings, he discharged his duties as a trustee so loyally and with such signal fidelity and wisdom, that he rightly held a foremost place in our confidence and affection. His interest in everything pertaining to the prosperity of the school and the welfare of the blind was unfailing. The memory of his manly character and nobility of disposition will long be cherished by his associates.

At the regular quarterly meeting of our board, held April 1, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The board of trustees of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind has been deeply pained by the unexpected intelligence of the decease of one of its most respected and useful members, Col. Henry Stone, who for more than two years has been our honored associate and coworker, therefore be it

Resolved, That, in common with the whole community, we mourn the death of an accomplished scholar, a brave defender of the Union at the time of its peril, a public-spirited citizen and a high-minded gentleman, one who was beloved, revered and honored by all classes of people.

Resolved, That as a board we feel that in the death of Colonel Stone we have each experienced a personal bereavement, and that the institution has been deprived of a sincere friend and earnest helper, one who in his capacity of trustee was always ready to do everything in his power to advance the interests of the school.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the board, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

It is with inexpressible regret that we have to record the death of another member of our board, that of Mr. George Washington Wales, who served as trustee from 1875 to the last day of his life.

Mr. Wales is a very great loss, not only to our two institutions but to innumerable other benevolent organizations, in which he took an active interest. He was always the good citizen, ever foremost in all enterprises aiming at the cultivation of the public taste, the development of the fine arts, the amelioration of the condition of the afflicted members of the human family, and the promotion of the moral, social and spiritual welfare of the community. His hands were invariably open to the needy and the poor, and his personal sympathy and purse alike ready for the furtherance of any deserving cause which was

properly brought to his attention and notice. His life's record was in every way praiseworthy, and for public and private reasons his removal from our midst leaves a great void.

As an expression of our affection for our departed colleague and of our high regard for his character, and as a loving tribute to his memory, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted at our last quarterly meeting:—

Whereas, We have learned with deep sorrow of the death of George Washington Wales, for twenty-one years trustee of this institution; therefore

Resolved, That, as members of this board, we are called upon to mourn the loss of a beloved associate and valued friend. It is a source of sincere grief to us to feel that the enjoyment of his genial and sympathetic companionship is no longer within our reach.

Resolved, That we desire to place on record our profound appreciation, derived from long association with the deceased, of his courteous demeanor, his inflexible integrity, his personal worth, his high sense of honor, his devotion to the cause of the education of the blind, and of the purity, simplicity and nobleness which adorned his character and shone forth in all the relations of his useful life. But, while we feel his removal as a personal bereavement and a public loss, we yet recognize the fact that, like ripened grain, he has been gathered full of years and honors to his rest.

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to enter these resolutions upon the records of the board and to transmit a copy of the same to Mrs. Wales as an expression of our sympathy with her in her great affliction.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

During the past year, in addition to the loss of Col. Henry Stone and George Washington Wales, the institution has been deprived by death of twenty-four of its valued and most highly esteemed corporate members. The list comprises the following names:—

Hon. OLIVER AMES, ex-governor of Massachusetts, died October 22, 1895. He was an honest and upright man, who as a citizen commanded honor and respect, as a successful and sagacious manufacturer enjoyed deservedly high repute, and as the chief magistrate of the commonwealth made a governor worthy of respect, having brought to the discharge of his official duties the ripened judgment of a man of affairs.

Mrs. ANNA SEARS AMORY, widow of the late William Amory, died November 29, 1895. She was a "noble woman, nobly planned," imbued with the spirit of benevolence and possessing many beautiful qualities of mind and heart.

Mrs. ELLEN M. BAKER, widow of the late Richard Baker, died in Newport September 20, 1896. She was a woman of rare thoughtfulness, kindly, generous and true-hearted, distinguished alike by sweetness of temper and by grace of manners. She was always devoted to the cause of the little sightless children, and even during

her last illness she did not fail to think of it and to send to it her annual contribution.

THOMAS TRACY BOUVÉ died June 3, 1896. He was a broad-minded and large-hearted man, and in his death Boston has lost a citizen prominently known in mercantile, literary and scientific circles for half a century. He is held in grateful remembrance by the friends of the blind for the faithful service which as trustee he rendered to the institution for ten years.

Miss HELEN CURTIS BRADLEE died June 4, 1896. She was a most generous and kind-hearted woman, entirely unselfish, possessed of a peculiarly sweet and amiable disposition and imbued with the spirit of true philanthropy. She was moulded after the choicest and the best type of American womanhood. Her charities were very numerous but unostentatious. She was ever ready to assist liberally every effort aiming at the amelioration of the condition of the suffering members of the human family, and in her decease the cause of the education of the blind loses a staunch supporter, and the community a woman who exhibited in her daily living the characteristics that command the admiration, the love and the respect of all.

Hon. MARTIN BRIMMER died January 14, 1896. He was one of the most widely known and highly respected citizens of Boston, famous

as a scholar, philanthropist, merchant and patron of literature and art. In spite of the prominent position which he occupied in the community, he was distinguished by the modesty of his bearing, as well as by his earnest, resolute spirit. He was indeed a man whose instincts were always true to what is highest and best. Mr. Brimmer was chosen president of the corporation of the institution in 1870 and served until 1873, when he declined a reelection and was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Eliot.

THOMAS CUSHING died December 18, 1895. In all his social and business relations he was the incarnation of kindness and honesty, and his genial character caused him to be generally beloved.

Hon. LUCIUS B. DARLING of Pawtucket, R. I., died January 4, 1896. He was a man of probity and integrity, and won the confidence and esteem of a large number of people.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ELIOT VOSE FIELD, widow of the late Capt. George P. Field, died in Milton July 20, 1896. Mrs. Field strewed her pathway in life with acts of kindness and deeds of benevolence. She took a deep interest in the education of the blind, and was a loyal friend and constant helper of the kindergarten.

Rev. OCTAVIUS BROOKS FROTHINGHAM died November 27, 1895. He was a man of rare

scholarly attainments and of broad, liberal views. His work will always be remembered for its virility, its freshness and its power. He has been closely identified with what is noblest and best in Boston society, and no one could meet him in private life without being attracted by his genial manners, his ripe intellect and his interest in high ideas.

Miss CAROLINE L. GLOVER died April 2, 1896. She was a woman of gentle, sympathetic and sincere nature. Like her brothers and sister, she was noted for numerous acts of kindness to the blind and for the generous interest which she manifested in everything pertaining to their education and welfare.

Dr. RICHARD MANNING HODGES died February 9, 1896. He ranked as one of the foremost surgeons of his time, and was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

JOHN MCAUSLAN died January 15, 1896. He was associated with one of the most prominent business houses in Providence, R. I., and also with many charitable organizations of that city.

JOHN T. OSBORN, who was well known in the neighborhood of the institution, died April 20, 1896. He was of a very amiable and peaceful disposition.

EBENEZER FRANCIS PARKER died at Nahant August 15, 1896. He was one of the noted mer-

chants and large importers of Boston, and a man of integrity, probity and great business ability.

Mrs. MARY E. PIERSON of Windsor, Conn., died March 12, 1896. She was a worthy woman, who knew how to sympathize with the blind on account of her own loss of sight.

GEORGE SAMPSON died of pneumonia January 30, 1896. He was a man of clear head, warm heart and generous impulses, who has made the world happier and better by having lived in it.

Hon. JOHN P. SPAULDING died January 11, 1896. His generous heart and liberal disposition caused him to be highly appreciated, while his charities to the deserving and the needy were innumerable and far reaching.

JOHN EBENEZER TROUP died January 18, 1896. He was held in warm regard in the community of Providence, R. I., as a generous and public-spirited citizen. It was through his influence that the members of the mercantile firm with which he was connected became contributors to the printing fund.

Rev. ALFRED FOSTER WASHBURN, son of the late ex-governor, Emory Washburn, died September 4, 1896. By the untimely decease of this young clergyman not only his parish but the community at large have been deprived of the ministry of a man who combined in a rare degree the virtues of generosity, gentleness, cour-

tesy of manners and compassion for all suffering creatures. Verily he was the worthy son of an honored father.

Mrs. MARY MOULTON WEBSTER, widow of the late John Gerrish Webster, and sister of our former matron; Miss Maria C. Moulton, died on the 18th of September, 1896. She was a woman of enthusiastic nature and of many excellent qualities, one whose kindness and hospitality drew all hearts to her. Her good deeds were always performed in a quiet way, and many are living who are able to bear testimony to her generous assistance.

WILLIAM GORDON WELD, a member of one of the very wealthy families of Boston, died April 16, 1896. He was a man of sterling integrity, courteous in manner, genial in his bearing, kindly in feeling, direct in character, anxious that no wrong should be done to any man, and strictly faithful in the discharge of his duties.

EDWARD WHITNEY of Belmont died May 26, 1896. He was the head of one of the foremost business firms of Boston, and a very prominent man in financial circles. To his generosity and to that of his sisters the blind owe a great debt of gratitude.

Dr. EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH died January 23, 1896. He was a scion of one of the most benevolent families of Boston, and a sterling,

honorable, generous man, whose career was characterized by unostentatious liberality and whose professional services were freely given to the poor and needy.

All which is respectfully submitted by

EDWARD BROOKS,
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR.,
CHARLES P. GARDINER,
JOSEPH B. GLOVER,
J. THEODORE HEARD,
HENRY MARION HOWE,
THOMAS L. LIVERMORE,
EDWARD N. PERKINS,
GEORGE H. RICHARDS,
WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON,
THOMAS F. TEMPLE,
S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE,

Trustees.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

Thus year by year, with breathless haste,
Swift time speeds nimbly by;
The ages creep, the centuries walk,
While years take wings and fly.

—A. B. RUSSELL.

To the Board of Trustees.

GENTLEMEN:—In the closing hours of a year it is well-nigh impossible to call up its various activities and events in detail and prepare a full record of what has transpired during its course. The best we can do is to give a brief account of the general tendencies and special features of the work of the school, and to add to this such suggestions and recommendations as a careful consideration of the education of the blind in its diverse aspects and far-reaching effects brings to mind. If we would keep abreast with the times we must aim at continual improvement.

The past year has not been signalized by any very striking or novel occurrence affecting the general interests of the establishment.

In nearly all the items, the sum of which constitutes prosperity, the school has made satis-

factory progress during the past twelve months, and in several of the most important particulars its advancement has been very great. Although in no respect has its improvement equalled the desires of its friends, yet what has been accomplished is ample recompense for past labors and encouragement for future efforts.

REGISTRY OF BLIND PERSONS.

Here through this gate, I count each one.

—SHAKESPEARE.

At the beginning of the school year under review there were 244 blind persons registered in the various departments of the institution as pupils, teachers, employés and work men or women. Since that time 40 have been admitted and 23 have been discharged, making the total number at present 261. Of these, 184 are in the parent school at South Boston, 64 in the kindergarten at Jamaica Plain and 13 in the industrial department for grown-up persons.

The first class includes 171 pupils, 10 teachers and other officers and 3 domestics; the second class comprises 64 little boys and girls; and the third, 13 men and women employed in the workshop for adults.

The completion of the spacious new brick cottage, which has just been built on the site where stood the frame house of the late Daniel L.

Bradford, has settled the question of the enlargement of our accommodations in the girls' department in the best possible manner. It is hoped that this addition will enable us to keep our doors wide open for some time to come, and to receive promptly all suitable applicants who are eager to gain admission.

HEALTH OF THE INMATES.

Ah! what avail the largest gift of heaven,
When drooping health and spirits go amiss?
How tasteless then whatever can be given.

—THOMSON.

It affords me very great pleasure to be able to report that during the year just closed a high standard of general health has been obtained in every department of the school.

There has been nearly complete immunity from the infectious diseases which have been quite prevalent in Boston and the neighboring towns, the exceptions being a single case of diphtheria and four cases of measles. I am grieved to say that one of the latter ended fatally. Cornelius McDevitt, an interesting and amiable boy, died in the city hospital, to which the little patient had been removed with his fellow-sufferers, in order that they might have the benefit of medical treatment and of the ministrations of trained nurses.

With the exception of these cases, we have been free from illness of a serious character. It is true that in the middle of the winter, owing to constant changes of the weather, we had our full share of ailments of different kinds and of varying degrees of severity; but during the last three months of the school term there was much less than the usual amount of sickness.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE SCHOOL.

I have sent books and music there, and all
Those instruments with which high spirits call
The future from its cradle, and the past
Out of its grave, and make the present last
In thoughts and joys which sleep, but cannot die.

—SHELLEY.

The institution has been steadily improving its organization, and is now well prepared to do much in every way towards educating thoroughly those who come within its influence and equipping them adequately for the discharge of the duties of life. The aim and end of its curriculum are to develop the physical powers of every pupil and to train his remaining senses to keenness and fineness; to awaken and discipline his mental faculties, so that he may become able to observe accurately, to reason correctly, to imagine vividly, to think independently and to express his thoughts and ideas clearly; to cultivate his

moral nature and æsthetic tastes; to nurture his native endowments and special aptitudes and render them productive of good results; to foster his constructive and creative instincts; to enlarge his sphere of activity and his capacity for enjoyment, and thus to fit him to be an intelligent, useful and respected citizen. Bodily exercise, literary and scientific studies, music, manual training, all form inseparable parts and valuable factors of this curriculum, and are made to serve a high purpose, namely, to lay the foundations of a broad and well-rounded education, to overcome as far as possible the great disadvantages caused by the loss of sight, and to build up character, which is the sum and substance of true manhood and womanhood and the supreme crown of achievement.

The school is divided into several coördinate departments, each of which has its own specific sphere of action, but all are united as equals in the one great institution. That none of these has approached the goal of completeness it is hardly necessary to say. Nevertheless, we are on the road of progress and reform, and it behooves us in our thoughts and plans to bear constantly in mind the idea of improvement, and to devise and accomplish such things for every section of the establishment and in behalf of each branch of study as will bring it nearer to the summit of excellence.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

There's nothing ill can dwell in such a temple:
If the ill spirit have so fair a house,
Good things will strive to dwell with't.

—SHAKESPEARE.

For educational and ethical reasons, no less than for hygienic, recreative and remedial purposes, physical training holds a foremost place in our curriculum, and the daily exercises of the gymnasium form an essential part of the school life,—a part which can be neither shirked nor slighted.

The declaration of the ancient Greeks, that a vigorous and well-balanced intellect can only be nurtured and thrive in a perfectly sound and symmetrical corporeal dwelling, is no longer considered as a mere assumption. It is an established fact, proved by experience and confirmed by history. Thinkers and writers on education, of all ages and of various schools of thought, subscribe to it, and Jean Jacques Rousseau, the master spirit of a new departure in education, whose *Émile* was called by Goethe the "gospel of nature," and assumed the dignity of a "pedagogic testament" of the eighteenth century, affirms, with an emphasis peculiar to himself, that bodily weakness and infirmity are a constant source of moral indisposition and a great danger to character, while health and vigor give

mental serenity and impart strength and firmness to the will.

Rousseau's aphorism, that *un corps débilité affaiblit l'âme*, was preceded by the tremendous emphasis laid by Locke on Juvenal's famous maxim *mens sana in corpore sano*, which has now become a truism, and is in the mouth or at the point of the pen of almost every tutor of youth.

In our day it is universally conceded that both the power and degree of the activity of the mind and the realization of its potentialities are to no mean extent determined by physiological conditions. On this point there can be but one opinion. A vigorous intellect cannot exist and be adequately supported in a sickly abode or sterile soil, nor can it perform its highest functions or do its best work with clumsy and frail instruments. It needs a healthy body for its tool no less than for its home. Intellectual energy can only be secured and sustained when the respiration is free, the air taken into the lungs fresh and uncontaminated, the digestion good, the assimilation perfect and the circulation vigorous. Nay, more. Even the zest with which we appropriate the bestowments that reach us from the realms of the beautiful, the true and the good, is more or less influenced by the kindling which it receives from the material frame.

The brain is unquestionably the seat of the operations of the mind. It is the "dome of thought and the palace of reason." It is the chief ruler in the domain of action, and the natural instrument for the manifestation of the intellectual faculties and of sensation. But is it not an undisputed fact that this marvellous organ is directly dependent for its nourishment upon the amount of blood which is sent to it by the circulatory system, and that the condition of this vital fluid is greatly affected by its unrestricted flow to all parts of the body, as well as by its oxidization?

But let us look a little further into the nature or constituent elements of man. By applying to the study of mankind the same methods which have led to truth in other departments of investigation, we find that the notion of the duality or trinity of a human being is one of the imaginary things and exploded theories of the past, and that the individual, instead of being a bundle of dissevered fragments, is a concrete unit in thought as he is in life. Indeed, spirit and matter are coexistent, inseparable. Or, as Lucretius expresses it, the mind is born with the body, it grows with it, and also ages with it.

*Glignl pariter cum corpore et una
Crescere sentimus pariterque senescere mentem.*

The two are bound together in a union so close

that "there is no disjunction to be made." They are coördinate parts of a whole, and their development and cultivation should be not only simultaneous but of equal thoroughness and proportioned to their value, so that they may grow harmoniously and be fitted to perform in concert the journey of life. Any attempt at bisecting and dichotomizing them, or at lavishing care upon the one to the neglect of the other, will certainly prove very detrimental, if not fatal, to both.

In the light of these truths it is evident that, on account of the indivisibility of mind and body, the functions of the former are closely interwoven with the actions of the latter. Therefore, in order to attain the best physiological conditions for intellectual achievement and moral excellence, the corporeal organism must be freed, so far as is possible, from all irregularities and imperfections, and its integrity secured. Hence physical training becomes an absolute necessity and a prime and significant factor in the plan of work of all educational establishments, but especially of those which are founded and supported expressly for the benefit of defective children. The reasons for this distinction are too obvious to need demonstration or explanation.

In view of these facts, bodily exercise is insisted upon in this institution with unyielding persistency, and forms the corner-stone upon

which the work of the school is based. The pupils are required to go regularly through a series of gymnastics, which are calculated to cure nervous debility, to supply the demands of a robust health, to govern and further the play of the bodily movements, to give strength and suppleness to the muscles, to expand the chest, facilitate the performance of every function by accelerating the circulation of the blood, develop the physical energies, render the corporeal organism fit for action and able to resist fatigue and disease, cultivate habits of order and decision, remedy such unsightly idiosyncrasies as are peculiar to the blind, and finally to impart vigor and alertness to the mind.

The results obtained from the work of our gymnasium are manifest in the health, the appearance, the erect carriage, the easy movements, the mental elasticity and the manners and morals of our pupils, and bear ample testimony both to the efficiency and beneficence of our system of bodily training and to the ability and exemplary devotion of the teachers who are in charge of it, and to whose unremitting efforts and wise enthusiasm its success is wholly due.

In a northern climate like that of New England it is utterly impossible to find better and more reliable means for regular and systematic daily exercise than those afforded by a series of educational gymnastics, carried on in a com-

modious and well-furnished building, under the direction of competent and experienced instructors. Nothing can supersede these and take their place. But even these, admirable and most valuable as they are in every respect, do not cover the ground of physical training so thoroughly as to preclude the necessity of play out of doors. Far from it. On the contrary, in order that they may become productive of lasting benefit, they are supplemented by sports in the open air, where the pupils are required to spend the latter part of every hour from eight o'clock in the morning to six in the evening, abandoning themselves to the frolics of their age, running and leaping constantly, shouting merrily, skipping and frisking about joyously, and engaging in all sorts of sports and games, which cause the blood to course vigorously, bring vermilion on the cheeks, tone up the system and infuse animation into it, dissipate timidity and fear, promote steadiness and self-control, call forth exuberance of spirits and render mind and body strong and confident.

Before leaving this topic and passing on to another I cannot refrain from stating that, with all the progress which has been made in this direction, the science of physical education is still in its infancy. Its scope is broader and its influence wider than is commonly supposed. It does not concern itself solely with the choice and performance of gymnastic exercises and athletic

games, but goes to the root of things. It is based upon the philosophy of human life, and presents problems which are at once most interesting, important and difficult. It includes the study of the structure and functions of the human body; the understanding of the laws of health, usually called hygiene; and, furthermore, the theory and practice of such forms of exercise as will not only be sufficient for the harmonious growth of all parts of the body, but will assist in the development of skill, speed, self-control, accuracy, grace, endurance, automatism, tenacity of purpose, mental vigor, moral fibre, courage, will power, character. Man is a complex organism of various powers and activities; and the true office of scientific inquiry is to determine the mechanism, the modes and the laws of its action. Hence the question of movements for the simultaneous development of body, mind and morals, and especially of their relation to cerebration, has to be decided not by arbitrary processes and guesswork but by the exact methods of the laboratory. When this is accomplished the solution of the serious problems involved in the science of physical culture will then and only then become feasible, and the answers given thereto must form part of the foundation of all education.

It is to be most deeply lamented that, by the sudden death of Baron Nils Posse, which occurred on the 18th of December, 1895, the cause

of physical education, founded on rational principles, has been deprived of one of its greatest champions, truest apostles and most enlightened advocates and promoters in America,—one whose mind and heart and soul were wholly in his work. Next to Louis Agassiz and Francis Lieber, to Carl Schurz and Otto Dresel, Baron Posse was one of the brightest and most helpful men whom the wave of immigration carried from the eastern to the western shores of the Atlantic. He was a rare leader and an ideal reformer in his chosen field of labor, and he brought to his work a devotion, an understanding and an enthusiasm which were as uplifting as they were productive of remarkable results. His efforts to place physical education on a purely scientific basis and to make it a factor in the complete development of the individual and in the acquirement on his part of the highest possibilities of usefulness were so strenuous and unceasing that they —

Pressed him down to his timeless grave.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL TRAINING.

Labor is life; thought is light.

— VICTOR HUGO.

Unless our system of education is so planned as to meet the special requirements of the pupil and to provide for the development and culti-

vation of his body and mind in every particular, it will fail lamentably in its main purpose.

In order that our graduates may be able to become helpful to themselves and useful to the communities in which they live, they must be well taught, carefully disciplined, evenly balanced, rationally educated men and women. They need to be thoroughly trained both physically and mentally in order to develop the largest possible areas of nerve cells, which, together with an inner substance consisting of nerve fibres, compose largely the outer layer of the brain. Intellect is nothing but a function of this organ.

The cells of the brain are of two classes,—sensory and motor. The former receive the different impulses which come from the special senses, from the skin and from the internal organs of the body, while the latter generate the nerve energy which causes the muscles to contract. Thus it is evident that the brain is not only the instrument of the mind, but also a battery in which is generated the nerve force that moves the body. Hence, in order that this organ may be properly trained, not only should its sensory activity be adequately cultivated, but the centres which preside over all muscular movements should be developed so as to possess functional energy and to attain a high degree of efficiency. The large motor area in the brain, governing the infinitely varied and complex move-

ments of the upper extremities of the body as well as the fine adjustments and delicate combinations of their muscles, shows that the hand is by far the richest source of motor ideas, and especially the five fingers and their many sensitive muscles and joints. Indeed, this is a sense organ, somewhat like the eye and the ear,—an additional avenue of the mind.

From this it follows that nothing is so well calculated to develop the motor centres in the brain as manual training, which is but another form of mental cultivation. The aim of this training is not only to make the brain and the hand work together, but to contribute to a fuller and more extensive development of the former through the exercise of the latter. The practice of manual training in its different forms comprises a variety of "motor movements," and each of these, whether it be in the manipulation of soft or rigid materials, in the fashioning of clay or in the carving of wood, causes a corresponding action in the cerebral region. As a consequence, these movements stimulate the growth and development of the brain to such a degree as to render it the master and guide of the hand, and that is what we are seeking. As Dr. C. Hanford Henderson aptly remarks, the strongest argument in favor of manual training is not the practical value of the skill which it develops, nor even the significance of the moral sturdi-

ness which it inculcates, but it is something which includes these and the other ends of culture,—it is the increased intellectual power, which is the necessary physiological result of such training.

But manual training, in order to reach the largest possible areas of sensory and motor centres, and, by establishing a coördination between them, to become productive of good fruit, must be systematically arranged and founded upon such principles as are indicated both by physiology and psychology.

Science shows that the muscular movements involved in the handling of tools are of great educational import as long as they are made by nerve energy, which comes from the brain, but they cease to have any such value when they become automatic through the reflex action of the spinal cord. From this it becomes obvious that the so-called trades which are taught in the schools for the blind in a haphazard, mechanical way, are of very little account from an educational point of view. Now and then they help an individual to eke out a meagre livelihood, but they are not beneficial in a high degree to the great mass of children of both sexes. Their worthlessness was manifest in the exhibits which were prepared for the world's fair held in Chicago in 1893, and were anything but instructive or helpful. Through a great variety of articles

the leading European and American institutions for the blind, our own included, showed what they had been doing in the line of manual occupations without clearly understanding the principles on which they labored. Some of their work was well finished, more was merely harmless, much was positively useless and none inspiring. The whole affair was a matter of show, pure and simple. There was in it no indication of scientific principles, no hint of systematic grading, no suggestion of cause and effect.

Thus far the only form of manual training which seems to meet all the conditions and answer the principal requirements for mental development and the acquisition of intellectual force is sloyd.

This system is very methodical in its arrangements, and includes a series of progressive exercises which are carefully graded. It not only embodies universal pedagogical principles, but rests upon them; and consideration of these alone determines the means that are employed for the attainment of definite educational ends. It tends to establish a coördination between the sensory and motor parts of the brain, and to bring its conceptive and executive centres into harmonious coöperation. It instils a love for work and begets respect for labor. It exerts a most favorable influence upon the health and vigor as well as upon the will and upon the

character. Finally, it involves a great variety of exact movements, which promote the habit of accuracy. We can hardly overrate the importance of this point when we bear in mind the fact that clear and correct thinking can never result from vague and inaccurate sense perception, whether of the eye, of the ear or of the hand.

Through the sloyd system the knife, the rip-saw, the jack-plane, the drill-bit, the chisel, the spoke-shave and twenty-two other tools have taken their place in our school by the side of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, natural science and the rest of the studies which compose our curriculum, and are the object of a rational and systematic instruction. They appeal directly to the accessory muscles and to the finer adjustments of these, and in their handling accurate "motor ideas" and delicate muscular coördinations are required. Each of these tools represents a particular kind of thought, and the pupils are taught and trained to use all of them through a series of graded exercises, which help to develop large areas of motor nerve cells in the brain and to promote logical thinking and an exhilarating consciousness of growing power. By means of this practice the learners acquire the mental force which is needful for the direction of the hand, and with it they attain a high degree of manual dexterity, which will ever be

serviceable to them both in the rest of their studies and in whatever they may afterwards undertake, and which will hold them in readiness now and always for any kind of apprenticeship.*

We have already taken the necessary initial steps to reorganize the manual training department and base its functions as far as possible on the principles of sloyd. Miss Mary B. Knowlton is to give in the future the whole of her time to the boys, who are now divided into six small classes instead of three large ones. A new teacher, Miss Anna Hanngren of Sweden, has been added to the corps of instructors. She is a graduate both of the normal training seminary at Nääs and of Miss Hulda Lundin's normal class in sloyd knitting and sewing at Stockholm, and has taught for one year in the public schools of the latter city. Assisted by Miss Frances M. Langworthy, who took last winter a full course of sloyd in knitting and sewing, she will devote herself entirely to the girls' section. Through these changes the roots of this branch of the department have been auspiciously planted in sloyd soil, from which they will draw suitable

* In writing the foregoing pages of this section we have had frequent recourse to several works on the subject, but we are especially indebted to Dr. Thomas M. Balliet of Springfield, whose admirable address, delivered before the Teachers' Association at Worcester, Mass., is one of the best and most lucid treatises on manual training.

nutriment for growth and expansion. It now remains to find ways and means for a similar transformation of the boys' section, so that we may be able to dispense with all the mere mechanical methods and unvarying routine processes which are commonly in vogue, and which tend to engender automatism and to hinder cerebral development.

The work of reform has been greatly facilitated through the kindness of Miss Anna Molander of Helsingfors, Finland, to whom both the blind of New England and those of London owe a vast debt of gratitude. Yielding to our urgent request, this good friend has prepared a system of knitting, based on the fundamental ideas of pedagogical sloyd. The course which she has arranged, starting from the kindergarten, goes through the primary and grammar grades of schools and covers a period of ten years. Miss Molander is now working on a supplement to this, which she expects to finish very soon, and if she could be induced to go further, and prepare a system of sewing as comprehensive and as varied as that of knitting, she would complete a plan of manual training which would be of inestimable benefit to children and youth, both seeing and blind, and a lasting monument to her industry and sagacity.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of one of the assistant instructors in this

department, Mr. Thomas Carroll, who had been connected with the institution as pupil and teacher for thirty years. The immediate cause of Mr. Carroll's decease was an attack of pneumonia; but, as he had been suffering for some time past with Bright's disease, combined with an affection of the heart, his life could hardly have been prolonged for many weeks. Modest, unassuming, strictly honest, loyal to his *alma mater*, true to his friends, upright in all his relations and amiable in his disposition, Mr. Carroll won the love of his pupils and the high esteem of his associates in the work of the institution. A former pupil of our school, Mr. Elwyn C. Smith of Taunton, has been appointed to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Carroll.

We are greatly indebted to the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company of Bridgeport, Conn., for the generous gift of three new No. 9 improved sewing machines, which they were so very kind as to send to us entirely free of charge. The president of the company, Mr. Samuel H. Wheeler, takes a deep interest in the work of the institution, and is as good a friend to the blind as was his late father, Nathaniel Wheeler.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

"To know"

Rather consists in opening out a way,
Whence the imprisoned splendor may escape,
Than in effecting an entry for a light
Supposed to be without.

—BROWNING.

During the past year the operations of this department have been carried on with great efficiency and thoroughness, and earnest efforts have been constantly made in the direction of finding means and devising measures for larger work in the future.

There has been a steady improvement in our methods and processes. We have continued to extract the chaff from the wheat, to do away with antiquated and fossilized practices, to check or uproot all tendencies to mechanical routine and to plant in its place better seed.

There has been a healthy growth all along the line. Most of the teachers have been feeling their way by constant experiment to a better system of instruction and training. Their desire has been to stimulate the self-activity of the pupil and render his education entirely rational and more like the unfolding of a flower from some power within; to make him from the very beginning an investigator, so that he may be able to find out facts and discover truths for himself;

to develop his faculties for observation; to encourage him to think instead of merely committing to memory what others have thought, and to let him feel the essential relation between cause and effect. Knowledge acquired in this wise is real to its possessor, because it is part of his experience. It is only by such training that the blind can come to know the great outer world and to find themselves of it.

The developing and laboratory methods of instruction now employed in several branches of study have come to our school not only to stay permanently but to grow and expand steadily, until they cover those parts of the field of knowledge to which they may be applicable. They have already taken firm root, and are beginning to raise the standard of the mental training of the pupils by bringing these in contact with nature, and enabling them to observe, investigate, discover and test its secrets. These new methods tend to emphasize Froebel's immortal maxim of "learning by doing," which is the original and true source of accurate knowledge, and to secure mental activity in the most direct, definite and helpful manner. They are opening the way to independent work, awakening thought and increasing the resources of the individual. They have been making "hot inroads" into the citadel of the text-book, and their effect upon its arid pages is similar to that produced by the

rising life of a new spring upon the dead leaves of a tree. Indeed, this venerable repository of second-hand knowledge and of ready-cooked mental food has been confined to its legitimate uses, and its place has been occupied by a rational mode of teaching from objects, which aims not at stuffing the mind of the scholars with unimportant names and dates and meaningless definitions and deductions, but at developing and disciplining its faculties, so that it may be led to make its own comparisons, judgments, inferences and reasonings, and, as Aristotle puts it, to perfect itself by activity. The beneficial results already obtained from the workings of this system are very conspicuous, and the proofs of its superiority to the rote methods so numerous as to justify the belief that it is destined to supersede the hide-bound practice of memorizing and reciting glibly the contents of the text-books, and to bring about a more satisfactory order of things.

Doubtless the entire elimination of the ordinary methods of instruction and the substitution of scientific ones in their stead will involve not only a considerable increase of expense but the formation of a corps of instructors noted for intelligence and capacity and for sound scholarship and high professional attainments. But, on the other hand, it is certain that an immense gain would accrue to the pupils both in mental devel-

opment and in moral strength from such a change. Under these circumstances we are bound to push vigorously the work of reform in this direction to its utmost limit, to dispense unhesitatingly with such features of the ways and processes of teaching as are apt to effect a mechanical training of the mind, fit only for parrots, to remove all obstacles from the road of progress and to engage and retain in the service of the institution persons of great ability and high intellectual culture, whose faces are steadily turned toward the east, and who, imbued with the spirit of Froebel, are in perfect accord with the principles of modern pedagogy and fully competent to put them in practice.

Special prominence has been given to the study of literature. It is not saying too much to state that only in this branch can the blind find those ideals of life which are essential to the nurture and healthy growth of every human soul. Next to a broad and all-round education, the most urgent demand is a course of training that shall give the pupils a taste for reading good, solid and clean books. Above all, let us teach them to love the poets.

The importance of object teaching has been more or less recognized by the leading educators and thinkers of the past. Comenius, Locke, Rousseau, Basedow, Rochow and others based their schemes of education upon it; but the merit

of introducing it as a special method of instruction belongs to Pestalozzi. It was he who made it the great fundamental principle of his grand pedagogical system, which aims at the natural, progressive and symmetrical development of all the powers and faculties of the human being.

The efficiency and value of this sort of teaching could not escape the keen observation of the illustrious founder of this institution. Dr. Howe saw its superior qualities at the very beginning of his career, and became at once one of its ardent advocates and most earnest promoters. In this matter, as in many others, he was an acknowledged leader; and, although his directing voice was stilled twenty years ago, he continues to be a guide to his successors and disciples, and his spirit is ever with them, helping and urging them to go forward. He made a good beginning in gathering sensible objects of various kinds and in putting them into daily use in the school; but during the last seventeen years his work has been constantly supplemented and enlarged, and the nuclei of his collections have been increased and enriched by the addition of numerous specimens, models and materials of all sorts belonging to the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. Thus our pupils are now provided with unsurpassed facilities for obtaining knowledge directly from the things themselves and not from the faint and

shadowy images called up by verbal descriptions, which, even in their most vivid and elaborate form, fail to convey clear ideas and exact representations of the originals.

Painted flowers may be full fair,
But their fragrance on the air
We must be content to spare.
And the utmost of a thought
Cannot into words be brought,
Subtly though the words be wrought.

Nothing, not even the highest achievements of art, can replace the work of nature. The famous grapes, painted by Apelles with ideal perfection, looked exactly like those which grow on the vines; yet the birds that mistook them for the real fruit and pecked at them could find neither juice nor flavor there.

Objects in a concrete form stand foremost in the mind of the learner, and upon them he exercises his mental faculties, sharpens his senses and trains the powers of apprehension and conception. Substantial, tangible things concentrate more readily than mere words the undivided interest of a child and stimulate his self-activity, which is to be fostered first, last and at all times. They supply him with such concepts as are calculated to form the groundwork of his intellectual strength and to furnish the material for his thoughts and reflections. Even the foundations of his abstract reasoning rest upon them.

Furthermore, in the hands of a skilful teacher objects become subjects of valuable lessons, and afford the best means for the acquisition of clear, definite knowledge as well as for moral training.

There has occurred only one change in the corps of instructors during the past year. Miss Lillian W. Patten, who had rendered very acceptable service in the boys' department for thirteen months, declined a reelection at the close of the school term, and has since entered the holy estate of matrimony. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss Ellen B. Ewell, a graduate of the State normal school at Bridgewater. The enlargement of the course of instruction has made it necessary to employ an additional teacher in the girls' department, and Miss Ella J. Spooner, who graduated last summer from the State normal school at Framingham, was engaged for the new place.

At the close of the summer vacation both pupils and teachers returned promptly to their respective duties, much refreshed and invigorated by the long rest, and the work of the year was taken up with energy and zest.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

**Music can noble hints impart,
Engender fury, kindle love,
With unsuspected eloquence can move,
And manage all the man with secret art.**

— ADDISON.

Music is a language so full of meaning and intensity, of idealism and beauty, that it is sure to affect and fascinate those who penetrate into the depths of its significance and understand fully its profound meaning. It cultivates the love of the beautiful, gratifies the feelings, mollifies the passions and excites the noblest emotions of the soul. According to Beethoven, it is our teacher of harmony and the mediator between the spiritual and the sensual life. It elevates the mind and gives it a taste for what is fine and exquisite. It has the gift of urging the scholar to activity by an agreeable excitation, and exerts over his mental condition an influence which makes it a potent instrument of education and one of the surest and most salutary means of discipline which can be employed. In the case of the blind it represents the æsthetic phase of their education.

But, like any branch of learning, music can only be made to dispense its highest blessings and confer its greatest benefits when its study is founded on a rational, scientific basis. Purely

rote and mechanical methods must be entirely avoided, and practical exercises must be vivified and rendered effective by knowledge of theory. It is well and good that due attention should be paid to the proper use of the hands or of the voice and to every one of the mechanical details of playing and singing; but, at the same time, no teacher should fail to attend from the very beginning to phrasing and expression, and also to put forth such strenuous efforts as will help to arouse vital interest in his subject, nurture the artistic spirit and imaginative qualities of his pupils, enlighten their understanding, develop and train their musical sensitiveness and cultivate their faculty of perceiving and appreciating the holiness of the beautiful. It is in this wise alone that he will succeed in bringing out clearly and effectively the æsthetic elements of music and in reaching a high standard of general excellence in his work. In his estimation every learner should stand not as an automaton or as a living mechanism, fit for certain conventional uses and formal performances, but as a possible artist. This consideration will prove helpful and stimulating in many respects. More than any other class of children the blind need to be led to the temple of real art patiently yet persistently. Here they will find spiritual light and solace and joy.

The study of music, requiring, as it does, a

clear head and intellectual force of no mean degree, must go hand in hand with such literary exercises as are calculated to secure a steady development and discipline of the mental faculties and to strengthen the judgment. Of these points no musician can afford to be neglectful; for a broad and many-sided culture is no less essential to his professional career than natural talent or refined and discriminating touch. We can hardly repeat too often or emphasize too strongly the fact that the mind is the commander and guide of the hand, and not its tool, and that, according to the teachings of psychology, it must obtain its conceptions and shape their images before calling in the aid of the fingers for their interpretation. Hence the ability of the mind to concentrate and control readily all its powers is one of the most potent elements which enter into the playing of an instrument and which may lead to a high level of attainment. A perfect technique, or facile manipulation and digital agility, gained through long and tedious practice or by means of mechanical contrivances, do not make the real artist or the true musician. It is the awakened and vitalized spirit and the cultivated and illumined mind, together with the energized native endowments, that do this, and not the tactile gymnastics and physical exertion. Technique is extremely helpful if it is kept in its proper place and used as a means and not as an

end in itself; but great results can be achieved only when the brain is fully developed and thoroughly prepared to coöperate with the other functions. The words of Ignatz Moscheles, "train your mind more than your fingers," form the best advice which can be given to a young student who aspires to become something more than merely a key-board manipulator or a prosaic mechanic, whose playing will be as totally devoid of any inspiring qualities as that of a music box.

The educational influence of music, that is, its immediate effect on the minds and characters of the pupils, is of permanent weight and should be placed far above all other considerations. Verily this is the highest mark at which we should aim, while all other advantages, whether utilitarian or social and festive, should be held as secondary in importance.

Owing to its refining, ennobling and elevating qualities, music continues to hold a prominent place in our scheme of education, and its serious study as an art is of much greater importance than the technical mastery of an instrument or of a method of singing.

During the past year good progress has been made in both sections of this department. The work has been carried on in a systematic and spirited manner, and a high degree of excellence has been attained in some branches. Efficient

management and energetic direction have kept things moving on very smoothly, and there has been nowhere irregularity, confusion, disregard of rules, lack of order or waste of valuable time. The teachers have attended diligently and faithfully to their duties. The scholars have been required and stimulated to perform their tasks with promptness and zest, and their playing and singing have been characterized by unusual vim, precision, harmony of spirit and steadiness of action. Taking all circumstances into consideration, we are entirely satisfied with what has been done since the rearrangement took place, and we have good reason to anticipate a constantly increasing improvement, as those now in charge of the two sections of this department become better and more fully acquainted with the details of their work and with the special requirements of the pupils.

The following items relating to the operations of the boys' section have been furnished by its principal teacher, Mr. Edwin L. Gardiner:—

The total number of pupils registered in this branch of the music department during the year was 54. Of these, 48 have studied the pianoforte, 5 the organ, 6 the violin, 16 the various kinds of brass instruments, 11 the clarinet, 1 the flute and 2 the snare drum. Eleven have taken private lessons in singing. There have been six classes in harmony and one in theory of music.

Our band has made satisfactory progress, having learned during the year a number of overtures, waltzes and selections from the works of the best composers.

In addition to the brass band we have now the nucleus of an orchestra, which was organized in January, with 16 members. The boys are deeply interested in this new work, and, considering the very limited amount of time available for rehearsals, their advancement is commendable.

The class in part singing has made a creditable record. Its members have learned a number of part songs, glees and the like, and also one chorus with cornet obligato and with baritone solo.

Thirty-eight public exhibitions have been given in the hall during the year, consisting of vocal and instrumental music.

We are greatly indebted to the managers of the New England Conservatory of Music for having kindly consented to allow a number of our advanced students the privilege of attending the lectures which are to be given in that institution during the coming year by Mr. Louis C. Elson. This opportunity will be of special advantage to our boys, particularly to those who are preparing themselves to teach music.

Miss Mary C. Wheeler, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, and a young woman of earnest purpose, has been employed as teacher in place of Miss May E. Stetson, who declined a reappointment at the expiration of the school year, and, in obedience to the following behest of Chaucer,—

Boweth your nekke under blissful yok . . .

Which that men clapen spousalle or wedlok,

has since become Mrs. Gardiner.

In order to complete the equipment of the new music rooms which have been built for the girls'

department, six upright pianofortes have been purchased at reasonable terms of Messrs. George Steck & Co. of New York. Our collections of brass, reed and string instruments have also been replenished and increased by the addition of several new ones.

The necessity of having the principal teacher in the girls' section live constantly with the pupils and devote the whole of her time to the work of the institution had become so evident that a change was unavoidable. Consequently, at the close of the school term the engagement of Miss Mary Phillips Webster, who had served for three years with great ability and faithfulness, was not renewed, and Miss Lena E. Hayden, an accomplished graduate of the New England Conservatory, was chosen to fill her place. It was with keen regret at being obliged to lose the services of such an efficient teacher that we parted with Miss Webster; but the importance of having the heads of the various departments of the institution reside in our own buildings or in the vicinity of the school is so great that we could not do otherwise.

Miss Hayden has written the following statement of what has been done in the girls' section during the past year:—

The number of pupils enrolled as students of music was 44. Of these, 40 have taken lessons on the pianoforte, 2

on the violin, 1 on the pipe organ, 11 in singing and 12 in harmony.

There has been one class of 7 pupils in analysis and musical form. There has also been a large chorus, the members of which met three times each week for drill and rehearsals.

In the course of the past year an additional supply of music for the pianoforte, the orchestra, the band, the cornet, the class in part singing and the chorus has been printed in the Braille raised characters from brass plates made on the Hall stereotype maker. In the selection of musical works to be embossed for the purposes of our school the teachers have been strictly enjoined to invariably give preference to those which are of a high order of merit and have a permanent worth. It is of the utmost importance that our pupils should be taught from the very beginning to admire and appreciate the works of the best masters, and that they should not be encouraged to acquire a liking for the popular trash, which is so eagerly sought after and which debases the musical susceptibilities, corrupts the taste and vulgarizes the sentiments. In order to keep our collection free from everything that is not up to the mark, we have recently discarded both the copies and the plates of several pieces of music of a very inferior character, which, if good judgment and sufficient

care had been exercised in making a selection, would not have been stereotyped and printed.

The varied and valuable advantages for musical culture which Boston affords to those who live within its limits can hardly be over-estimated. They form one of the principal attractions of the city, and do great credit to the artistic sense and refinement of its inhabitants. Through the unstinted liberality of Mr. Eugene Tompkins, proprietor of the Boston Theatre, and of the many other generous helpers of the blind, not a few of these facilities for musical culture are rendered accessible to our students. For these opportunities, as well as for several entertainments given in our own hall by artists of great merit, we are profoundly grateful to the kind friends, whose names are thankfully recorded in another part of this report, and through whose thoughtful remembrance the members of our school are favored every year with the means for æsthetic culture and given a vast amount of pleasure.

TUNING DEPARTMENT.

They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim!

— BURNS.

Reflection and experience combine to show that the art of tuning and repairing pianofortes affords

one of the most profitable and helpful employments for the blind. It opens to them a wide field of activity and usefulness, and enables a large number of our male graduates to enter the arena of competition with their seeing fellow-craftsmen on almost equal terms, and to earn the means of self-support and become independent through their industry and skill.

Thus, whether it is considered from an economic and social or from an industrial and utilitarian point of view, the art of tuning is of such immense importance to the welfare of the blind as to justify the attention which is paid to it in this institution.

The department devoted to the study of tuning as an art and to its practice as a profession is admirably equipped to do work of a superior character, and it is due to its manager, Mr. George E. Hart, to say that its affairs have been conducted with marked ability and assiduity, and that its various interests have been attended to with intelligence and promptness.

Twenty-two pupils have received instruction in tuning during the year, and two pianofortes have been added to the stock of instruments used for practice.

Mr. Hart has spared no pains in giving to the students a thorough knowledge of the art of tuning, and in training them to use tools and to make repairs. This latter feature is one of the

strongest points in his teaching, and promises to bear good fruit in the near future.

Last spring the pupils connected with the tuning department, directed by their master, undertook the execution of a piece of work which afforded to them an unusual opportunity to make practical application of the theoretical knowledge which they acquire in the course of their training, and also served as a test of their skill and mechanical ability. It is very gratifying to be able to state, at the outset, that the task was performed in a very creditable manner, and that the results were exceedingly satisfactory in every particular.

The pianoforte from the Canterbury street school at Roslindale was sent to our shop for repairs, to be restrung and put in good condition. Work of this kind is seldom attempted outside of a factory, and, owing to the fact that the instrument was of a fashion that prevailed forty years ago, the ordinary difficulties of such an undertaking were greatly increased in this case. Nevertheless, the action was thoroughly overhauled, such portions of it as were found to be worn or defective were repaired, and all its parts were carefully adjusted to interdependence and put in good working order. In trying to overcome the obstacles which presented themselves in the course of their work, the pupils

had to exercise much ingenuity and not a little perseverance; but the experience that they were to gain was deemed to be so valuable that they toiled with ardent zeal, and their efforts were crowned by a measure of success which was praiseworthy, and of which a fair idea is given in the following extract from a letter written to Mr. Hart by one of the teachers of the Canterbury street school, Miss Elizabeth Kiggen, under date of the 22d of April, 1896:—

The piano which you repaired was returned to this school yesterday, and the teachers are very much pleased both with its appearance and with the improvement in the works. It seems almost as good as a new one.

Several old instruments belonging to the institution are now undergoing similar treatment, and are to be made somewhat serviceable at a very moderate cost. It is true that the supervision and management of this work, added to the regular duties of the instructor, render it necessary for him to avoid minding other people's business, and to confine himself exclusively to his own and to the advancement of the interests of the apprentices. Why should he desire to do otherwise? He is employed and paid liberally for these purposes, and there is no valid reason why he should not devote himself wholly to matters pertaining to his department, instead of

attempting to attend to all sorts of things which lie outside of it, and for which he has neither the natural endowments nor the requisite training.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

A full, rich nature, free to trust,
Truthful and almost sternly just,
Impulsive, earnest, prompt to act,
And make each generous thought a fact.

— WHITTIER.

During the past year no radical change has been made in any of the essential parts of the arrangements adopted some time ago for the education of this most interesting girl. Nearly the same methods of instruction, which were fully described in former reports, have been substantially followed, and the results have been in almost every respect truly remarkable.

Aided by her private tutor, Edith has pursued the studies of her class with strict regularity, and, with the exception of arithmetic, has made excellent progress in all. Arithmetic, unlike geography, is still far from being a *studium gratum* at her mental court. In all her efforts for the acquisition of knowledge and for general improvement she has persevered with puritanic pertinacity, and has given fresh proofs of the resolution, intrepidity, self-reliance, undaunted hardiness and moral stoutness which form such striking elements in her character.

EDITH M. THOMAS.



Edith has shared with her classmates in the instruction designed to teach the use both of the mind and of the fingers. While expected to do as much as possible, she has been taught to work independently, to seek and find, to investigate and discover, to think and to express her thoughts simply and correctly, to strive and learn, to plan and execute, to originate and create. By means of this training her fingers have become accurate interpreters of her mental processes; her physical powers and intellectual faculties have been symmetrically developed, and the best kind of seeds have been planted in her mind and heart, which are permeating her character and beginning to bear fair fruit.

As is well known to most of our readers, Edith has a positive sort of mind, sustained in all its activities by a wondrous power of will; but she possesses no marvellous natural endowments of any kind. Therefore, what she has already accomplished in the field of knowledge is chiefly due to the vigilant care and unwearying attention which have been bestowed upon her education and to the modes of training which have been pursued in her case. Moreover, she has been invariably surrounded by such healthful and elevating influences as tended to bring out what is best in her, to ennoble her sentiments, to sweeten her disposition, to foster her instincts of sincerity and to heighten her sense of honor and her love

of veracity. No artifice or guile of any sort has been allowed to take root in her heart, nor has she ever shown any inclination to insincerity or to be led to say or to do by others anything which is not strictly right and which does not have the approval of her conscience.

Edith belongs to that class of persons who are tremendously earnest in all their undertakings, and who prize independence far above everything else. Her life affords a valuable lesson of self-discipline, self-control, right-mindedness and self-reliance. Truth is the background of her being and the vital motive of her conduct. Her thoughts and actions are governed by it, and no power on earth could tempt her to deviate from its promptings so far as to consent to claim as her own the literary work of others. So scrupulous is she upon this point that she could not be brought to consent to use even a phrase which did not emanate from her own mind or which had been already employed by others. Of her strictness in this respect the following instance affords a striking illustration:—

Last autumn she received a cordial invitation from a kind friend, asking her to pay her a visit. This pleased Edith very much; nevertheless, she was inclined to be dilatory in acknowledging it, giving as an excuse for her procrastination that she did not know what to write. Although it was deemed perfectly proper to make a few sug-

gestions to her of a general character as to what she should say, she rejected the assistance proffered at once, saying, "these are your words and not mine."

Would that every child who, like Edith, is deprived of two of the royal avenues of sense could be so fortunate as to be favored with the exceptional educational advantages which Edith enjoys, under the loving care and wise supervision of teachers whose superiors either in ability and devotion or in probity and high-mindedness can hardly be found anywhere!

These ladies are doing a very great work in developing and disciplining the mind and in moulding the character of Edith. They are enriching her life to the utmost with the useful, the sweet, the elevating thoughts which run like threads of gold through their words, and the effect of which is intensified by their constant example and daily practice of what they teach. They watch over her and guard her with tender solicitude, and —

Their tendance hovering over her
Fills all the genial courses of her blood
With deeper and ever deeper love.

We are again under lasting obligations to one of our teachers in the girls' department, Miss Frances S. Marrett, who, yielding kindly to our earnest request, has cheerfully devoted much of

her time to the preparation of a full statement of Edith's education during the past year. This account is one of the best written by Miss Marrett. She has spared no pains in thoroughly sifting the materials placed in her hands, in scrupulously seeking for the truth, in stating the result correctly, and in avoiding the use of exaggerated expressions and of glowing colors, which might mar the simplicity and accuracy of her work. Like its predecessors, this sketch is written in her luminous and attractive style, and is replete with instructive facts and incidents which cannot fail to be helpful to teachers and to prove no less interesting to general readers than they will be to scholars, thinkers and to men of science. Here is Edith's story, as told by Miss Marrett:—

The record of the education of Edith Thomas during the past year, taken as a whole, shows that she has made steady progress. Along the line of arithmetical duty there has been characteristic loitering, but not a sufficient manifestation of the truant spirit to merit the opprobrium of the phrase, "below class standard." English, reading, arithmetic, geography and articulation comprise the branches of study in which Edith has received instruction in the literary department of our school. She has also taken daily exercise in the gymnasium, and her industry and proficiency in the province of manual training are attested by many admirable specimens of sewing, knitting and crocheting.

LANGUAGE. Edith has never won any laurels in the field of language work, which is "naturally uninteresting" to her. She is satisfied if her thoughts are understood by those to whom they are communicated, and there is therefore no strong incentive to ease and accuracy of expression. Although Edith thus lacks the enthusiasm which is necessary to call forth her best efforts, she has performed, with a fair measure of success, the work required of her English class.

The lessons during the year have chiefly consisted of a study of the most essential principles of rhetoric and their application to words, sentences and paragraphs. They have also included a careful study of figurative language, and an initiation into the delights of literature through the medium of Longfellow's poem of *Miles Standish*.

One of the most noteworthy signs of Edith's progress is the constant enlargement of her vocabulary. Her present attitude toward new words is that of eagerness to know their meaning, and to improve the first opportunity for their use.

During a reading exercise, her fingers encountered the word "thunderstruck." She immediately paused to learn its significance, and, later in the day, she surprised her teacher by saying: "I am *thunderstruck* when strangers ask me if I like arithmetic."

One of her compositions contained this sentence: "He was small of stature." The source of the concluding word was readily traced to the following lines from a recent reading lesson:—

Of stature tall, and slender frame,
But firmly knit was Malcolm Graeme.

In the course of a conversation with her room-mate, Edith asked Etta if she had heard her saying her prayers the previous night, and then added: "Oh, I prayed mightily, yes, mightily!" This fervent statement induced a question concerning the origin of the word "mightily." "That," responded Edith with an air of pride, "is one of my new favorites." A few days afterward, when she had been told that the school's weekly deportment record contained a very large number of marks, she said, "I do wish the girls would try to do better, I try; I am mightily stirred about this."

There has been, for the past few months, a noticeable subsidence of Edith's energy in the writing of original stories as a means of diversion. It is evident, however, that the present cessation of literary achievement is only temporary, since she has prepared, for her future use in narrative composition, the following list of subjects, — *The Little Queen.* — *The Ruler of the Mighty.* — *The Angel and the Sinner.* — *My Favorite Birds and Flowers.* — *The Historical Story of the Armenians.* — *The Little Maiden and the Flowers.* — *Children Lost in the Thickets.* — *Kind Words and Noble Deeds.* — *Teaching of the Bible to the Heathen.* — *Eternity and Spiritual Truths.* — *Let not He that Plucth forth His Hand to the Plough Look Behind Him.*

READING. During the past year Edith has read in the class-room the following selections from the first volume of *American Prose*, — *Rip Van Winkle*, *The Great Stone Face*, *The Snow Image*, *Drowne's Wooden Image* and *The Boy Captives*; three stories from the

Arabian Nights' Entertainments, — the ever-fascinating story of *Aladdin*, *Sinbad the Sailor* and *Prince Ahmed*. She has also read *The Land of the Pyramids*, *Hiawatha*, *The Lady of the Lake* and several other poems. Although the greater part of the literature included in this list was not at all acceptable to Edith's practical nature, she exhibited toward the assigned lessons a spirit of unusual tolerance. It often chanced that, as a story progressed, Edith's attention would be held captive until deepening interest kindled a glow of genuine enthusiasm, and a marked development of the power to understand and appreciate imaginative thought must be recognized as the richest fruit which the reading lessons have bestowed upon Edith. She particularly liked *The Snow Image*. When she read of the magical effect wrought by the kisses of Violet and Peony in imparting a rosy tinge to the lips of the little snow-maiden, she turned to her teacher with words and smile expressive of her pleasure in the exquisite poetry of this idea.

While studying *Hiawatha* she said: "What beautiful thoughts Longfellow had!" Soon she announced her intention of committing to memory these lines:—

Love is sunshine, hate is shadow,
Life is checkered shade and sunshine,
Rule by love, O Hiawatha.

Edith could not read the story of *Aladdin* fast enough to satisfy her eager curiosity. She made a novel attempt to increase her speed by placing one hand upon the first paragraph of the lesson and the other hand upon the succeeding paragraph, in the hope of gaining

time by using them simultaneously ; but her ingenuity could not, in this instance, be made to serve her purpose, and she was forced to return to the old, reliable method. Edith's keen delight in the mystical account of Aladdin was explained when she said that it reminded her of the Bible miracles, in which she has always been deeply interested.

She welcomed *The Lady of the Lake* as "a poem about real places," with which she had become fondly familiar through the medium of the geography lessons ; but the difficulty of eliminating the plot of the narrative from the perplexing labyrinth of its poetical setting proved so formidable a task that her enthusiasm was soon quenched. Words and phrases quite unknown to her appeared with exasperating frequency, and it was often necessary for her to read a sentence several times in order to grasp its meaning.

She was asked how Ellen reached the shore where she is represented as standing during Scott's delightful words of introduction. "I think she must have grown there, as she belonged to the lake," was Edith's stolid response. A more careful study of the stanza was then required, and this led to Edith's discovery of the boat as a most essential feature of the rural picture. Upon another occasion, when requested to interpret a somewhat obscure passage, she said, with considerable emphasis : "It is too dry for me to explain, this story does not agree with me ; it is one of those that I naturally do not find interesting." Edith's feeling of disappointment was, however, occasionally brightened by beautiful thoughts which awakened a glad echo from her own heart. "I like poetry about flowers, I love

Nature's children," was the sentiment which she expressed after reading the first stanza in the fourth canto of the poem.

The ideas which she had obtained concerning metrical expression are indicated by the following lines, descriptive of a child, created from Edith's own imagination:—

Sweet was she to kiss,
Blue were her pair of eyes,
Golden curls had she; they were hanging down
her shoulders.
What cunning hands and feet!
Bright was she, a smile was on her face
Everyone she met was pleased to see her.
She was like an angel,
Childlike and sweet was she.

In conversation Edith frequently shows her enjoyment of a departure from conventional forms of speech. "I am trying to be poetical," was her explanation of the extraordinary greeting: "How do ye this noon?"

There are a few books which Edith reads again and again for her own pleasure. The favorite one is *Bible Blessings*, made dearer by a sacred association and a happy sense of ownership, because the volume which she now enjoys came to her upon her last birthday, and had formerly belonged to Laura Bridgman.

ARITHMETIC. As in previous years, the daily record of Edith's work in arithmetic contains no mention of very praiseworthy effort or achievement. Her attitude in the class-room is one of placid submission to an invincible foe, and, as yet, no ambition has been

manifested to adopt the course, so wisely pursued in the old fable, of seizing the adversary by the horns in order to make progress. One day Edith was told that she worked very slowly. "I know, I like to be slow," was her only response. In surprise Miss Torrey asked: "Do you really like to be thought slow?" "Yes," said Edith, "in arithmetic, because I *am*." It was much the same feeling that led her to say, as a report of a term's work was being read to her class: "Even a good mark would not please me, because it is arithmetic!"

An example which Edith was required to perform was as follows:—

Two men are 40 miles apart, and both travelling in the same direction; the second man gains upon the first 6 miles a day; in how many days will he overtake him?

When Edith insisted that she could not understand this problem, she was given a cushion with pins to indicate the miles, and stilettos to represent the men. She was told to make the men walk, and to put a pin into the cushion for each day that they travelled. By means of this practical illustration the required result soon became evident, and such a lively interest had been created by the operation that Miss Torrey was induced to ask if Edith had enjoyed the problem, whereupon Edith answered promptly: "I liked walking the men along, but I never enjoy examples."

One day, during a few moments of freedom from the baneful type slate, she said to her teacher, in full surrender to a mischievous impulse: "I know everything." In her eagerness to demonstrate the truth of

her assertion she performed more examples than upon any previous day of the term. The drudgery of the work was for once forgotten, and she clearly proved how much she could accomplish every day with willing effort.

GEOGRAPHY. When Edith had studied geography but a few months she said: "I like geography best of all my studies. I think it is the greatest, because it tells all about God's great world. I think sometimes when I am studying it that I am seeing the great forests and rivers." This sentiment would find a very strong echo in Edith's heart today, for her devotion to her prime favorite has been unwavering.

She has learned a great deal about the eastern continent from the geography lessons of the past year. With clay in hand to mould the mountain chains and river systems, and with a tangible means of locating the important places along the route, she has made the tour of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia with all the enthusiasm of the genuine traveller. Her imagination has been stimulated by vivid descriptions derived from geographical works in embossed print or from books in ordinary type, her teacher interpreting the latter to Edith by means of the manual alphabet.

In journeying through the Alpine region its famous tunnels had a novel interest for Edith, and were graphically represented upon her board map by her own skilful excavations in the clay representation of the mountain range of which they form a part.

After the class had finished the study of Switzerland, each pupil was required to write in her own language a description of the country. Edith responded

with alacrity, and her interest in the assigned task is indicated by the following statement, which succeeded a short period of vigorous application, — "I have written three pages, and still I have more to say."

This exercise is given in full below, and also one which her teacher required her to write as a test of the knowledge gained from a study of France.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is a land of peaks, it is crossed by the Alps, Bernese Alps and the Jura Mountains. The highest peaks in the Alps are Mount Matterhorn and Mount Rosa. The other directly north of Mount Rosa in the Bernese Alps is the Jungfrau.

There is another peak near the Alps on the southern boundary between Switzerland and Italy and France, called Mount Blanc. The Jura Mountains north of the Bernese Alps, on the French frontier, extend northeast into Germany.

There are some passes in the Alps Mountains which lead from Switzerland into the Italian valley of the River Po, they are St. Gothard, Simplon, St. Bernard and the Grimsel passes.

There are some rivers flowing through Switzerland; the Rhone, starting north of the Alps, flows south and turns west into Lake Geneva, enters France, and empties into the Mediterranean Sea.

Lake Geneva is in Switzerland near the French boundary where the Rhone leaves it. In the northeastern part of Switzerland is another lake which the Rhine flows from. The Rhine flows west between Switzerland and Germany and then turns north flowing through Germany into Holland, and empties into the North Sea.

Switzerland has a few small cities but no large ones; because of the difficulties of the mountains. On Lake

Geneva where the Rhone leaves it, is the city of Geneva where Miss Lilley went. A little distance from Geneva is Berne, the capital of the Republic. Lucerne is on Lake Lucerne in the eastern part of Switzerland. The city of Zurich is on Lake Zurich north of Lake Lucerne. On Lake Constance, in the northern part of Switzerland, is the old city of Constance which belongs to Germany. On the northern boundary between Switzerland and Germany, where the Rhine turns northwards is the city of Basle. Switzerland has muslins, thread, paper, jewelry, and ribbons. Geneva has more watches than in any other place in Europe except Paris.

FRANCE.

France is separated from Spain on the southern boundary by some mountains called the Pyrenees. There is a little of the Alps Mountain region on the eastern boundary of France partly separating it from Italy. There is also a high peak in the southeastern part of France called Mount Blanc and at the foot of it, is the vale of Chamouni.

There are some other mountains which extend through France, the Jura and the Vosges. The Jura are in Switzerland and Germany, but they also extend into France. The Vosges start in the southwestern part of Germany and extend through Germany and Switzerland and France.

In the southeastern part of France are some mountains running from north to south called the Cevennes Mountains. The system of the Cevennes is broken into small ranges.

On the north of France is the English Channel, which separates it from Great Britain. And the Bay of Biscay is on the western. And the Mediterranean Sea is south of France.

There are some rivers in France flowing into the Mediter-

anean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean and English Channel. The Garonne River rises in the Cevennes Mountains and flows west and empties into the Bay of Biscay. The Loire rises in the same direction and flows westward and empties into the Bay of Biscay. The Seine rises in the eastern part and flows northward and empties into the English Channel. The Rhone has its source in Switzerland. It flows through Lake Geneva, and enters France, and flows southward into the Mediterranean Sea. There is another river connected with the Rhone called Saone. There is a little river called the Scheldt, which rises in the eastern part and flows northward into the North Sea.

The city of Bordeaux is situated on the Garonne River. Lyons is on the Rhone near the Swiss border. West of Lyons is the city of St. Etienne. Marseilles is on the Mediterranean. Rheims and Lille are near the Belgian border. Havre, Rouen, and Paris are situated on the Seine River. Paris is the capital of France.

The manufactures of France are, silk, porcelain, thread, cotton, linen, woollen and lace.

The productions are beets, grapes, figs, oranges, truffles, mushrooms and prunes. France also has mineral productions, iron, coal, marble, slate.

Edith's study of geography has aroused in her mind a deep interest in all that pertains to foreign countries. Last November, when she returned from a visit to the Mechanics' Fair, one of the first things which she mentioned, in recounting the special joys of the afternoon, was the fact that she had shaken hands with a Danish lady whom she had seen making lace.

Edith often seeks entertainment in conversations with herself by means of the manual alphabet. One day it

was noticed that she formed the letters with unusual rapidity and animation. Her teacher touched her gently, and Edith, recognizing at once who it was, said: "I am talking real French with an imaginary French lady." (Edith has received some instruction in French, in response to her eager desire to know something of a foreign language, and she is already familiar with many simple French sentences.)

One day, when in a thoughtful mood, she said: "I wish I could go to Rome to visit the Pope!" adding afterwards: "I am interested in him because he is so noted, and I should like to know how he rules the Catholic church."

ARTICULATION. The following statement of Edith's shows her dominant attitude toward her articulation lessons: "I have decided to talk with my mouth the rest of my days, and never give it up." Unfortunately, however, her ambition is only to speak well enough to be understood. She does not appreciate the importance of the long and arduous training necessary to produce distinctness of utterance and modulation of tone, and it is difficult to induce her to go through the requisite drill in pronouncing the elements of word structure, or indeed of single words. It cannot be said that Edith has made marked progress in articulation during the past year; but it is hoped that she may come to realize that patience, perseverance and sustained effort are essential to attain even a fair measure of success in this difficult undertaking.

No account of Edith's school life would be complete without a mention of incidents which, though trivial in themselves, serve to illustrate a personality which

is deeply interesting to those who watch Edith's development from day to day and from year to year.

She has a strong spirit of self-reliance which finds expression in many ways. To allow others to do for her what she can do for herself is a surrender contrary to a cardinal principle of Edith's nature. A friend offered to supply for her the loss of a button. "I can sew it on myself, thank you," was the quick response, in which one could easily detect an element of just pride.

One day Edith received a note of invitation from a lady with whom she had no acquaintance. Her heart was gladdened by this token of loving thought for her pleasure; but she showed unusual hesitation in her attempt to write a response, urging, as her excuse, that she did not know what to say to a stranger. To smooth the way a little, a few sentences were suggested for her use; but she promptly rejected them, saying to her teacher: "Those are your words, not mine," then with a sudden determination she applied herself to the task, which was soon finished in a thoroughly creditable manner.

A new watch which was given to Edith last January is counted among her choicest possessions. Its mission is certainly an important one; for by the messages which it communicates to her questioning fingers it must insure her prompt attendance upon the duties of each school day.

Unfortunately, the style of Edith's best gown made the addition of a watch pocket difficult; but she could not endure the thought of being deprived of her trustworthy companion even on Sundays and holidays, and

she said to her teacher, who was examining the dress: "I *must* have my watch pocket even if you have to cut a hole in *front*."

The fact that Edith is occasionally oppressed by the monotony of the routine of school life is thus amusingly illustrated. One morning, after her usual greeting to her teacher, she said: "I have been trying to think of something new to do today; but the only new thing I could think of was to put two kinds of perfume on my handkerchief instead of one."

Edith is often animated by a spirit of bewitching playfulness, — the sparkling effervescence of genuine good nature. A few bits of conversation generated by these moods are here given.

When about to take leave of a group of school friends in order to perform her regular task of washing the dinner dishes, she said: "My dishes are waiting for a swim, good-bye." A dear friend presented Edith with the bulb of a Chinese lily, which at first floated upon the surface of the water in which it had been placed; but as the period of growth began it sank to the bottom of the jar. When Edith discovered the change in the position of her carefully guarded treasure she ran to Miss Torrey with this mysterious message: "My poor Chinaman is drowned!" After Edith had critically examined one of her gowns which was fast approaching a state of "shreds and patches," but which she continued to wear, she said to her teacher with an expression of mock seriousness: "I guess I had better be put into the rag bag, don't you think so?"

Edith stoutly refused to accede to a proposition that

each member of the family of Brooks Cottage (her home at the institution) should give in turn a quotation at the dinner table. When she was told that she was the only one who was unwilling to share in this form of entertainment, she responded with much emphasis: "I don't care, I prefer to be the sheep that goes astray."

One of the methods which Edith has devised to secure the companionship of some particular friend, during a recess period, is the following. Upon being dismissed from her class-room she hastens to the dressing-room and stands directly in front of the hook upon which are hung the hat and cloak of the friend of whom she is in quest. One of the girls who found Edith thus waiting for her said in a spirit of fun: "Who are you?" Edith replied: "I am Edith, and very visible, too."

Edith's deportment record for this year has been marred by three demerit marks. As a punishment for the misdemeanors which occasioned these marks, she was obliged to surrender her freedom for one Saturday afternoon. That evening she said with true repentance: "I have been a long time in the right path; but I came to a stump and saw it not and found it was a stumbling block. I find it hard to get back again; but I hope to find a new path with no stumbling blocks in my way."

One day when Edith was thoroughly conscious that she was controlled by a bad mood, she said: "I am not real Edith. You know I was born with a changeable nature and I cannot make it different."

There is a particular corner of Edith's room to which she always resorts in times of sorrow or indignation. Here, upon a low seat, she awaits a change of feeling. Her first act, however, upon entering the room in an uncomfortable state of mind, is to open wide the window. This is done even in the coldest weather, and we may easily conclude that the current of fresh air has been found to be of great efficacy in producing a return of good nature.

It is delightful to think that Edith has had the privilege of spending much of her summer vacation in the country. This pleasure she was able to enjoy through the kindness of her dear friend and former teacher, Miss Markham. It is of such joyous visits that Edith says, out of the fulness of her heart: "I love the country, everything is so much more beautiful than in the city. I like farms, and I always have such jolly times."

A trip to Andover last Thanksgiving day is one of Edith's pleasantest memories in the events of a glad year. Her stay there included a visit to Abbot Academy, which brought her for the first time in contact with an atmosphere of school life differing from that to which she had been accustomed. This experience proved a source of great pleasure to her, as well as of much profit.

Edith has not yet reached the point where she is willing to meet the requirements and accept the responsibilities of her years. She continues to claim many of the privileges of childhood to which she is conscious that she has no very valid right. Upon one

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occasion a teacher who had cause to censure Edith for very childish behavior, which led to serious difficulties, said to her: "You know that you are seventeen years old, and that you are expected to behave more like a young lady." Edith responded with decided emphasis: "I do not want to be seventeen." This remark cannot fail to elicit the sympathy of those who know Edith best. Her education did not begin so early as that of the ordinary child, and her progress during the first years of her mental and moral training was so slow as to seem little more than a gradual awakening. There was not the beautifully symmetrical unfolding of the threefold nature which characterizes the normal development of child life; but each new year now means for Edith a positive advance, and is fraught with hope for the future.

Miss Evelyn Torrey, who has served as Edith's tutor for one year, declined a reappointment last June, and has since married. She made an excellent teacher, and faithfully recorded the daily work of her pupil in a diary, which is a model of accuracy and order, and in which it is hardly possible to find an incorrect statement or a careless remark. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Torrey has been filled by the election of Miss Edith Moultrie Thurston, a recent graduate of the normal school at Framingham.

THE SAMUEL ELIOT COTTAGE.

Thereon I built it firm.

—TENNYSON.

Dr. Howe, wishing to pay a deserved tribute of gratitude to the memory of the earliest and most distinguished friends and patrons of the institution, decided to dedicate to each of them one of the four buildings which were erected on Fourth street and occupied by our girls in 1870. Thus the first house was named *Fisher Cottage*, after Dr. John D. Fisher, who conceived the idea of establishing a school for the blind in Boston and worked assiduously for its foundation; the second, *Brooks Cottage*, for Peter C. and Edward Brooks, both of whom were presidents of the corporation for many years, the latter serving also as trustee and was considered as one of the fathers of the institution; the third, *May Cottage*, after Samuel May, who served first as trustee and afterwards as president of the corporation from 1862 to 1870; and the fourth, *Oliver Cottage*, after William Oliver of Dorchester, who in the forties was the greatest benefactor of the blind, and whose legacy to the institution, amounting to more than \$40,000, was much larger than the market value of the house in Pearl street given by Col. Thomas H. Perkins.

Carrying out the idea of Dr. Howe, the fifth

house, which has been recently built, we have named the *Samuel Eliot Cottage*, after the esteemed president of the corporation. This recognition of Dr. Eliot's long and valuable services to the school is an act of simple justice and strict propriety. He was a member of the board of trustees for ten years previous to 1873, when he was called to preside over the affairs of the corporation, and from that day to this he not only has held the office with commanding dignity but has attended to its duties with unvarying cheerfulness and exemplary regularity. For more than a whole generation he has been one of the warmest friends and most eloquent advocates of the education of the blind, and has given a goodly share of his time to the advancement of the interests of the institution.

The new cottage is worthy of the honored name which it bears. Constructed of brick, in the most substantial manner, the interior finished in hard wood, supplied with all needful appliances and modern improvements, tinted in fine colors and fitted with every desirable convenience, this building is one of the very best owned by the institution. The inside is tastefully arranged and neatly furnished, and its appearance suggests the home of an intelligent and well-to-do family, rather than a public institution. Our girls are proud of it and most happy in it.

A MUSIC HALL NEXT.

The wages of victory are but battles to be fought.

—E. NORTH.

The Samuel Eliot cottage and the enlargement and remodelling of the Howe building are valuable acquisitions to the institution, and afford for the time being ample accommodations both for scholastic and domestic purposes.

With this increase of room and with the addition of half a dozen pianofortes and the new books and educational appliances and apparatus which have been recently procured, we are now able to keep our gates wide open to all suitable applicants for admission, and at the same time to enlarge our curriculum and to do better and more effective work than ever before.

For these inestimable opportunities we owe a vast debt of gratitude to the memory of the dear friends and benevolent donors whose legacies and gifts have made it possible for us to widen and enrich the field of our operations and to keep up with the urgent demands of the times.

But, though these accessions are admirable in every respect and bring us a step nearer to the summit of our aspirations, they do not comprise all the possibilities of improvement, nor do they form in the development of our plans the point

of *ne plus ultra* or the utmost limit of growth and expansion. Far from it. On the contrary, as soon as these were completed it became evident that we are in absolute need of a central building, around which all the others should cluster, and that the lack of such an edifice is a most serious drawback to our school. Above all other things, we must have a music hall large enough to accommodate from five to six hundred people, so that those who attend our ordinary exhibitions and special entertainments may not be obliged to stand up in an uncomfortable corner or to leave the house thoroughly dissatisfied with the insufficiency of its accommodations. In connection with this there should be ample room for a commodious gymnasium and the requisite number of class-rooms for the use of the girls, and plenty of space for the headquarters of the administration of the establishment, for business offices and one or two reception rooms. The addition of this building will bring our accommodations within measurable distance from perfection. It will provide for us a most excellent place for dramatic plays, operatic performances, concerts, recitals and other entertainments of such a high order as will call for the attendance of people of intelligence and social distinction, and make them cognizant of the literary abilities and musical attainments of our pupils, as well as of

the needs of the establishment. Without this edifice the institution is wanting in one of the most essential elements of its completeness. No school of a respectable size and with such aims for physical, mental and musical education as ours has in view can possibly fulfil its mission without it.

The proposed building has been already planned in all its details. In order to be of easy access to both departments of the school, it will be located midway between what is now known as the main building and the Samuel Eliot cottage. It is to be a substantial and stately structure, of pure Romanesque architecture, 135 feet long, 90 feet wide and four stories high above the basement. Its walls are to be of brick with brown stone trimmings, and, while the interior is most carefully arranged and supplied with every needful convenience, the exterior will present a beautiful front and a fine general appearance.

This edifice is so essential to the thorough organization and the efficient performance of the work of the different departments of the school, and also to the proper management of its affairs, that its immediate erection and equipment cannot be indefinitely postponed. Any undue delay in this direction will be seriously detrimental to the interests of the establishment and to the fulfilment of its purposes. Yet we have not at

present a penny that we can devote to this enterprise, and it would be a fatal mistake on our part to encroach upon the reserved fund of the institution, and thereby diminish the sources of its annual income. Hence we are compelled to appeal to the friends of the blind with all the earnestness that we can command, and ask them to come to our assistance and raise the full amount of money which is required to complete this new addition. The need is pressing, the call is clear, and, although the prevailing state of financial uncertainty is not favorable to ample gifts, the means are not lacking. Even in these distressing times we see millions of dollars given annually to universities, colleges, technological institutes and seminaries for seeing youth. Are there not some large-hearted, free-handed, broad-minded people who will build this hall for the blind, and thereby lift their school into a higher and wider sphere of activity, and start it upon a new career of usefulness? Who shall lead the way to the construction of this grand monument and attach to it his name forever? Who will come forward to supply this invaluable addition to an institution which will continue to do its beneficent work for hundreds upon hundreds of the most afflicted members of the human family when the munificent donors shall have found their crowns?

CONCLUSION.

Then let us take a ceremonious leave
And loving farewell of our loving friends.

—SHAKESPEARE.

In closing this report I take great pleasure in stating that the teachers and all other officers and employés have performed their respective duties with intelligence and zeal, and that they deserve your commendation for their fidelity and devotion to the interests of the school and to the welfare of the pupils.

There has been but one change in the staff of officers. The assistant matron, Mrs. Sarah A. Stover, fearing lest her strength should not be sufficient to meet the growing demands upon the position which she occupied so ably for a long period of years, declined a reëlection at the end of the school term, and Mrs. C. A. Duchemin was appointed in her stead. Mrs. Stover took a deep interest in her work, and watched over the health and the manners of the younger boys with earnestness and maternal solicitude. The place of housekeeper in the new cottage has been given to Mrs. E. L. Weeks, whose fitness for it remains to be proved.

For the ready help, counsel and encouragement which I have received at your hands in

the discharge of the duties of my office, I am very grateful to each and all the members of your board.

In view of the additions and improvements which have been recently made to the educational facilities afforded by the establishment, and of the rearrangement and enlargement of our course of study, we are entering upon the work of the ensuing year with greater vigor and with more promising prospect of usefulness than at any time in the past.

Kind friends of the blind, will you help us to keep the institution in that position in the foremost rank in which your generosity has already placed it, and enable us to make such further progress as will suffice to render our school a model establishment of its kind?

All which is respectfully submitted by

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

LIST OF PUPILS.

Almy, Lillian.	Hayes, Mary Etta.
Bannon, Alice M.	Heap, Myra.
Borden, Lucy.	Henley, Catherine G.
Brecker, Virginia R.	Higgins, Mary L.
Brodie, Mary.	Hildreth, Grace.
Brown, Grace L.	Hilgenberg, Johanna.
Carr, Emma L.	Howard, Lily B.
Caulfield, Elizabeth E.	Kennedy, Nellie A.
Cobery, Margaret.	Kent, Bessie Eva.
Cole, Carrie W.	Keyes, Teresa J.
Colyar, Amy H.	Knowlton, Etta F.
Cross, Ida.	Lawson, Mary.
Cushing, Annie.	Leach, Aura E.
Delesdernier, Corinne.	Lee, Sarah B. K.
Dolan, Ellen.	Lord, Amadée.
Dover, Isabella.	McClintock, Mary.
Duggan, Katie J.	Matthews, Clara.
Ellingwood, Mary E.	Mattimore, Augustina E.
Emberly, Isabel.	Muldoon, Sophia J.
Emory, Gertrude E.	Murtha, Mary Ann.
Flaherty, Margaret.	Newton, Eldora B.
Fogarty, Margaret M.	Nickles, Harriet E.
Foss, Jennie.	Noble, Annie K.
Gaffeny, Catherine.	O'Neal, Katie.
Gavin, Ellen A.	Perry, Ellen.
Goggin, Mary.	Puffer, Mildred E.
Griffin, Martha.	Ramsdell, Harriet M.

Reed, Nellie Edna.
Rich, Lottie B.
Ricker, Annie S.
Risser, Mary A.
Robin, Willie Elizabeth.
Rock, Ellen L.
Roeske, Julia M. B.
Root, May.
Saunders, Emma A.
Smith, Florence G.
Smith, Nellie J.
Snow, Grace Ella.
Spring, Genevra S.
Thomas, Edith M.
Thurley, Blanche M.
Tomlinson, Sarah E.
Veasey, Emma.
Wagner, Grace.
Walcott, Etta A.
Warrener, Louise.
West, Rose A.
Wilbur, Carrie M.
Amadon, Charles H.
Ayer, Charles.
Backman, J. Victor.
Baker, Frank G.
Barnard, Richard J. C.
Bartlett, Joseph.
Beckman, J. Arthur.
Beckwith, George.
Black, Charles.
Bond, Samuel C.
Bowen, Herbert H.
Bradley, Edward E.

Brinn, Frederick C.
Butters, Albert W.
Carney, Frederick.
Clark, J. Everett.
Clennan, William T.
Corliss, Albert F.
Crofton, Thomas.
Dayton, Reuben G.
Delude, Louis.
Devlin, Neil J.
Dewhurst, Henry.
Dodge, Wilbur F.
Drew, Francis.
Ellis, William C.
Fuller, Albert.
Gibbs, Reuel E.
Giesler, John H.
Gosselin, Wilfred.
Gould, Clarence E.
Harmon, Everett M.
Harvey, Lyman K.
Heath, William Edward.
Henley, John.
Irving, Frederick.
Jackson, Clarence A.
Jennings, Harry M.
Kenyon, Harry C.
Kerner, Isaac.
L'Abbé, Henry.
Lawton, George.
Leonard, William.
Levin, Barnard.
Lord, John W.
Lynch, William.

McCarthy, Daniel.
McCarty, William H.
McKeown, Thomas.
Mannix, Lawrence P.
Martello, Antonio.
Matthews, Ambrose A.
Messer, William.
Miller, Reuel E.
Mills, George.
Mozealous, Harry E.
Muldoon, Frederick J.
Newton, Wesley E.
Nichols, Orville A.
Nilson, Frank.
O'Connell, John P.
O'Donnell, Isidore A.
O'Neill, Patrick.
Parks, Edson A.
Peabody, Eugene.
Putnam, Herbert A.
Rasmussen, Peter A.
Rochford, Francis J.
Rochford, Thomas.
Roukey, George.
Ryan, Edward D.

Sabins, Weston G.
Schuerer, Edward.
Sherman, Frank C.
Simpson, William O.
Smith, Eugene H.
Sticher, Charles F.
Strout, Herbert A.
Swift, William S.
Taylor, Andrew.
Thompson, Robert.
Thorning, Arthur B.
Tracy, Merle Elliott.
Trask, Willis E.
Tucker, Henry R.
Vaughn, William M.
Walsh, Frederick V.
Walsh, William.
Weaver, Frank V.
Welch, Harry W.
Wenz, Albert J.
Wilkins, James A.
Winchell, Charles L.
Witham, Perley D.
Wrinn, Owen E.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Among the pleasant duties incident to the close of the year is that of expressing our heartfelt thanks and grateful acknowledgments to the following artists, *littérateurs*, societies, proprietors, managers, editors and publishers, for concerts and various musical entertainments, for operas, oratorios, lectures, readings, and for an excellent supply of periodicals and weekly papers, books and specimens of various kinds.

As I have said in previous reports, these favors are not only a source of pleasure and happiness to our pupils, but also a valuable means of æsthetic culture, of social intercourse, and of mental stimulus and improvement. So far as we know, there is no community in the world which does half so much for the gratification and improvement of its unfortunate members as that of Boston does for our pupils.

I. — Acknowledgments for Concerts and Operas in the City.

To Mr. Eugene Tompkins, proprietor of the Boston Theatre, and Mr. Walter Damrosch, conductor, for a general invitation to the German operas.

To the Apollo Club, through its secretary, Mr. Arthur Reed, for six tickets to each of four concerts.

To the Cecilia, through its secretary, Mr. Francis A. Shave, for an average of seventeen tickets to each of four concerts.

To Mr. E. Noyes Whitcomb for a general invitation to the Mechanics' Fair.

To Mr. George Foxcroft for seventy-five tickets to the Star Course concert.

To Miss Olga E. Gardner for twenty-one tickets to a concert given by Miss Lena Little.

To Miss Charlotte Hawes for ten tickets to a musical lecture by Miss Louisa A. Beal.

To Miss Gertrude Franklin for eighteen tickets to a song recital.

To Mr. John Orth for tickets to two evening concerts.

To Miss Etta Parker for twenty-five tickets to a recital in Union Hall.

To Mr. Wilhelm Heinrich for ten tickets to one and twelve tickets to each of two vocal chamber concerts.

To Miss Charlotte Lynn for thirty tickets to a vocal recital.

II. — Acknowledgments for Concerts, Lectures and Readings given in our Hall.

For a series of recitals, concerts and lectures given from time to time in the music hall of the institution, we are greatly indebted to the following artists: —

To Mr. Frank B. Sanborn for a lecture on "Personal Recollections of Emerson."

To Mrs. Florence Howe Hall for a lecture on "Reminiscences of Distinguished Men."

To Mrs. Laura E. Richards for a reading, giving selections from her own writings, both in prose and poetry.

To Mr. Arthur Howard Pickering for a reading, giving Shakespeare's Henry the Eighth.

To Prof. Arlo Bates for a lecture on "Sir Walter Raleigh."

To Miss Agnes E. Snyder, assisted by Mrs. Maud

Nichols Lyon, soprano, Mr. Charles Peabody, flute, Mr. Howard M. Brackett, violin, Mr. James B. Atwood, piano, and Mr. Walton S. Crocker, for one concert.

To Mrs. J. S. Greene of Milton for a lecture on "Lucy Larcom," and to the choir of the Unitarian Church, Dorchester, — Miss Shields, Miss Thayer, Miss Caldwell, Mr. Barker and Mr. Tuttle, — for illustrating the subject by appropriate songs and hymns.

III. — Acknowledgments for Books, Specimens, etc.

For various books, specimens, etc., we are indebted to the following friends:—

To the Maryland School for the Blind, through F. D. Morrison, Esq., Superintendent, Miss Martha B. Lucas, Miss Lydia Y. Hayes, Mr. Henry W. Stratton, Miss Ellen B. Webster, Mrs. Sarah A. Stover, the Volta Bureau and the Society for Providing Evangelical Literature for the Blind.

IV. — Acknowledgments for Periodicals and Newspapers.

The editors and publishers of the following reviews, magazines and semi-monthly and weekly papers continue to be very kind and liberal in sending us their publications gratuitously, which are always cordially welcomed and perused with interest:—

The N. E. Journal of Education,	.	.	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>
The Atlantic,	.	.	" "
Boston Home Journal,	.	.	" "
Education,	.	.	" "
Youth's Companion,	.	.	" "
Our Dumb Animals,	.	.	" "
The Christian Register,	.	.	" "
The Musical Record,	.	.	" "

The Folio,	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>
Littell's Living Age,	" "
Zion's Herald,	" "
The Missionary Herald,	" "
The Well-Spring,	" "
Woman's Journal,	" "
The Century,	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>
St. Nicholas,	" " "
American Annals of the Deaf,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
The Étude,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
The Inland Educator,	<i>Terre Haute, Ind.</i>
Our Little People,	<i>Inst. for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester, N. Y.</i>
The Journal of Pedagogy,	<i>Provo, Utah.</i>
The Silent Worker,	<i>Inst. for the Deaf-Mutes, Trenton, N. J.</i>
Church's Musical Journal,	<i>Cincinnati, O.</i>
The Messenger,	<i>Ala. Academy for the Blind.</i>
The Tablet,	<i>West Va. Institute for Deaf-Mutes and Blind.</i>
The Inst. Herald,	<i>Florida Institute for Deaf-Mutes and Blind.</i>
The Institution News,	<i>Austin, Texas.</i>
The Washingtonian,	<i>School for the Deaf, etc., Vancouver.</i>
L'Amico dei Ciechi,	<i>Florence, Italy.</i>

I desire again to render the most hearty thanks, in behalf of all our pupils, to the kind friends who have thus nobly remembered them. The seeds which their friendly and generous attentions have sown have fallen on no barren ground, but will continue to bear fruit in after years; and the memory of many of these delightful and instructive occasions and valuable gifts will be retained through life.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

**GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL
FOR THE BLIND, for the Year ending August 31, 1896.**

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
<i>I. Income.</i>		Bills paid by the treasurer:	
From State of Mass., appropriation,	\$30,000 00	To New England Trust Company for interest,	\$25 28
" " Mass., account of Edith Thomas,	500 00	For taxes, Hayward place,	\$24 64
" " Maine,		To Balch & Hackmann, legal services,	182 70
Maine, kindergarten,	\$5,001 75	For taxes on St. Paul property,	2,408 10
" " New Hampshire,	1,014 65	cash book,	2 80
" " New Hampshire, kinder-	\$2,030 00	safe rent,	20 00
garten,	1,062 00	clerk hire,	250 00
" " Vermont, kindergarten,	\$908 00	assessment, Atchison, Topeka & Santa	
" " Vermont, kindergarten,	200 00	R.R.,	110 00
" " Rhode Island,	\$5,019 44		\$4,896 68
" " Rhode Island, kindergarten,	1,500 00		
" " Connecticut,	\$0,935 45	Paid by the director:	
" " Connecticut, kindergarten,	200 00	For maintenance,	\$27,781 84
States, towns and individuals, kindergarten,		extraordinary repairs,	216 26
States, towns and individuals, kindergarten,		do,	
tuning,		on buildings let,	
admission to exhibitions,		11 Oxford street,	\$900 47
sundry small items,		402 Fifth street,	1,048 19
interest on mortgage notes,		419-418 Fifth street,	1,507 08
on temporary loan,		424 428 Fifth street,	140 25
on legacies,		443 Fifth street 111 11 street,	71 44
New England Trust Company,		do street,	264 27
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R.R.,		do do,	202 29
Eastern R.R.,		do do,	219 30
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield		do do,	281 88
R.R.,		do do,	401 81
		do do,	3,810 48
		do do,	120 71
		expenses, tuning department,	
		expenses, work department,	
		bills to be refunded,	
			\$4,878 08
			1,118 68
			9,417 60
			\$448 18

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, ETC. — Concluded.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>			\$106,189 31		\$333,920 00
<i>Kindergarten Accounts.</i>					
From donations, endowment,		\$9,313 10			
" " ladies' auxiliary,		1,933 43			
" " ladies' auxiliaries, current expenses,					
" " debt on building,			38,067 32		
<i>Legacies.</i>					
<i>General Account.</i>					
From Stoddard Capen fund,			\$13,170 00		
B. E. Sawyer,			2,000 00		
Albert Glover,			1,000 00		
Mrs. Ann White Voss,			10,000 00	26,170 00	
<i>Kindergarten Account.</i>					
From Miss Sarah L. Marsh,			\$1,000 00		
Moses Kimball,			1,000 00		
Albert Glover fund,			1,000 00		
Royal W. Turner,			21,079 88		
Belay S. Wilder,			500 00		
Benjamin P. Cheney,			5,000 00	29,679 88	
From sale of estate 5 and 10 Bayward place,				55,000 00	
collection of mortgage notes,				17,500 00	
a. & Santa Fe R.R. scrip,				93 71	
Cash,				50,000 00	
				30,300 82	
				\$333,920 00	

ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Meats, 43,744 pounds, . . .	\$3,413 21
Fish, 4,361 pounds, . . .	286 92
Butter, 6,408 pounds, . . .	1,521 32
Bread, flour, meal, etc., . . .	1,133 39
Potatoes and other vegetables, . . .	911 10
Fruit, fresh and dried, . . .	578 97
Milk, 35,569 quarts, . . .	1,884 65
Sugar, 8,801 pounds, . . .	432 38
Tea and coffee, 1,202 pounds, . . .	385 20
Groceries,	1,119 35
Gas and oil,	316 17
Coal and wood,	3,256 28
Sundry articles of consumption, . . .	701 50
Wages, domestic service, . . .	6,523 45
Salaries, superintendence and instruc- tion,	25,711 15
Medicines and medical aid, . . .	192 82
Furniture and bedding, . . .	1,211 77
Clothing and mending, . . .	18 68
Expenses of stable, . . .	425 88
Musical instruments, . . .	1,104 30
Books, stationery, school apparatus, etc.,	2,025 17
Construction and repairs, . . .	3,486 44
Taxes and insurance, . . .	699 44
Travelling expenses, . . .	67 32
Sundries,	354 78
	<hr/> \$57,761 64

WORK DEPARTMENT.

Statement for the Year ending August 31, 1896.

Amount due to the Perkins Institution,	\$45,595 59
Amount of receipts over expenditures,	460 88
	<u>\$45,134 76</u>
Cash received,	\$19,673 44
Salaries paid blind people,	\$4,670 32
Salaries paid seeing people,	3,988 97
Amount paid for stock, rent and sundries,	10,553 32
	<u>19,212 61</u>
	<u>\$460 83</u>
Stock on hand August 31,	
1896,.	\$3,416 00
Bills receivable August 31,	
1896,.	2,626 73
	<u>\$6,042 73</u>
Less bills payable,	488 38
	<u>\$5,559 40</u>
Stock on hand August 31, 1895,	5,520 13
	<u>39 27</u>
	<u>\$500 10</u>
Accounts to be charged off,	309 76
Gain,	<u>\$190 34</u>

The following account exhibits the state of the property as entered upon the books of the institution September 1, 1896:—

Building 250, 252 Purchase street, .	\$47,300 00	
Building 172-178 Congress street, .	79,500 00	
Building 205, 207 Congress street, .	62,300 00	
House 11 Oxford street,	8,500 00	
House 402 Fifth street,	4,300 00	
Houses 412, 414, 416, 418 Fifth street,	12,400 00	
House 424 Fifth street,	3,700 00	
Houses 426, 428 Fifth street, . .	11,600 00	
Building 442 Fifth to 111 H street, .	21,300 00	
Houses 430-440 Fifth street and 103- 105 H street, unfinished,	51,651 00	
House 537 Fourth street,	4,400 00	
Houses 541, 543 Fourth street, . .	8,800 00	
House 555 Fourth street,	4,000 00	
Houses, 557, 559 Fourth street, . .	15,100 00	
Houses, 583, 585, 587, 589 Fourth street,	19,900 00	
Houses 591, 593, 595 Fourth street, .	15,500 00	
House 99, 101 H street,	3,500 00	
		\$373,751 00
Real estate, St. Paul, Minn., . . .	. . . .	28,765 00
<i>Real Estate used by the Institution.</i>		
Real estate Broadway and Fourth street,	\$313,780 00	
House 422 Fifth street,	3,700 00	
		317,480 00
Real estate used for school purposes, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	. . . .	181,600 00
Unimproved land, South Boston, .	. . . .	3,076 00
Mortgage notes, . . . . .	. . . .	153,166 31
<i>Railroad Stock.</i>		
Boston & Providence R.R., 30 shares, value,	\$5,790 00	
Fitchburg R.R., preferred, 81 shares, value,	7,222 20	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., 100 shares, value,	13,708 04	
Boston & Maine R.R., 31 shares, value,	3,938 96	
Boston & Albany R.R., 148 shares, value,	29,933 00	
		60,592 20
<i>Railroad Bonds.</i>		
Eastern R.R., one 6% bond, value, .	\$1,270 00	
Boston & Lowell R.R., one 5% bond, value,	1,000 00	
Amounts carried forward,	\$2,270 00	\$1,118,430 51

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . .	\$2,270 00	\$1,118,490 51
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., 27 4s, value,	26,190 00	
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R.R., 14 5s, value,	14,416 88	
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R.R., 5 7s, value,	6,375 00	
St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba R.R., 10 4s, value,	8,800 00	
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R.R., 3 5s, value,	3,051 25	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé } R.R., 10 4s,	15,646 79	cost
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé } R.R., 5 adjusted,		
Fitchburg R.R., 25 5s, value,	25,531 25	
		102,281 17
60 shares United States Hotel Co., . . . . .	. . . . .	10,840 50
Cash, . . . . .	. . . . .	61,932 21
Household furniture, South Boston,	\$17,900 00	
Household furniture, Jamaica Plain,	10,000 00	
		27,900 00
Provisions and supplies, South Boston,	\$252 94	
Provisions and supplies, Jamaica Plain,	75 00	
		327 94
Coal, South Boston,	\$2,640 00	
Coal, Jamaica Plain,	1,800 00	
		4,440 00
<i>Work Department.</i>		
Stock,	\$3,416 00	
Receivable bills,	\$2,626 73	
Less bills payable,	483 33	
	2,143 40	
		5,559 40
<i>Musical Department.</i>		
One large organ,	\$4,000 00	
Four small organs,	100 00	
Sixty pianos,	10,200 00	
Band instruments,	650 00	
Violins,	40 00	
Musical library,	1,125 00	
		16,115 00
<i>Printing Department.</i>		
Stock and machinery,	\$4,800 00	
Books,	9,600 00	
Electrotype and stereotype plates,	21,566 00	
		35,966 00
School furniture, . . . . .	. . . . .	9,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,392,792 73

The foregoing property represents the following funds and balances, and is answerable for the same:—

INSTITUTION FUNDS.

General fund of the institution,	\$87,093 60	
Harris fund,	80,000 00	
Richard Perkins fund,	20,000 00	
Charlotte B. Richardson legacy,	40,507 00	
John N. Dix legacy,	10,000 00	
Joseph Scholfield legacy,	2,500 00	
Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker legacy,	2,500 00	
T. O. H. P. Burnham legacy,	5,000 00	
Joseph K. Wait legacy,	3,000 00	
Mrs. Matilda B. Richardson legacy,	300 00	
Benjamin Humphrey legacy,	25,000 00	
Stephen Fairbanks fund,	10,000 00	
Stoddard Capen fund,	13,770 00	
S. E. Sawyer legacy,	2,000 00	
Albert Glover legacy,	1,000 00	
Mrs. Ann White Vose legacy,	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$312,670 60
Cash in the treasury,		49,862 60

PRINTING FUND.

Capital,	\$108,500 00	
Surplus for building purposes,	41,225 58	
	<hr/>	149,725 58

KINDERGARTEN FUNDS.

Helen C. Bradlee fund,	\$40,000 00	
Mrs. Geo. W. Wales fund,	10,000 00	
Mrs. Warren B. Potter fund,	25,000 00	
Mrs. William Appleton fund,	11,700 00	
Sydney Bartlett legacy,	10,000 00	
George E. Downs legacy,	3,000 00	
Mary Williams legacy,	5,000 00	
Elisha T. Loring legacy,	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$109,700 00	\$512,258 78

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$109,700 00	\$512,258 78
Ellen M. Gifford legacy,	5,000 00	
Joseph Scholfield legacy,	8,000 00	
Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker legacy,	2,500 00	
Mrs. Lucy A. Dwight legacy,	4,000 00	
Royal W. Turner legacy,	24,079 00	
Mrs. Eliza B. Seymour legacy,	5,000 00	
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Gay legacy,	7,931 00	
Mary Lowell Stone fund,	100 00	
Mary H. Watson legacy,	100 00	
Miss Sarah Bradford legacy,	100 00	
Miss Rebecca Salisbury legacy,	200 00	
Mrs. Benjamin S. Rotch fund,	8,500 00	
Mrs. Richard Perkins legacy,	10,000 00	
Mary B. Emmons legacy,	1,000 00	
Transcript ten-dollar fund,	5,666 95	
Miss Sarah L. Marsh legacy,	1,000 00	
Moses Kimball fund,	1,000 00	
Albert Glover fund,	1,000 00	
Betsy S. Wilder legacy,	500 00	
Benjamin P. Cheney legacy,	5,000 00	
Funds from other donations,	71,623 05	
		267,000 00
Cash in the treasury,		12,069 61
Buildings, unimproved real estate, and personal prop- erty in use of the institution, South Boston,		430,321 14
Land, buildings and personal property in use of the kindergarten, Jamaica Plain,		193,475 00
		<u>\$1,415,124 58</u>
<hr/>		
Whole amount of property belonging to the kinder- garten,		\$472,544 61
Whole amount of property belonging to the institution proper,		942,579 92
		<u>\$1,415,124 58</u>

LIST OF EMBOSSED BOOKS

PRINTED AT THE PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS
SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BOSTON, 1896.

TITLE OF BOOK.	No. of Volumes.	Price per Set.
JUVENILE BOOKS.		
Alcott, Louisa M. Little Women,	3	-
Andersen, Hans. Stories and Tales,	1	\$3 00
Arabian Nights, six Selections by Samuel Eliot,	1	3 00
Burnett, Frances H. Little Lord Fauntleroy,	1	3 00
Child's First Book,	1	40
Child's Second Book,	1	40
Child's Third Book,	1	40
Child's Fourth Book,	1	40
Child's Fifth Book,	1	40
Child's Sixth Book,	1	40
Child's Seventh Book,	1	40
Children's Fairy Book, arranged by M. Anagnos,	1	2 50
Chittenden, L. E. The Sleeping Sentinel,	1	40
Coolidge, Susan. What Katy Did,	1	2 50
Eclectic Primer,	1	40
Ewing, J. H. The Story of a Short Life,	1	2 00
Greene, Homer. The Blind Brother,	1	2 00
Hale, Rev E. E. The Man without a Country,	1	50
Harte, Bret. The Queen of the Pirate Isle,	1	40
Heidi, translated from the German by Mrs. Brooks,	2	5 00
Kingsley, Charles. Greek Heroes,	1	2 50
Kingsley, Charles. Water Babies,	1	2 50
Little Ones' Story Book,	1	40
Poulsson, Emilie. Bible Stories in Bible Language,	1	3 00
Poulsson, Emilie. In the Child's World, Part 1,	-	40
Poulsson, Emilie. In the Child's World, Part 2,	-	50
Poulsson, Emilie. In the Child's World, Part 3,	-	1 50
Poulsson, Emilie. Stories for Little Readers,	1	40
Richards, Laura E. Captain January, and other stories,	1	1 50
Ruskin, John. The King of the Golden River,	1	40
Sewell, A. Black Beauty,	1	3 00
Standard Braille Primer, revised,	1	50
Turner's First Reader,	1	40
Twelve Popular Tales, selected by H. C. Lodge,	1	2 00
Wiggin, Kate D. The Story of Patsy,	1	50
Wiggin, Kate D. A Christmas Dinner,	1	40

LIST OF EMBOSSED BOOKS—*Continued.*

TITLE OF BOOK.	No. of Volumes.	Price per Set.
Youth's Library, volume 1,	1	\$1 25
Youth's Library, volume 2,	1	1 25
Youth's Library, volume 3,	1	1 25
Youth's Library, volume 4,	1	1 25
Youth's Library, volume 5,	1	1 25
Youth's Library, volume 6,	1	1 25
Youth's Library, volume 7,	1	1 25
Youth's Library, volume 8,	1	1 25
Script and point alphabet sheets, per hundred, . . .	—	5 00
GENERAL LITERATURE.		
American Prose,	2	6 00
Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de. Don Quixote, . . .	3	7 50
Cooke, Rose Terry. The Deacon's Week,	1	25
Dickens, Charles. Christmas Carol, with extracts from "Pickwick Papers."	1	3 00
Dickens, Charles. David Copperfield,	5	15 00
Dickens, Charles. Old Curiosity Shop,	3	12 00
Eliot, George. Adam Bede,	3	9 00
Eliot, George. Janet's Repentance,	1	3 00
Eliot, George. Silas Marner,	1	3 50
Emerson, R. W. Essays,	1	3 00
Extracts from British and American Literature, . . .	2	5 00
Goldsmith, Oliver. The Vicar of Wakefield,	1	3 00
Hawthorne, Nathaniel. The Scarlet Letter,	2	5 00
Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Tanglewood Tales,	2	4 00
Johnson, Samuel. Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, . .	1	2 50
Lubbock, Sir John. The Beauties of Nature,	1	2 50
Lytton, Edward Bulwer. The Last Days of Pompeii, . .	3	9 00
Macaulay, Thomas B. Essays on Milton and Hastings, .	1	3 00
Martineau, Harriet. The Peasant and the Prince, . . .	1	3 00
Ruskin, John. Sesame and Lilies,	1	2 50
Scott, Sir Walter. The Talisman,	2	6 00
Scott, Sir Walter. Quentin Durward,	2	6 00
POETRY.		
Anagnos, Julia Romana. Stray Chords,	1	2 00
Bryant, W. C. Poems,	1	3 00
Byron, Lord. Hebrew Melodies and Childe Harold, . .	1	3 00
Byron, Lord. Poems selected by Matthew Arnold, . .	1	3 00
Holmes, O. W. Poems,	1	3 00
Longfellow, H. W. Evangeline,	1	2 00
Longfellow, H. W. Evangeline, and other poems, . .	1	3 00
Longfellow, H. W. Hiawatha,	1	2 50
Lowell, J. R. Poems,	1	3 00
Milton. Paradise Lost,	2	5 00
Milton. Paradise Regained, and other poems, . . .	1	3 00

LIST OF EMBOSSED BOOKS — *Continued.*

TITLE OF BOOK.	No. of Volumes.	Price per Set.
Pope, Alexander. Essay on Man, and other poems, .	1	\$2 50
Scott, Sir Walter. Lay of the Last Minstrel, and other poems,	1	3 00
Shakespeare. Hamlet,	1	2 00
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar,	1	2 00
Shakespeare. King Henry Fifth,	1	2 00
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice,	1	2 00
Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet,	1	2 00
Stratton, H. W. Commemoration Ode,	1	10
Tennyson, Lord. Idylls of the King,	1	2 50
Tennyson, Lord. In Memoriam, and other poems, .	1	3 00
Whittier, J. G. Poems,	2	6 00
Wordsworth, William. Poems,	1	3 00
BIOGRAPHY.		
Biographical Sketches, arranged by M. Anagnos, .	1	3 00
Biographical Sketch of George Eliot,	1	25
Memoir of Dr. Samuel G. Howe,	1	3 00
HISTORY.		
Constitution of the United States,	1	40
Dickens, Charles. Child's History of England, . .	2	6 00
Fiske, John. War of Independence,	1	2 50
Fiske, John. Washington and his Country, . . .	3	9 00
Freeman, Edward A. History of Europe,	1	2 50
Higginson, T. W. Young Folks' History of the United States,	1	3 50
Schmitz, Leonhard. History of Greece,	1	3 00
Schmitz, Leonhard. History of Rome,	1	2 50
RELIGION.		
Baxter, Richard. Call to the Unconverted, . . .	1	2 50
Book of Psalms,	1	3 00
Book of Common Prayer,	1	3 00
Hymn Book,	1	2 00
New Testament,	3	7 50
Paley, William. Natural Theology,	1	4 00
Selections from Swedenborg,*	1	-
TEXT BOOKS.		
Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, . . .	1	3 00
Cicero's Orations,	1	3 00
Collar and Daniell's Beginner's Latin Book, . .	2	5 00
Collar and Daniell's Latin-English Vocabulary, .	1	1 50
Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, . .	1	3 00

* Printed by donor for free distribution.

LIST OF EMBOSSED BOOKS—*Continued.*

TITLE OF BOOK.	No. of Volumes.	Price per Set.
Elementary Arithmetic by Mabel Townsend,	1	\$0 40
Geometrical Diagrams,	1	1 00
German Grammar by William Eysenbach,	2	5 00
German-English Vocabulary,	1	2 00
Greek-English Vocabulary. (In press),	—	—
Guyot's Geography,	1	8 00
Homer's Iliad. (In press),	—	—
Huxley's Science Primers, Introductory,	1	2 00
Latin-English Lexicon, volume I,	1	8 00
Latin-English Lexicon, volume II. (In press),	—	—
"Life and her Children," a Reader of Natural History,	1	8 00
Scribner's Geographical Reader,	1	2 50
Wentworth's Grammar-school Arithmetic,	1	8 00
White's Beginner's Greek Book (Braille),	4	10 00
Xenophon's Anabasis. (In press),	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Combe, George Constitution of Man,	1	4 00
Don't; or, Directions for Conduct and Speech,	1	50
Handbook of Crochet,	1	40
Handbook of Knitting,	1	40
Howe, Dr. S. G. Cyclopædia,	8	32 00
Latin Selections,	1	2 00
Longfellow's Birthday, by Julia R. Anagnos,	1	25
Most Celebrated Diamonds, translated by Julia R. Anagnos,	1	50 00
MUSIC.		
MILITARY BAND.		
Arban. Method for the Cornet and Sax-Horn,	1	1 00
Bach, Charles. Twelfth Andante and Waltz,	1	25
Catlin, E. N. Overture, "Welcome,"	1	60
Donizetti. Nocturne from Don Pasquale, sextette for brass,	1	25
Laurendeau. Overture, "Lilliput,"	1	60
Lavallée, C. Overture, "The Bridal Rose,"	1	75
Meyerbeer Heinicke. Arr. of Les Huguenots,	1	60
Meyerbeer-Meyrelles. Coronation March from Le Prophète,	1	35
Prendiville, H. Little Rose Waltz,	1	25
Ringleben. Polka Mazurka, sextette for brass,	1	25
Rollinson, T. H. The Color Guard March,	1	35
Day Dreams,	1	50
Schubert-Vaughan Arr. of Serenade,	1	30
Sponholtz. Peace of Mind, sextette for brass,	1	25
Suppé-Wiegand. Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna,"	1	75

LIST OF EMBOSSED BOOKS—*Continued.*

TITLE OF BOOK.	No. of Volumes.	Price per Set.
Troop-Heinicke. Arr. of Second Andante and Waltz, .	1	\$0 25
Verdi. Ernani, "Scene and Aria,"	1	50
Weber-Heinicke. Arr. from Der Freischütz, . .	1	50
ORCHESTRA		
Fahrbach, Ph. Jr. Mazurka, "In the Forest," . .	1	25
Roth, Louis. Champagne Galop,	1	25
VIOLIN.		
Dancla, C. Op. 89. First Air Varié,	1	05
PIANOFORTE.		
Bach, J. S. Gavotte in G minor,	1	05
Fifteen Two-voiced Inventions. (Peters), . .	1	50
Fifteen Three-voiced Inventions. (Peters), .	1	50
Bach-Saint-Saëns. Gavotte in B minor. Arr. from the Second Violin Sonata,	1	10
Bach, C. P. E. Solfeggietto,	1	05
Bargiel, W. Op. 32, No. 1. Idylle,	1	05
Beethoven. Farewell to the Pianoforte,	1	05
Für Elise,	1	05
Sonata, Op. 10,	1	20
Sonatina (F major),	1	10
Sonatina (G major),	1	05
Behr, F. Op. 575, No. 11 Think of Me,	1	05
Blakeslee, A. C. Op. 9. May Party Dance,	1	05
Op. 25, No. 1. Crystal Fountain Waltz,	1	05
Brauer, Fr. Op. 15. Twelve Studies. (Litolf), . .	1	20
Burgmüller, F. Op. 100. Studies,	1	75
Chopin, F. Op. 34, No. 3. Waltz. (Kullak),	1	05
Op. 64, No. 1. Waltz. (Kullak),	1	05
Op. 10, No. 1. Étude,	1	10
Op. 66 Fantasia Impromptu (C-sharp minor),	1	10
Chwatal, F. X. Op. 228, No. 8. The Merry Postillion, .	1	05
Op. 245, No. 2. Sonatina in F,	1	10
Cramer-Bülow Fifty Selected Studies, Books 1 and 2, .	2	1 50
Durand, A. Pastorale,	1	05
Fontaine, Ch. Swing Song,	1	10
Foot, Arthur Op. 6, No. 3. Sarabande,	1	05
Godard, B. Op. 56. 2d Valse,	1	05
Goldner. Gavotte Mignonne,	1	05
Grieg, E. Op. 12. Albumblatt,	1	05
Gurlitt, C. Op. 50. Studies,	1	75
Heller, St. Op. 46. Studies,	1	75
Op. 47. Studies,	1	75
Op. 78, No. 1. Promenades d'un Solitaire, . .	1	10

LIST OF EMBOSSED BOOKS—*Continued.*

TITLE OF BOOK.	No. of Volumes.	Price per Set.
Jadassohn, S. Op. 35, No. 3. Scherzo,	1	\$0 05
Jensen, Adolf. Op. 42. Canzonetta,	1	10
Jungmann, A. Op. 217, No. 3. Will o' the Wisp,	1	05
Kirchner, Th. Op. 7. Album Leaf,	1	05
Kullak, Th. Scherzo,	1	05
The Little Huntsman,	1	05
Landon, C. W. Pianoforte Method,	2	4 00
Lange, G. Op. 249, No. 1. In Rank and File,	1	05
Op. 292, No. 1. Playfulness,	1	05
Op. 292, No. 3. Dressed for the Ball,	1	05
Op. 28. Meadow Dance,	1	05
Op. 307. Valse Champêtre,	1	10
Lichner, H. Op. 174, No. 1. Morning Song,	1	05
Op. 270, No. 2. Family Party Waltz,	1	05
Liszt, F. La Regata Veneziana,	1	10
Loeschhorn, A. Op. 65. Book 1. Studies,	1	25
Lysberg, Ch. Op. 71. The Thrashers,	1	10
Mason, Wm. Touch and Technic. Vol. 1,	1	2 00
Mathews, W. S. B. Standard Graded Course of Studies. Vol. 1,	1	75
Mendelssohn. Op. 72. Christmas Gift,	1	20
Prelude (E minor),	1	05
Mendelssohn-Bülow. Op. 14. Rondo Capriccioso,	1	50
Merkel, G. Op. 25. In the Beautiful Month of May,	1	10
Op. 81. Pleasures of May,	1	05
Op. 18, No. 3. Impromptu,	1	10
Mozart, W. A. Sonata No. 2 (F major),	1	15
Sonata No. 8 (C major),	1	25
Nicodé, J. L. Op. 13, No. 3. Barcarolle,	1	10
Oesten, Th. Op. 276. White Roses,	1	15
No. 1. In the Spring		
No. 2. A Little Story.		
No. 5. In the Summer.		
No. 6. Rural Pleasures.		
Parker, H. W. Op. 19, No. 1. Romanza,	1	10
No. 2. Scherzino,	1	05
No. 3. Étude Mélodieuze,	1	10
No. 4. Nocturne,	1	10
Raff, J. Op. 75, No. 3. Echo,	1	10
Ravina, H. Arabeske,	1	05
Roeske, C. C. Capitol March,	1	05
Dover Galop,	1	05
Electric Polka,	1	05
Happy Thoughts Polka,	1	05
The Hub Waltz,	1	05
Saran, A. Op. 2, No. 1. Phantasie Stück,	1	10
Schubert, Fr. Op. 142, No. 2. Second Impromptu,	1	10

LIST OF EMBOSSED BOOKS—*Concluded.*

TITLE OF BOOK.	No. of Volumes.	Price per Set.
Strong, T. Danse des Sabots,	1	80 10
Twenty-three Select Pieces (first grade),	1	75
Urbach. Prize Piano School,	2	4 00
VOCAL.		
Part Songs for Male Voices.		
Cramer. How Can I Leave Thee,	1	05
Knowles. Our Flag,	1	15
Weber. Bright Sword of Liberty,	1	05
Werner. Two Roses,	1	05
Part Songs for Female Voices.		
Gumbert, F. Maidens' Spring Song (trio),	1	10
Hiller. Dame Cuckoo (trio),	1	10
Mendelssohn. Hearts Feel that Love Thee (trio),	1	10
O Vales with Sunlight Smiling (trio),	1	10
Wagner, R. Spinning-wheel Chorus (trio),	1	10
Duets.		
Smart, Henry. The Fairy Haunted Spring,	1	10
Songs for Solo Voice (soprano).		
Bischoff, J. W. Marguerite,	1	10
Songs for Solo Voice (tenor, baritone).		
Moir, F. Best of All (tenor),	1	10
Sibley, J. T. When Dreaming (baritone),	1	05
Chorals, Anthems, Hymns.		
Bach, J. S. Sixteen German Chorals edited by John S Dwight,	1	50
Gounod. Praise be the Father (anthem),	1	10
Hymns. Collection of Forty-five Hymn Tunes,	1	50
Hymns. Selected. Words and music,	1	50
Weber. God of the Fatherless (anthem),	1	10
Vocal Exercises.		
Scala. Twenty-five Concise Vocal Exercises,	1	50
Music for Children.		
Roeske, C. C. Collection of Songs, Duets and Trios,	1	50
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Braille's Musical Notation, Key to,	1	50
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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND,
AUGUST 31, 1896.

BOSTON :
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1897.

Kommt, laßt uns den Kindern leben.

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GIFTS IN LIFE AS WELL AS IN DEATH.

DEAR FRIEND: — Are you thinking of making your will and of disposing of the whole or a part of your estate for educational and benevolent purposes? If so, do not forget the Kindergarten for the Blind in Jamaica Plain. Pray bear in mind the fact that this institution is doing a holy work for the needy little sightless children, its object being to mitigate the sad effects of their affliction, to improve their condition physically, intellectually and morally, and to free them from the fetters of helplessness and dependence.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to the corporation of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston, Mass., for the sole use and benefit of the Kindergarten for the Blind, the sum of dollars.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give, devise and bequeath to the corporation of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston, Mass., for the sole use and benefit of the Kindergarten for the Blind (here describe the real estate accurately), with full power to sell, mortgage and convey the same, free of all trusts.

The Kindergarten for the Blind is located at the corner of Perkins and Day streets, Jamaica Plain.

The Jamaica Plain electric cars pass within ten rods of the buildings.

KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the Members of the Corporation.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :— In presenting a brief report for the past twelve months, we take very great pleasure in being able to state at the outset that the kindergarten has maintained the usual excellence of its work throughout the year. There has been no interruption from illness or from any other cause, and no lack of public interest or of ready assistance.

Among the many educational enterprises that have enlisted the sympathy of the people of Massachusetts, perhaps none has a stronger hold on their affections than that for educating little blind children. The kindergarten for the blind has enlisted in its cause a large number of devoted friends, who labor assiduously and in the most disinterested spirit to promote its welfare and to place it on a firm financial foundation, thus ensuring for it permanent success and usefulness.

Thus cherished by the community in general, aided by individual liberality and assisted by the contributions of those who take an active interest in the amelioration of the condition of the little sightless children, the infant school has reached a degree of development which is very gratifying to its benefactors and highly encouraging to its founders. Its mission, whether considered from an educational or from a humanitarian and social stand-point, is much larger and more important than a casual observer can realize.

We desire to put on record our most sincere thanks to all who have helped the kindergarten, either as contributors to its funds or in any other way. At the same time we are obliged to ask not only for the continuance but for the increase of that support which has been so generously accorded to us in the past, and which has enabled us to carry on successfully the work of educating and training the children committed to our care.

For several years past we have felt the necessity of moving forward slowly, and the kindergarten has been allowed to grow as rapidly as the funds at our disposal would permit. But now we are forced to admit that the work has outgrown its present quarters, and that the time for their enlargement has come. There has been a steady increase of applications for admission, and our doors cannot be kept ajar to all comers

without additional accommodations. There is a pressing need of new buildings, and, as we have no money at our disposal for their erection and equipment, we are compelled to appeal to the public for special contributions, which will enable us to provide both room and the means of maintenance for every blind child who is in need of the inestimable advantages of early training and care afforded by the kindergarten. We wish to emphasize the urgency of this matter, and to ask most earnestly every man, woman and child who takes an interest in the work of the infant institution to come to its assistance, and to lend such help as is required for its enlargement and perpetuity.

THE KINDERGARTEN AT THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The commencement exercises were opened with a brief address of welcome by Dr. Samuel Eliot. This was followed by the exercises of that part of the programme which was especially reserved for the kindergarten. As usual, great interest was shown in the performance of the children, and when a class of girls stepped forward on the stage with sloyd knitting-work in their hands, and began a song to the accompaniment of the pianoforte, the sympathy and appreciation of the audience was manifest. It was hard for the spectators to realize that the little maidens who stood before them singing and working in

such perfect unison and with such dexterity were wholly lacking in sight, and greater still was the marvel to them to see Willie Robin, the girl without sight and hearing, standing among her comrades and participating in their work as deftly and as naturally as though she were in the fullest possession of all her senses. In the mean time, some of the very smallest boys and girls had seated themselves at low tables at the front of the stage, and were busied in making ready the clay models for an exercise to take place later. While this preparation was going on, Rev. E. L. Clark, D.D., was introduced. His address was truly eloquent, yet characterized by a beautiful simplicity. He made a soul-stirring appeal in behalf of the kindergarten, its great work and noble aims.

ADDRESS OF REV. E. L. CLARK, D.D.

At the kindergarten last week I did my best to talk with one of these little girls who can neither see nor hear nor speak. She informed me presently that I did not know how to speak. I never felt the truth of that remark so much as I do at this moment. Why should any one make a plea for them? These young people are speaking to you by their silence in the most effective and touching way. How serenely happy they are! What thoughtfulness plays upon their faces! It is impossible to find words in such a presence as this. Let me ask you, who have the joy today of seeing the spring lead on the summer, with all its beauty, to look upon these children, their faces lighted by a sun

which has not risen on sea or land. Are you not glad that you have an opportunity to assist in this work? This stage setting of forestry is, I take it, intended to suggest that this institution is not yet out of the woods, — am I right in this?

I have always found that a true sacrifice is a sweet savor alike to him who receives and to him who gives. In this work it is a joy to do good. We keep part of the pleasure which we give. Our treasures are what we have dispensed more truly than those we have retained. We act in response to the command of the Father of us all, and the pleasure he feels when under his lead the children grow in stature and in wisdom is what all men should feel. Any of us may say: "These are my children to care for. They come here today not to ask for aid, but to show me what has been done by the kindness of men in past days, that I may enjoy the same luxury of doing good in the days to come."

I took a very little child to see a lady who was sick. She was troubled because she had lost the joy of helping others. The little child said to her, "If it gave you such joy to help others, now you are in trouble, you give others a chance to make themselves happy by helping you." There is a bright side to their necessity. It is your opportunity.

Beside the share which you may have in the work of this magnificent and beautiful institution, there is a reason for your assistance in the fact that you were once children yourselves. Everybody who believes the Chinese maxim, "I count him greatest who keeps a child heart," will wish to repay to little people the service he has himself received. He still feels the delight of being carried when he carries the helpless. He loves whom he serves; he serves whom he loves. He keeps the sacred memory of other days fresh when he does to others what others have done to him. He turns about the old maxim, and says: "Where our heart is there our treasure is also, and that too in the same proportion."

There is another reason why we should lend our aid. It is the best investment a person can make. We talk about many things which pay or pass dividends, about what once belonged to us, or may still be our own; but the real property we own, our real estate, is what we invest in other lives. We shall know more about this a thousand years from today.

I thought of another thing as I sat here. When Sir Humphrey Davy was asked what his greatest discovery was, he declared it was Michael Farraday. These wise and devoted teachers have gone beyond that. They have helped these children to discern themselves. In this I have no doubt they have discovered their own nobler selves. Shall we share this comfort of seeking and saving what seemed to be lost, of eternal gifts, of infinite grace and of joy?

There is a form of endowment which comes to us from the creator of all, who is the Father of us all. It brings the highest thought and feeling and power. See it in use before us as these children model in clay. At the kindergarten in Jamaica Plain they have a cabinet full of such work. If the children use a sleigh, they feel of the sleigh, and with marvellous grace produce it in clay. They have horses and cows and a thousand and one things, for the greater part out of their imagination. Remember this: while the kindergarten is so much to children who can see, and lays such a broad foundation for instruction, these children have a necessity to think like God, clay in hand and love in heart, along the lines of creation. Moreover, they have a special life in this way, and it does much to lighten their misfortune. Try yourself with moist clay upon a piece of glass to form the human countenance in relief. Your thought works in a lowly material which has been trodden under the feet of the centuries, formless and without beauty. By a power which you cannot explain it assumes the form of the human countenance, then the face of an older or younger person,

of a boy or a girl, an expression of happiness or sorrow. It is your creation. The morning stars sing for joy in your heart. The thought of heaven has expressed itself in the dust of the earth. The power and courage which come with such effort are a spiritual benediction. It leads them who need most a helping hand. As we say, it is "*education*." What these children are doing with the unformed elements you are doing with these children. You are creating something in them. You are wakening a noble hope which stands for a future far beyond the time when they shall make use of this gift for their own support and happiness or for that of others. They will rise up in the gates and call you blessed when they come to see as now they are seen, recognizing the fact that you gave them the power of inner sight, that you touched them with your fingers in the day of their calamity, that you opened the avenues of thought in which they have walked ever since with felicity and joy, that you called out the nobility of their character.

It seems strange that such mental and spiritual things should come by money, and yet be beyond money or price to our brothers and sisters in pity. Boston is always the first to feel this genuine touch of nature which makes all men kin, this generous thrill of being when we touch a friend in adversity, for "*friends are nearest akin*."

It would not be strange if some one of us had been thinking of what kind of monument he desired to leave behind him. Man's best monument is men. Man's best eulogy is the grateful love of these children. Do you want a throne by which you can exercise a command over the world? The best throne is the heart and mind of the children. Do you wish you could issue an edict or make laws for the good of mankind? There is no edict of king which will endure so long, there are no laws of any empire which will give such power as the principles of usefulness and happiness in the lives of these little people. They have at once the

flower of promise, the fruit of toil, the sweet perfume of a blessed charity today. I think the beautiful life they are leading is something very like the happy toil and clear shining of that celestial place where they need neither candle nor light of the sun, by reason of a broader illumination coming by suffering, resplendent along the way of all who have suffered, but now enthroned, of which we read, "The Lamb is the light thereof." With them we stand. Truly, our hearts, made tender, remember how "a little child shall lead them." They are ours. We stand more firmly and think more bravely of our part in life as we say it. Our tears of pity are a bow of hope to them and to us. "Inasmuch as ye have done it, ye will do it to those." We have ourselves received much from them. We are grateful to them. These are the outer walks of the eternal Paradise. They are nothing more or less than our kindergarten, — mother-like to dress and to keep — are they not?

When Dr. Clark had ended his discourse, the eight diminutive modellers held up their work in full view of the audience, and one by one explained what had been made. The first object presented for inspection was a farm-yard gate, which opened into the farm-yard, its little maker said. Then came the watering-trough, succeeded in turn by the hay-cart and horses. The contribution of Tommy Stringer, who played an active part in this exercise, was next in order, and consisted of a very creditable presentation of sheep. Tommy, by means of the manual alphabet, communicated some of his thoughts about the sheep to one of his schoolmates, and the latter inter-

preted the message *viva voce*, to the great edification of the audience. In rapid succession a milking-pail, eggs and chickens and a dog-house were all displayed and explained by their respective makers. The children then gathered in a ring and sang a farm-yard song, representing at the same time, with considerable similitude of movement and action, ducks, pigs, roosters and all sorts of farm animals. It was all done so prettily and gracefully, and, moreover, with such hearty zest, that the audience derived a great deal of amusement and pleasure from the performance.

The kindergarten exercises closed with a medley of popular and national airs, played with commendable spirit by the kinder orchestra.

All which is respectfully submitted by

EDWARD BROOKS,
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR.,
CHARLES P. GARDINER,
JOSEPH B. GLOVER,
J. THEODORE HEARD,
HENRY MARION HOWE,
THOMAS L. LIVERMORE,
EDWARD N. PERKINS,
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WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON,
THOMAS F. TEMPLE,
S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE,

Trustees.

KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

The young oak grew, and proudly grew.
For its roots were deep and strong;
And a shadow broad on the earth it threw,
And the sunshine lingered long
On its glossy leaf, where the flickering light
Was flung to the evening sky;
And the wild bird soared to its airy height,
And taught her young to fly.

—MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

To the Board of Trustees.

GENTLEMEN :—I present for your consideration the tenth annual report of the director on the achievements and prospects of the kindergarten for the blind with a feeling of peculiar pleasure and gratification that I am able to do so.

In looking back and reviewing the work of the past year, we find much to be thankful for and nothing to grieve over. The enrolment of pupils has been larger than usual, containing the names of 64 little boys and girls. The health of

the two households has been exceptionally good. The daily tasks have been performed very regularly. There have been no serious interruptions caused by severe illness or by the appearance within our walls of any of the infectious diseases which were prevalent in the community.

We can hardly express in adequate language our sense of profound gratitude to the friends and benefactors of the little blind children for the many tokens of their unfailing interest in the infant institution and for the ready assistance which they have so freely accorded to it.

The substantial results thus far obtained in this field of beneficence show that no branch of our work is more important than this. By furnishing the means and facilities for the development and training of the youngest pupils who are placed under our care, the kindergarten not only meets the special needs of these children in the best possible manner, but also forms the sound foundation upon which the strength and efficiency of our scheme of education depend.

APPEAL OF THE LADIES' VISITING COMMITTEE.

And more hands help to disburden.

—MILTON.

The ladies of the visiting committee continue to manifest a warm personal interest in the kindergarten. They make frequent visits, in-

spect the buildings, witness the exercises in the school-rooms and watch tenderly the unfolding of the children and the results of their training. Their keen insight and ready sympathy enable these ladies to perceive at a glance what is lacking in every department and to be helpful in many ways. To them the urgent needs of the infant institution are so obvious that they deem it their duty to make these known to the public and to ask for immediate assistance.

Feeling that the amount still due upon the debt incurred for buildings is a most undesirable encumbrance and that a sufficient sum of money should be raised without further delay to wipe it out, the members of the visiting committee sent the following earnest appeal to hundreds of benevolent persons, soliciting their aid:—

To the Friends of the Kindergarten for the Blind.

Through the voluntary contributions and generous gifts of many of the staunch friends of the Kindergarten for the Blind at Jamaica Plain, the major part of the debt, which was incurred four years ago for the erection and equipment of the last two buildings, has been defrayed, and the amount which remains unpaid is reduced to about \$12,000. But this sum, even in its present diminished size, forms a load which is too heavy to be allowed to press upon the work of the infant institution for an indefinite period of time. Every one can readily understand that a burden of this kind is a serious hindrance to the steady development of the cause of the education of the little sightless children, and a source of anxiety to the managers of the kindergarten.

In view of these facts, it is now proposed by the ladies of the visiting committee to take steps toward the removal of this debt. Hence they appeal most earnestly to your generosity for this deserving enterprise, and ask for your coöperation in their plan.

All sums, large or small, will be gratefully received. They may be sent to the treasurer, Mr. Edward Jackson, No. 53 State street, and will be acknowledged through the *Boston Transcript*.

Mrs. WILLIAM APPLETON,
 Mrs. ELIZABETH CARY AGASSIZ,
 Miss AGNES BROOKS,
 Miss CAROLINE DERBY,
 Mrs. E. WINCHESTER DONALD,
 Mrs. MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT,
 Miss OLGA E. GARDNER,
 Mrs. THOMAS MACK,
 Mrs. E. PREBLE MOTLEY,
 Miss LAURA NORCROSS,
 Miss EDITH ROTCH,
 Miss ANNIE C. WARREN,
Visiting Committee.

FRUITS OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

Season of mellow fruitfulness;
 Close bosom friend of the maturing sun!
 Conspiring with him how to load and bless
 With fruit the vines that round the thatch eaves run.

— KEATS.

The little seed that was planted in love and hope nine years ago has not perished; on the contrary, fostered by tender care and nurtured by liberality, it has grown to be a goodly tree

and has fairly begun to yield its legitimate fruits. Some of these were enumerated in the report of the past year. Since the publication of that pamphlet we have gathered in the field of experience a fresh supply, as appears from the following extracts from the written statements of teachers in both sections of the school.

From the girls' section: —

MISS GAZELLA BENNETT. — A class of nine girls entered our school in September, 1894, having had a full kindergarten course and two years in the primary department at Jamaica Plain.

In the two years between September, 1894, and September, 1896, the class has studied, in the literary department, language, mathematics and science. The language study has included reading, spelling, writing from dictation, original composition and grammar. This work has been more satisfactorily done in two years than heretofore by any class in three years' time.

In arithmetic the majority of the class has made a gain of two-thirds of a year in time.

In science the work has been in quality superior to that of previous classes, and in quantity has exceeded by one-half year the amount usually accomplished by our scholars.

This gain is directly attributable: 1. To the attitude of the learner; 2. To mental discipline; 3. To superior manual dexterity.

The attitude of these pupils toward any school work is uniformly cheerful, willing and earnest.

Their early mental efforts have been so directed as to lead to habits of concentration.

The early handling of kindergarten materials has resulted

in a dexterity which contributes greatly to the facility with which knowledge is acquired through touch.

Outside of the school-room, too, we have the normal child, active and enterprising. The activity and enterprise bring not unfrequently chagrin and discomfort, but also knowledge which comes only with experience.

In September, 1895, three girls were transferred to this school because the kindergarten was over-full. They were not working together and had not completed a full term at the kindergarten, so there is very little to record concerning them except that they have the right attitude toward school work.

The girls who have come to us from the kindergarten are free from those mental and physical idiosyncrasies which result from an abnormal environment. Life is conditioned upon motion; consequently, when the physical energies of the blind child find no expression in running, jumping and climbing, this physical life essays to energize itself by swaying the body, rolling the head or twirling the hands; and the feeble movement of intellectual life is stifled altogether, or expresses itself in unnatural productions of the imagination.

In these children physical energy found ample opportunity for expression in running, climbing and ordinary child play at the kindergarten; and their stirrings of mental activities were aroused to life by the "gifts" and "occupations" purposely selected to awaken inquiry and comparison.

MISS SARAH M. LILLEY. — Out of the class of nine which came to us from the kindergarten, five are willing workers who have learned *how* to study, and so find their work a pleasure rather than a burden. The other four are willing and cheerful, but, owing to slight mental deficiencies, will need to repeat the present year's work. The work required for the year, however (in oral and written language and

grammar), has been equal in amount and superior in quality to that required of any previous class in two years.

By their voluntary questions, as well as by their answers to given questions, the children have shown an intelligent grasp of the subject.

MISS FRANCES S. MARRETT. — In September, 1894, nine children entered our school from the kindergarten. My first satisfaction in them, as pupils, was derived from the fact that they knew how to study, and from the enthusiasm which indicated a genuine love of study. This joy in work, which is so surely a secret of success, seems to me one of the richest fruits of the kindergarten.

An appreciative sense of the beautiful forms of nature was delightfully manifested by these children in the botany class. It was seldom that their trained fingers, guided by eager minds, failed to detect any important characteristic of a given specimen of plant life, and the knowledge gained from these independent observations was usually expressed in clear and definite language.

During the lessons in reading and spelling I was much impressed by the children's fund of general information. So many of the subjects and words thus presented to their minds claimed association with something learned at the kindergarten. Quite often thoughts from the poets were suggested, which told of a fond acquaintance with some choice pieces of literature.

Among the chief advantages of their first school home should be mentioned the ease and intelligence with which *all* of these children read. Within two years they have accomplished much more in their prescribed studies than other pupils who have not had the benefit of a kindergarten training.

What I have said of this class as a whole is especially true of five of its members. That the other four, impeded

by a sad lack of mental capacity, have been able thus far in their school life to have the companionship of more vigorous minds may be justly attributed to power gained at the kindergarten.

The three pupils whom we welcomed from the kindergarten this year have not come under my tuition except for a spelling exercise once a week. In this branch of study they are inferior to the other members of the class which they joined. This may be due to the fact that they were transferred to our school before they had completed a full course at the kindergarten, other children being in sore need of their places there.

MISS JULIA E. BURNHAM.—The majority of the children from the kindergarten show a greater confidence in the judgment of the teacher and a more submissive spirit when told to correct work or study a lesson a second time than the pupils who have not attended the kindergarten.

Many of the children are also more attentive to the things which they hear read or talked about; and often, when they hear new words at such times, they keep them in mind until an opportunity comes when the meaning may be asked.

The same characteristic is helpful in the reading class; for, if by chance the teacher passes a word which is new to them, some one is sure to ask the meaning.

As a rule, the kindergarten children have more general information than the others. This is shown in the reading class, where they can often connect some incident or fact with the subject under discussion.

Having had four or five years' training, the kindergarten children find it easier to remember the common every-day courtesies of life than those children who come to us directly from homes where no thought is given to such things.

MISS ALICE B. DEARBORN.—As a rule, the kindergarten children in my classes have more general information than

those who have never been at this preparatory school. This is apparently a result of the spirit of investigation and inquiry which the kindergarten has awakened in them.

Among the children who come from poor, uncultured homes, those who have had the benefit of the kindergarten training show more refinement than the others.

MISS HARRIET W. BUSTIN.—Two of the girls who took the kindergarten course are under my instruction. Their ready obedience, their quickness to grasp an idea, and the intelligence with which they work, seem to be proof of an early and careful training.

MISS FLORA J. McNABB.—The kindergarten course has been of great advantage to the children in the manual training exercises, for it has taught them to think for themselves.

The sloyd system of knitting and sewing, which was introduced into the kindergarten three years ago, has proved very beneficial, as the children have learned to work much more correctly and rapidly.

Miss Bessie Wood and Mrs. Cora L. Gleason, who, as housekeepers, have had charge of the little kindergarten girls, write favorably about them as household inmates. Mrs. Gleason says:—

The children from the kindergarten first impressed me with their cheerful responsiveness and polite demeanor. Upon a better acquaintance I found them doing their domestic work with remarkable neatness and ease, this being the result of that early hand-training which is so important for the blind.

Their childish pranks and gaiety show a healthy nature; and their loyalty and enthusiasm for the kindergarten must have a moral influence upon them through life.

From the boys' section:—

MISS SARAH L. DINSMORE. — The present year brought us several children who came directly from their homes. Circumstances made it necessary to place them in the same classes with those from the kindergarten. A great difference was at once perceived.

Those directly from home came with their minds burdened, as it were, with facts, but they were lacking in true mental development. Many of them are bright boys, and the remark is often made, "oh, if they could have gone to the kindergarten before coming here!"

On the other hand, those who have enjoyed the advantages of the kindergarten bring with them unquestionable proofs of the excellence of their training. Surrounded by its sunny atmosphere and sweet, refining influence, they have developed amiable dispositions which render them happy and lovable, and make them very dear children to work with. Each child manifests a ready and cheerful spirit of helpfulness, and there is a certain frankness and trustfulness about them that it does one's heart good to see.

They have learned to read intelligently and to feel the influence of books. Scarcely a reading hour passes without fresh proof of their power of discrimination, as shown in their attitude toward different characters. Anything noble receives their admiration, while that which savors of meanness is passed over as not worthy of notice.

The kindergarten training has developed in almost all these children industry, perseverance, courage to undertake and sturdy self-reliance, and has thoroughly established in them the habit of concentration.

MISS CAROLINE E. McMASTER. — Last autumn a class of eight boys came here from the kindergarten. They, like

those who have come before, show the beneficial results of their previous training.

One day for a "nature lesson" some sweet pea blossoms were given to the pupils. Many simply smelled of the flower, but it was noticeable that the kindergarten boys examined theirs very carefully. Soon, one boy, finding the petals wrapped about the pistil, exclaimed: "What are these soft leaves covering this bony part?" The technical terms were not used, but the scientific spirit was there.

Sometimes when a poem is read one finds the pupils already familiar with it. "We learned—or heard—that in the kindergarten," is the explanation.

MISS JULIA A. BOYLAN. — The difference between the children who come to us from the kindergarten and the raw recruits is most marked. The reign of law has already begun in the one class; while in the other, as a rule, its absence is striking. Children sent to us from the kindergarten have an enthusiasm for learning which is more important in their development than knowledge acquired.

MISS LILLIAN W. PATTEN. — The boys from the kindergarten show in many ways the results of opportunities not enjoyed by others. They seem more advanced and more teachable,—grasping ideas more readily and asking intelligent questions. In most cases the leaders of the classes are kindergarten boys.

MISS JESSICA L. LANGWORTHY. — My thorough belief in kindergarten methods for all children, but for our little blind children in particular, hardly needs expression. Of the kindergarten boys who have come under my observation during the past year, only three have had the full course. Of these three, two are undoubtedly among the leaders of their class and the third always maintains a fair average and is careful and thoughtful. It is but just to themselves and to the other members of the class to say that this is one of the most promising classes in the school.

The boys read with ease, write legibly and are thoroughly interested in all objects brought for their observation and in all matters presented for thought and study. They also express their thoughts clearly.

There is no doubt that the kindergarten is one of the greatest and noblest, as well as one of the most hopeful, features of our school.

These, then, are some of the fruits of the kindergarten brought to us by the husbandmen who have gathered them, and who know whereof they speak when they pronounce it a goodly harvest. In our thankfulness we call aloud to the many givers of the garden: "Come and partake! Come and enjoy! Here are fruits, beautiful, sound and abundant, to refresh your generous hearts. All the branches have borne richly. Would you have fruits of character, precious to the world? of the mind and of bodily health, bearing within them the seeds of further increase? Here they are; and it is due to your bounty, kindly givers, that they have had a garden *wherein* to grow." *The kindergarten for the blind still has crying needs!*

ANNUAL RECEPTION AT THE KINDERGARTEN.

In my voice most welcome shall you be.

Salutations and greetings to you all.

— SHAKESPEARE.

Though volumes have been written to demonstrate the inestimable advantages arising from a

judicious development of self-reliance and character, especially in the young, no more striking and convincing illustration of this truth could be found than that witnessed at the annual reception given by the ladies' visiting committee at the kindergarten on April 21. What was to be seen on that occasion, and the manner in which it was adapted to the perception, impressed indelibly on the minds of all present the fact, that when will combines with character to take arms against a sea of troubles, powerful indeed must be the opposition to crush such insurgents.

Whatever may have been the expectations of the guests who assembled at three o'clock in the parlors and school-rooms of the kindergarten, it is safe to say that they were amply satisfied, nor will it be denied that the occasion strikingly personified the felicific spirit which has been so potent a watchword of humanity in the past, and which, it is to be hoped, will predominate no less in the future. The dexterity and naïveté with which the children performed their work, giving samples of it in sloyd and sewing, and going through various kindergarten exercises, evoked an abundance of wondering appreciation from those who had come to familiarize themselves a little with the lives and labors of an unfortunate, but not unhappy, class. The opportunity was afforded, furthermore, to the great satisfaction of the guests, of coming in personal contact with

Tommy Stringer and Willie Robin, whose marvellous development and masterly grasp on the principles of an intelligent and useful existence completely won the admiration of all.

After a half-hour most profitably spent in this preliminary inspection, the visitors directed their steps to the main hall, where the regular exercises were to take place. Here, as in the pleasant rooms which they had just quitted, the audience felt quite at home, surrounded as they were with an atmosphere of bright welcome which beamed from the faces of the boys and girls picturesquely disposed on the platform at the end of the hall. As soon as the guests were comfortably seated, the exercises began. They were so uniformly original and attractive throughout as to hold the audience spell-bound and to elicit their warm admiration. Dr. Samuel Eliot, president of the corporation, occupied the chair, and in felicitous words opened the way for the first number on the programme, a *Salute to Boston*, played by the orchestra. The admirable command of the principles of ensemble playing displayed in the rendition of this selection was highly appreciated by the audience. Next, a song entitled *Marjorie's Almanac* was sung by the girls with commendable earnestness and expression. This was followed by a piano solo from Guy Jacobson, who showed a very good control of the instrument. The *Dream March*

of the Children was a recitation participated in by Harry Rand and Frank Ransom, after which a song called *My Shadow* was rendered by the boys. Little Margaret Cobery then stepped forward, and with daintiness and precision executed a charming violin solo. A duet, having for its subject the *Sweet Red Rose*, was then sung by two little girls, Julia Perella and Anastasia Walsh. Following this came the address of the afternoon, by Dean Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge.

ADDRESS OF REV. GEORGE HODGES, D.D.

My part in this programme is to say aloud the thoughts that are in all our hearts. It is as if in the middle of the sermon somebody were called up from the congregation to tell the preacher what he thought about it, and how much he was getting out of it. I would like to see that custom instituted, though perhaps in some other church than mine. It would be greatly to the edification of the preacher to learn the opinion of the congregation. We have a sermon here today, and the faces of the children preach it to us, and what we want to know is what we ought to think about it and say about it and do about it.

We all agree at the beginning that we are interested. No one has thus far passed upon this sermon the "silent criticism of sleep." We are all glad to be here, and feel that it is good to be here. The occasion illustrates that maxim of Dr. Howe, when he said that "obstacles are things to be overcome." It is a great thing for any institution to have about it the memory of a great name, to be pervaded with the spirit of a splendid personality. One of the fine things

about the Hampton Institute is the remembrance of the name and memory of General Armstrong, of the man who, after years of the most earnest, self-sacrificing labor, said, "I never made a sacrifice in my life." People who are engaged in that work go about with that thought in their hearts, and with the remembrance of that man in their minds. We cannot come into the presence of any of this great work here in Boston for the betterment of the blind without thinking of Dr. Howe. The day when he met Laura Bridgman in the parlor of the New England farmhouse and began to study that hard problem ought to be marked in red in the calendar of humanity. Obstacles are things to be overcome. The right use of stumbling-blocks is to pile them up for stepping-stones, whereof these children are witnesses. Here are repeated the miracles of the old gospel times, of which the Lord said that "the works that I do shall ye do also; and greater works than these." This is real Christianity, done in His name and in His spirit and by His grace.

I think, too, that we all realize that this is not only a wonderful place, but that it is a very happy place. We are impressed with the good spirits of the children. They seem to enjoy their life. They are in the midst of darkness, and are not afraid. Sometimes we have an idea that a great deal of opportunity is necessary in order to succeed; whereas history is all the time teaching us that it is not opportunity so much as the recognition of opportunity that makes success. Many people who seem to have had but a very small chance have made a great deal out of their lives. We have in our memories the names of men in science and in history who have made substantial contributions to knowledge, who through sickness have been able to give to their work only those parings and scraps of time which we throw away. We can hardly come here without getting a new lesson in the

value of our opportunities. We can hardly go back discontented with our lot, and feeling that we have to struggle on under very great disadvantages, when we see what is being done here by these children. Sometimes when privileges and blessings become fewer we appreciate them more. One of the most striking places in the New Testament is that time in the experience of St. Paul after he had been shipwrecked, when he was between the deep sea and the devil, and he met a little company of friends and "thanked God, and took courage." There were a great many people in the world at that time who had good reason for thanking God, and never thought of it. These little children seem to appreciate the blessings that are brought to them here, so that it is a pleasure for us to look at them. It is a blessed thing to give happiness to little children, and we ought not to go away without feeling that we have a direct responsibility ourselves in this matter of providing for the little children. The leading of a child out of darkness into light, the opening of blind eyes, is something that comes to us all as an opportunity. It is for us and our neighbors to provide for this institution and make it greater still. It is for everybody, then, who is here today, and is not already doing something for this institution, to help it in this way. There might be many more children taught here, and we must make it possible. Money is used in so many foolish and unnecessary ways; some of it is thrown away, and other money might better be thrown away than used as it is, and it sometimes seems as though people were in perplexity as to what it was best to do with their money. It is a great thing to have such a sight as we see here today, and to know what money will do; to know that the money that some people spend for an elaborate dinner will take a child out of a miserable home and give it a place of light and happiness such as this. Is it not worth while to do it, to

open the eyes of the blind, to minister to those who sit in darkness and give them light?

Dean Hodges is always a forcible enunciator of common-sense principles and truths, a speaker who invariably says what he means and means what he says, and his words went straight to the hearts of his auditors, one and all.

After the address of Dean Hodges, the girls gave a recitation called *The Swallow*, and were followed by the boys in a song, *Down in the Grassy Meadow*. The next selection was a trio for the girls, entitled *Brother Robin*, and the programme concluded with a medley by the orchestra.

Dr. Eliot then arose and spoke as follows:—

CLOSING ADDRESS BY DR. SAMUEL ELIOT.

The children's exercises are over, and I will detain you but a very few moments while I do what I am asked to do in behalf of the work going on here. I am not pleading for the kindergarten without pleading for something besides the kindergarten. All education is bound in together, one part with another. We cannot possibly undertake the training of one class of children or of young people without involving the training of other children and other young people. We often hear of the influence of the higher education upon the lower, and there can be no question about it. The lower education would be sadly bereft of some of its best impressions if the higher education were not to speak to it and speak to it continually. But I think we can turn the case round and speak of the influence of the lower edu-

cation upon the higher. The education which is going on within these walls has a right to be respected by the very highest grade of education in this country or in any other. Could we carry through the schools, — primary schools, grammar schools, high schools, colleges and even theological schools, I venture to say, though I shrink from speaking of that too freely in this presence, — but could we carry through every grade of schools the childlike spirit which prevails here, there would be a true enrichment of our educational courses far above and beyond any introduction of Latin or algebra or what not which great educational authorities of our time are advocating as a means of elevating and gratifying the schools. Here in this place is the brightness which springs from children, and can spring only from children, and which, if carried on in its simplicity without a particle of affectation, without its being anything but a simple unconscious brightness, would transform every school in this country.

I read the other day a volume which interested me very much, — two volumes there are, in fact, on the Gurneys of Earlham. The Gurneys, as most of you know, were a great Quaker family, and one of them married a clergyman of the English Church, and was all the better for it. She was borne into a larger sphere, into a broader and brighter life by the influence of her husband, and when she was lying on her death bed her sister said of her: "Her mind's eye sees flowers everywhere." The mind's eye of any person here this afternoon sees flowers everywhere in this room, and will carry away the recollection of the flowers, and life will be brighter for every one of us because of what we have seen.

There is a great deal going on in this kindergarten which is not always taken account of. I have been looking over the report for the last year, not for the first time by any

means, and I find we are carrying on industrial education in the broadest sense. We are educating boys in a most remarkable manner. Tommy Stringer has been educated to be a baker. He has been baking muffins, and as long as those muffins lasted he would not eat anything else in the way of bread food. Could any baker give a higher tribute than that to his own handiwork? He has been trained apparently as a plumber. He took off the upper part of a faucet when left to himself so that the water came in a moderate deluge, and he was able to restore the top of the faucet to its place. I do not know that we can do more in the way of industrial education than training our boys to become possible bakers and plumbers, for, if so, we are doing as much as is done in the Mechanics Art School in Boston or in other similar places that are opened nowadays. I do not wish, however, to limit your sympathies to such as Tommy Stringer. He and others like him are brought forward into great prominence in our reports, but the spirit of all these children is lovely. In this last report we read of a concert that was given by the kindergarten primary club, a home concert, and they earned five dollars by it. And what did they do with the five dollars? They brought it to their honored and beloved director and put it in the hands of Mr. Anagnos, and said: "Here is something that we have earned for the benefit of our schoolmates." I do not think we could do better than that in any school in the country. I am certainly not aware, and I have had a good deal of experience in different schools, that any boys or girls are doing better than that,—raising money with the simple resources at their command in order to help their little companions. God bless them every one for having done it. That is the spirit here, and that is something to be profoundly grateful for.

We have nearly reached the end of another year in the

kindergarten. These annual receptions of the ladies' auxiliary are landmarks. We have had many of them, and we cannot tell you the good things said and the good things done in all this time, but they all go to make the atmosphere which we breathe here richer, sweeter and purer every year, and so may it go on from year to year, each year witnessing to an increase of the best traditions which this or any other kindergarten can possibly gather and use for the benefit of all present or to come.

One change has come over us. I remember one figure, one face more prominent a year ago, that we shall see no more, Miss Cornelia C. Roeske, the teacher of music, blind herself, and therefore perhaps all the more deeply in sympathy with her pupils. She taught music here as few seeing teachers whom I have ever met have taught it, and we cannot but miss her today. We cannot listen to these vocal and instrumental exercises of the children, however well they are taught, however fully Miss Roeske's place has been filled, — we cannot listen to them without remembering her. "That shadow," as Mrs. Browning wrote, "the enfolder of her quiet eyelids," has been lifted forever. She sees where she is as she never saw here, and with the deepest reverence I venture to say that among the things she sees most clearly and most gratefully is the work she did in this place, the work which she has carried with her into the world to come.

We are very young in this kindergarten, and we have a great many wants. We cannot grow without being helped. We cannot open these doors, as Dean Hodges has said, without assistance from the outside. We must have, not only your sympathy, but your offerings. We must enlist all the influence you can bring to bear upon other people, so that this work may go forward. There are sixty-five children here, the largest number we ever gathered, and I

rejoice to add that our current expenses have been met during the year. This is very largely, indeed principally, due to the ladies' visiting committee, that has increased our annual subscribers. Thanks to them and other open-handed people who have helped us, we are coming to the end of our year without any deficit. But, my friends, we have a debt hanging over us, and we need your help to lift it. We have a debt of \$44,000; the interest of which is at least \$2,000 a year, and we want you to help us lift that. We want you to speak to others who have power to help us, for we need not only to wipe out our debt, but to spread more widely over this territory. Here is a ground set apart for the training of little blind children, and we must have your aid, we must have the aid of a great many besides you, in order that we may build on and on until every child that can be provided for on this ground is taken in. There are at this time children, boys and girls, who wait to come here. If we could but take them! I do not believe there is a heart among us but feels a certain twinge in thinking that there is a single child waiting for admission, and there is more than one, there are many more than one. Oh, help us do what we cannot do by ourselves. Come and enlarge this enterprise and make the kindergarten for the blind co-equal with the wants of little blind children. The exercises are now closed.

Among the audience that left the kindergarten that rainy day, there were some who thought that, although the sunny light of life may not shine on all through brightest panes of spacious windows in palace walls, yet not hopeless is the lot of those who, immured within the darkness of the dungeon, may, if they will, catch some

glimmering ray of sunshine piercing its way between prison bars to irradiate the gloom.

DEPENDENCE UPON ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

And so I know
That day is lost wherein I fail to lend
A helping hand to some suffering friend;
But if it show
A burden lightened by the cheer I sent,
Then do I hold the golden hours well spent,
And lay me down to sleep in sweet content.

—EDITH E. BRADT.

The loyal friends and generous supporters of the kindergarten are no longer confined to a small group; their number is legion. Their ranks have been filled up rapidly, so that they now form a large army of helpers, in which all classes of people, from the wealthiest to those possessed of very moderate means, are fully represented.

During the past year the proofs of the active interest which the community at large has taken in the education of the little sightless children have been numerous and very gratifying. None of our appeals for aid has failed to receive a generous response. The list of the regular contributors to our funds, instead of being shortened on account of the financial depression through which the country has lately passed, has been lengthened, while the forces of the promoters of our cause have made notable gains. On every side we have heard expressions of cordial sym-

pathy with our work, urging us to press forward, and substantial gifts, accompanied by joyful messages of encouragement, have gladdened our hearts. The amount of yearly subscriptions for current expenses has been increased from \$5,129 in 1895 to \$6,260.79 in 1896.

From this brief statement it will be seen that we have ample reason for thanksgiving and for rejoicing. The figures show plainly that not only the old friends of the cause of the little blind children have stood fast by it, but that new ones have been raised up in its behalf. It is through the liberality and ready assistance of all these that the holy work of the kindergarten has not been allowed to degenerate or to suffer any kind of deterioration for lack of sufficient means. As we look at the long list of the annual contributors, which is published in full in another part of this report, our joy and our feelings of gratitude are too deep for utterance.

But in order that the blessed ministrations of the infant institution may go on in their integrity without detriment or hindrance until a solid financial foundation has been secured by the completion of the endowment fund, an increase in the number of yearly contributors is indispensable. Indeed, there is no escape from our perplexities and no assurance of steady progress without it. Hence we are compelled to ask again for further assistance, for the continuance

of the old subscribers and for the enlistment of new ones. Our plea is earnestly addressed to all benevolent and tender-hearted persons; but it is directed with especial emphasis to you, fathers and mothers, whose sons and daughters not only are in full possession of their faculties, but roll in affluence and enjoy all the advantages, comforts and pleasures which opulence can secure for them. Their lives are so ordered that their every conceivable physical want is instantly supplied to the full. The case of the little boys and girls for whom we bespeak your generosity is entirely different from that of all others.

These stricken lambs of the human flock are generally born in poverty and reared in the lap of misery. For them light, the "offspring of heaven," is extinct, and they live in a ceaseless night from the cradle to the grave. No human power can restore to their eyes the power of vision. The varying seasons return regularly with the rotation of the sun, but to them returns not —

Day, or the sweet approach of even and morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine.

They are enveloped by sullen clouds and ever-during darkness, which "cut them off from the cheering ways of men." In a large number of cases they are neglected, unkempt, weak both in body and mind, averse to activity, and ignorant

even of the simplest things that lie beyond the radius of their arms. If left to their fate, they are sure to degenerate through idleness, and to run the risk of falling victims to an intellectual blight which often approaches imbecility.

This picture, though extremely painful in every particular, is neither highly colored as a whole nor exaggerated in any of its details. It is true to nature, and gives a clear idea of the exact condition of these unfortunate tiny creatures.

But who are they? To whom do they belong? What do they want, and why should their call for aid be entitled to a fair consideration on the part of the community?

These unlucky children are members of the great human family; they are ours, flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood, and bones of our bones. Having been assigned by the cruel hand of fate to the chains of helplessness, they are in absolute need of your most cordial aid and of such advantages for mental and moral development as you are amply able to bestow upon them. From the depth of their grievous affliction, the effects of which are sadly stamped on their pale and wan faces, they plead touchingly with you their claim to your active sympathy and generous help and their birthright to a sound and broad education, which alone can save them from sinking into the pit of pauperism and distress and from being doomed to drag

out their doleful existence among the hopeless wrecks of mankind or in the midst of the dregs of society. They appeal to you piteously for nothing less than the very bread of life. Will you have the hardihood, instead of answering their petition favorably, to send them a stone? They cry mournfully unto you, begging you to deliver them from the perils of their environment and from the bonds of their misfortune. Can it be that their plaintive voice will fail to touch a responsive chord in your hearts?

I am aware that in advocating the cause of the education of my little sightless friends with unremitting fervor, and in striving to obtain sufficient means for their care and training and for the mitigation of some of the effects of their sore infirmity, I may appear too persistent in my efforts and inclined to press forward with too much eagerness and even with importunity; but it is impossible for me to keep silent or to be indifferent to their affecting entreaties. Their appeals are so pathetic and so powerful that they ring like bugle calls in my ears; and —

I cannot slight the gracious law
That makes a next-door sorrow mine,
Nor shun a sufferer's tears that draw
My heart with pity's cords divine.

In the sacred name of humanity, I beg of you, dear friends, to heed the plea of these hapless

children and to spread over them the mantle of your benevolence. For their sake, as well as for that of your own offspring, take a little of your time to ponder over their condition and to consider the ways and means by which it may be ameliorated. It would be monstrously selfish and merciless to shut your door to them and to turn a deaf ear to their sorrowful supplications, feeling that the picture of their sadness is entirely out of place in the gorgeous gallery of the domestic pleasures and social enjoyments which wealth supplies to you and yours. When you look with delight at your own lovely darlings and study how to enlarge their happiness and to vary their amusements, do not fail to listen to the prayers of the unfortunate little ones who live and move in total darkness and who have none of the joys that make your own home so cheery, so bright, so attractive and so glad. Pray do not slight the appeals made in their behalf, in order that you may turn your thoughts away from them; for by doing so you may smother the voice of your conscience, but you do not discharge your duty to your fellow men or to the community of which you are an honored member and in the midst of which your fortune has been amassed.

May we hope that, instead of throwing away this plea unnoticed, you will peruse it patiently, and that you will take such a warm interest in

the cause of the little blind children as would be worthy of the descendants of the kind-hearted and liberal-minded men and women who made Massachusetts renowned all over the world for her philanthropy and proverbial generosity?

THE ENDOWMENT FUND IS NOT YET RAISED.

The sum of \$33,879 is needed for its completion.

But time passes;
Year after year goes by and yet the work
Is not completed.

—LONGFELLOW.

The appeals for aid, which we have been obliged from time to time to address to the public, have met with good success. They have brought the various needs of the kindergarten to the notice of thousands of benevolent people, and have caused a fair number of them to take an active interest in the education of the little blind children and to become annual subscribers. Thus the immediate result of constant agitation has been a substantial increase in the receipts for current expenses, — a fact which is very encouraging, and affords us abundant reason for rejoicing as well as calling for the expression of our sense of profound gratitude to our kind helpers.

But mingling with the psalms of praise and of deep thankfulness for what has been achieved in

this direction there runs a strain of positive uneasiness and of biting anxiety about the future. We cannot overlook the fact that yearly contributions, most valuable as they are as temporary expedients, do not constitute an absolutely reliable source of income. In the natural order of things they are shifting and ephemeral rather than firm and permanent, and it would be lamentably unwise on our part to put full trust in them and to depend upon them forever. Therefore the only sure and safe way to carry on the work of the education of the little sightless children and to maintain it on its onward course is to complete the endowment. This alone is beyond the vicissitudes of circumstances and the caprices of fortune.

That the completion of this fund is indispensable to the life and development of the infant institution, there is no room for doubt or for discussion. Indeed, in the light of reason and experience it is no exaggeration to state, that an unfailing source of sufficient income to meet regularly all necessary demands is a *sine qua non* condition not merely of the growth of the little school but of its very existence. Only an adequate endowment, well invested and prudently managed, can meet regularly every liability, and, by being steadily at work day and night, rain or shine, it will continue to furnish the kindergarten with the motive power of its

progress and with the main stay of its perpetuity. There seems to be no safeguard equal to it, and until we obtain it we cannot possibly free ourselves from a feeling of insecurity nor from black visions of apprehension for the future. Moreover, without it the usefulness of the establishment will be most seriously impaired, and probably deterioration and decadence will gradually set in and do their worst. No educational enterprise can prosper and thrive by depending upon the fruits of spasmodic movements made in its behalf. However successful these may be at first, when the warmth of enthusiasm is still at its height and the newness of the undertaking is not yet worn off, they gradually become tiresome, undesirable and more and more distasteful to the community. Finally they lose their force, and cease to be effective.

Through the generous contributions of some of the stanchest friends of the little blind children the sum of \$11,446 has been added during the past year to the endowment fund, and the balance, which still remains to be raised for its completion, is \$33,879.

In order to obtain this amount and to secure thereby a deep and firm financial foundation for the kindergarten, we are again compelled to appeal to you, fair-minded men and tender-hearted women of Boston and of Massachusetts, with all the earnestness that we can command,

for further contributions. We implore you, for the sake of the tiny sightless boys and girls, as well as for blessings which such generosity will bring to you and to your own children, not to allow another period of twelve months to elapse without putting the capital on such a magnificent column as this endowment fund is. The famous pyramids constructed by the ancient Egyptians in the valley of the Nile are unquestionably great and enduring works, which seem alike to be indifferent to age and to defy the effects of time; but those good people who shall consecrate a part of their wealth to rescue the innocent victims of one of the severest of human afflictions from the depths of misery and corruption, and to elevate them in the social and moral scale, shall build even greater and more lasting monuments than all the proudest piles of granite and of bronze.

SUPREME NEED OF ADDITIONAL ROOM.

Give ample room and verge enough.

—GRAY.

The kindergarten buildings are again filled to overflowing and crowded to their utmost limit. There is not a nook or corner in them that has not been utilized. We have at present 64 children in attendance, while more than a dozen others are anxiously waiting opportunity to oc-

cupy any vacancies which may occur during the year.

When the two houses now in use were planned, each of them was calculated to provide room for 38 or 40 inmates, all told, and every one of the internal arrangements was made accordingly. Both health and safety demand that the maximum number shall not be exceeded; yet we have already gone beyond it. Circumstances have forced us to receive more little girls than we were warranted in doing by the extent of our accommodations; and, as there was not space enough to put more than two beds in each of the tiny sleeping chambers, we have had recourse to the mischievous practice of using cribs for the smallest children.

It was with profound regret that we were obliged to resort anew to such objectionable expedients; but we could not help it. It would take a heart of granite to postpone indefinitely the admission of a neglected child, and allow him to remain in the slums, and—

Forever with corruption there to dwell

exposed to innumerable vile influences, which tend to stunt the body, to dwarf the mind, to poison the soul, and finally to permit evil propensities and vicious habits to become so strong and so firmly rooted as to render the task of

their eradication later in life a Herculean one, if not entirely hopeless.

In view of this state of things, the problem of an increase of accommodations calls upon us at this time with commanding emphasis, and demands a prompt solution. For the sake of the blessed work which the kindergarten is doing with marvellous success for the salvation of the most afflicted class of little children and their emancipation from the bonds of one of the most grievous calamities in the lot of man, it is of the utmost importance that steps should be taken at once to answer the pressing question of providing additional room not only favorably but immediately.

Is it presuming too much upon the liberality and tender-heartedness of the wealthy members of our community to expect that a sufficient number among them will join hands on such an occasion as this, and contribute the whole amount which is required for the construction and equipment of two new buildings? Who will stir first, and take the lead in this matter? Who will come forward with a gift so generous as to induce others to follow his example and do likewise?

DEATH OF FRIENDS OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

They throng the silence of the breast,
 We see them as of yore, —
 The kind, the true, the brave, the sweet,
 Who walk with us no more.

— JOHN W. CHADWICK.

During the past two years death has made sad havoc in the ranks of the warm friends and liberal supporters of the kindergarten. In the list of those who were taken away from us are included the names of the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Mr. George Washington Wales, Miss Helen Curtis Bradlee and Mrs. Ellen M. Baker.

These dear friends have been so constantly mindful of the welfare of the little sightless children, and so thoroughly devoted to the interests and success of the infant institution, that I cannot refrain from paying in my humble way a loving tribute to their memory and from giving utterance both to my sense of gratitude to them and to my high appreciation of their blessed lives.

Mr. SALTONSTALL was a noble example of the typical thoroughbred gentleman of New England. He was a man of the most incorruptible integrity and of the finest public spirit. He was tender as he was just, lovable as he was dignified, helpful as he was conscientious. His uprightness was as undeniable as his ability.

Kindness was the law of his life, truthfulness the foundation of his character, sympathy the root of his nature and benevolence the flower of his manhood. No truer, sincerer, more honest, more courageous, no more consistent man has lived in this community than Leverett Saltonstall. The following words of the poet are peculiarly fitting to him:—

How pure at heart and sound in head,
With what divine affections bold.

Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON WALES was a man of high social standing, of firm convictions, of fine taste and of genial disposition. His bearing was instinct with honor, and in his every gesture one might espy manliness and veracity. Hospitality was the very essence of his nature; indeed, it was his grace and his attraction. Thoughtfulness and kindness, combined with strict integrity and with a high sense of duty, made him an important factor in the circles of society and usefulness in which he moved. Only those who had the opportunity of associating closely with him could know his worth, and these are bitterly grieved to feel that they hope no more for his hearty greeting, for the welcoming glance of his eye and the warm grasp of his hand and for the manifestation of his interest in their work. His manner was charming;

without being effusive, it was frank and cordial; while dignified, it was free and easy.

A simple but most appropriate funeral service was held over the remains in the beautiful library of his residence. Here the casket was imbedded in an abundance of exquisite floral tributes, which bespoke the affection and appreciation of his relatives and admirers; and to the multitude of friends, who stood sorrowfully about his bier, the following verses, written by one who knew Mr. Wales perfectly, were read by the minister:—

To pass through life, beloved as few are loved,
To prove the joys of earth as few have proved,
And still to keep thy soul's white robe unstained,
Such is the victory which thou hast gained.

How few like thine the pilgrim feet that come
Unworn, unwounded, to the heavenly home!
No task to go, no anxious wish to stay,
No childish terror of the unknown way.

Out of a life of holy thought and prayer,
Yet full of human tenderness and care,
Undimmed in lustre, and unchilled in love,
Thy spirit passed to cloudless light above.

In the far north, where over frosts and gloom
The midnight skies with rosy brightness bloom,
There comes in all the year one day complete,
Wherein the sunset and the sunshine meet.

So in the region of thy patient faith
No hour of darkness marked the approach of death,
But ere the quiet evening was withdrawn,
Fair flushed the light along the hills of dawn.

A legacy of five thousand dollars is the tangible proof of Mr. Wales' attachment to the kindergarten, with which his widow entertains an active sympathy equally as warm as his.

Like Dr. Andrew P. Peabody and Mr. John Sullivan Dwight, both Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Wales took a profound interest in my work, and while I was in their presence, be the occasion or emergency what it might, I felt that I was surrounded by that charming and encouraging influence which radiates solely from genuine friendship and loving hearts.

Miss HELEN CURTIS BRADLEE will be forever remembered as one of the most generous helpers of the kindergarten. The sum of her donations amounted in all to \$50,000. Of this sum, \$10,000 were applied to the construction and equipment of the new buildings, and the remaining \$40,000 were invested, in accordance with her wishes, as a permanent fund. By these munificent gifts her name has been enrolled among those of the great benefactors of the blind, and the gratitude of generations of little sightless children has been secured to her. Although she was widely known through her large benefactions, and warmly praised, she was invariably clothed with charming humility. In her quiet and unostentatious way she set a most conspicuous example of genuine philanthropy, which gives

to wealth its largest dignity and lifts it to its highest uses. Hers was —

A soul that blossomed into deeds
With human good and human blessings fraught.

In the death of Mrs. ELLEN M. BAKER the kindergarten lost another of its best friends and constant helpers. Mrs. Baker possessed all that is lovely, gracious and virtuous, all that is praiseworthy and of good report in woman. Generous, gentle, benevolent, kind-hearted and unselfish, commanding the respect of all who knew her noble character and liberal disposition, she will be sincerely missed by many whose lives have been blessed by her friendship and thoughtful assistance. Of her deep interest in the amelioration of the condition of suffering humanity no better and more convincing testimony is needed than that afforded by her will, whereby the kindergarten, in company with three other beneficent institutions, has been made residuary legatee of her estate.

Peace be to her sweet memory!

It is hardly needful to say that, of the many blessings which have befallen the kindergarten, there was none greater and more highly valued than the friendship and devotion to it of a large number of noble benefactors, who will be forever remembered with love and gratitude, and among whom those above named hold a foremost place.

GIFTS AND REQUESTS.

Bearers of sunlight and gladness,
Faithful in shadow and sadness—
The path of the day is diviner
Wherever their light may be.

—MARY MAPES DODGE.

The brightest pages of the annals of the kindergarten are those in which are recorded in the spirit of profound gratitude the gifts and deeds of the great benefactors of the little blind children.

The names that have been indelibly inscribed on the shining pages of this roll of honor during the past year are those of Mr. and Mrs. Royal W. Turner, late of Randolph; Mr. Benjamin Pierce Cheney; Mr. Albert Glover; Miss Sarah L. Marsh, late of Hingham; Mr. Moses Kimball, and Miss Betsy S. Wilder.

Mr. ROYAL W. TURNER was one of the earliest and warmest friends of the kindergarten. He died five years ago, and left to it a legacy of \$3,000, and also one-fourth of the residue of his estate, amounting to \$21,079.83, to be paid after the death of his widow. This event took place in June, 1895. Thus the total sum received from his legacies is \$24,079.83. In addition to this amount, his late widow, Mrs. MARY B. TURNER, who never failed to show a cordial sympathy with the cause of the little sightless

children, bequeathed \$5,000 to the kindergarten, with a further provision in her will that one-fourth of the residue of her estate should go to it.

Mr. BENJAMIN PIERCE CHENEY, one of New England's typical business men, upright, clear-headed and far-sighted, contributed a large sum to the printing fund in 1882. Since that time his friendly interest in the education of the blind has been unabating, and it was finally crystallized in a legacy to the kindergarten of \$5,000, which his worthy son has already paid to our treasurer.

The dearest and most helpful of our older friends, Mr. JOSEPH B. GLOVER, gave to the kindergarten \$1,000 from the estate of his late brother, Mr. ALBERT GLOVER, this sum to be invested as a permanent fund in memory of the latter. From the same source we have also received in railway securities the amount of about \$1,840, which is to be kept invested forever under the name of the *Glover Fund*, and only its annual income is to be used for the benefit of children who are both blind and deaf.

Miss SARAH L. MARSH of blessed memory was for several years one of the regular contributors to the kindergarten, and at her death she bequeathed to it \$1,000. An equal amount has come to it from the executors of the estate of a noted citizen of Boston, the late MOSES

KIMBALL, who was for a long period of time associated with Dr. Howe as a member of the state board of charities. The infant institution was also kindly remembered in the will of the late Miss BETSY S. WILDER by a bequest of \$500.

Moreover, the chorus of living friends and stanch supporters, who take a systematic and unfailing interest in the cause of the little blind children, and give to it annually, although somewhat smaller than formerly, still constitutes one of the firmest pillars of its support. During the past year it included such well-known philanthropists as Mrs. William Appleton, Miss Edith Rotch, Mrs. Annie B. Matthews, Miss Sarah M. Fay, Mrs. J. Huntington Wolcott, Mrs. William H. Slocum, Miss Eliza A. Haven of Portsmouth, N. H., Dr. J. Theodore Heard, Mrs. Mary E. Ferris, Miss M. E. Ferris and many others, who are mentioned in the list of acknowledgments.

The names of these benefactors are written in golden letters in the history of the kindergarten and deeply graved on the hearts of the blind. They will be praised and blessed for all time to come.

WILLIE ELIZABETH ROBIN.

Beautiful as sweet!

And young as beautiful! and soft as young!

And gay as soft! and innocent as gay!

—YOUNG.

The accounts of the education of this interesting girl have become so intimate a part of the history of the kindergarten that it is with keen regret that we realize that the chapter of her doings here recorded is the last one which will appear in the reports of the infant institution. The swift recurring months have borne Willie out of the realm of childhood into that of youth. She is now past twelve years of age, and she has become a tall, comely, handsome girl, richly endowed with health and with rare graces both of mind and of body. The kindergarten has been her home for nearly six years, "six drops of time!" as Matthew Arnold puts it, — and what has been accomplished for Willie in this short period of time both by active effort and through the silent but potent influences which have surrounded her must be estimated as of no slight value. The atmosphere in which she has lived has been a healthy one, and her growth has been simple and natural, without the stimulus either of praise or of flattery. She is now fully prepared to take up the work in the institution at South Boston, to which she has

WILLIE ELIZABETH ROBIN.



been transferred, and to occupy a place of equal rank with other girls of her own age.

Some of the conditions under which Willie has been laboring during the past two years have not been favorable to marked achievements, but she has on the whole made steady progress. She has worked faithfully, and has won the love of those who have had to do with her by the admirable spirit with which she undertook to perform all the tasks assigned to her.

We have good reason to rejoice over the blessing of abundant health and exuberant spirits which Willie enjoys. In her case it may be said with perfect propriety, that a sound mind dwells in a vigorous body. In personal appearance she is as beautiful and as attractive as ever. Her face is a picture of loveliness, and bespeaks the true womanly nature which is gradually unfolding within her.

While the kindergarten sustains a positive loss in the withdrawal of Willie, she herself will be vastly benefited by her transfer to South Boston, where her intellectual development will meet with no check nor hindrance, nor will any adverse influence be suffered to affect the sweetness of her disposition and the purity of her moral nature. Her education will be carried on in the same sensible way as in the past, without notoriety or parade, and the fine characteristics which are so marked in her case will be culti-

vated with due care, so that they may yield rich fruitage.

Our kind and helpful friend, Miss Laura E. Poulsson, has placed us under renewed and lasting obligations by consenting, at my urgent request, to prepare a concise statement of Willie's education during the past twelve months. Miss Poulsson has written these accounts for several years, and we were perfectly justified in expecting from her facile pen something at once clear, forcible, elegant and accurate, even to the minutest detail. It is needless to say that in the present instance, as on all former occasions, she has not disappointed us. As usual, she has spared no pains in doing her work in the best possible manner, and she has met with marked success. Her language is excellent, her style lucid and graceful and her narrative attractive. Both the incidents of Willie's life and the different phases of her training are charmingly and impressively presented by Miss Poulsson in the following pages.

The past year in Willie's education has been chiefly one of review, because, as was explained in the last report, it was necessary to prolong her stay at Jamaica Plain, owing to the lack of room at South Boston. It is gratifying to say, however, that this has not been altogether to Willie's disadvantage. In her various studies she has been enabled to go over the ground more thoroughly, and in all her work it is evident

that her mind has grown more mature. From each study as a centre there have been more and stronger radiations; and from a new centre, that of history, good beginnings have been made.

Willie entered upon the year's course with an eager desire to do well, and she has been, on the whole, faithful to her purpose. The sheaf of written work is much fuller and riper than that of last year's garnering. Much of it is the reproduction of what has been taught her in geography, zoölogy, history and biography, and is well expressed and written with sufficient ease to allow more amplification than was possible before.

As a beginning in the study of American history, she has been told stories of colonial days, and has written very readable accounts of *The Boston Tea Party*, *The Indians*, *Indian Troubles*, *George Washington*, *Roger Williams*, *William Penn*, *Benjamin Franklin*, *The French and English*, and a story of the Acadians which she calls *Driven into Exile*.

She is fond of this branch of study, but, like Edith Thomas, her imagination is most fired and her zeal for study most awakened by geography. Her reproductions of the geography lessons are extremely good, and the scope of subjects may be seen in the following list, which is a characteristic though not complete showing of what she has done: *The Oceans* (first in general and then in particular), *Shores or Coasts*, *Rivers* (in general, then several in particular), *East and West Indies*, *Holland*, *Switzerland*, *Greenland*, *Volcanoes*, *Vesuvius*, *Japanese People*, *Forms of Water*, *Coal*.

Willie delights in an atlas with raised maps which has been given to the kindergarten, although she has as yet only a confused idea of its power of representation. Feeling over the Pacific Ocean on the map, she wondered if whales were pictured swimming about in its waters for normal eyes to see; and when Texas, her native state, was presented to her touch, her heart was stirred and her mind was spurred into eager activity. In her imagination she was among home people and home surroundings again. Ten raised dots, representing the ten principal cities, at once took the form of life, and she cried out enthusiastically: "Oh, here are five people *besides* my father and mother and sisters and brother!" An indentation of the coast line marked the post-office, according to her fancy; "I used to go to the post-office," said Willie, to prove that she knew what she was talking about. As for the rough projections on the western side, meant for mountains, what were they but the rock house,—that primitive home of her earliest childhood, about which so many of her dearest associations cluster, and where she lived closer to nature than she has ever done since! Ah, the rocks and the grass! Ah, the sweet, healthy rudenesses of that first farm life! With the discovery of the rock house, Willie's excitement and joy burst bounds. She was in class, but she grasped the hand of the little girl next to her, and said: "See! This is Texas,—my home!" Then, with the air of a landed proprietor on his private acres, she led the little girl all over Texas, so to speak, and pointed out what she thought were the principal places of interest.

It must be with a rueful sigh that the teacher draws

herself together to demolish all these happy imaginings; yet duty sternly enjoins it. The individual dots, even to that one which stands for Robbie, the little brother, must be metamorphosed into unknown and widely-separated cities. An inundation from the Gulf of Mexico must sweep over the familiar post-office and convert it into a big bay. And the rock house,—yes, the rock house also, with all its dear memories of domesticity, must swell into gigantic proportions and cleave itself into distant mountains and hills.

An Herculean task. Yet tenderness and skill effect it, preserving, in spite of all these transformations into the great and far, the child's precious sense of the personal and near.

Zoölogy has had its fair share of favor from Willie, in spite of the two newer claimants. She has written reviews of what she has learned about the *Bat*, *Porcupine*, *Hedgehog*, *Frog*, *Crab*, *Butterfly*, *Spider*, *Scorpion*, *Fishes*, and besides these a few reproductions of stories relating to animal life.

In reading she has gained greatly. She has read aloud regularly from the embossed page and has improved very much in smoothness and rapidity of utterance. Being less hampered by the medium, she has comprehended more clearly the subject-matter, and consequently has read with more interest and expression. Susan Coolidge would surely be glad to know of the delight which Willie, as one among her numerous girl readers, has taken in that charming story of *What Katy Did*.

Willie can now express herself in articulate speech with considerable freedom. She is fond of talking, and

is understood easily by all who habitually associate with her and to a greater extent than heretofore by friends not living at the kindergarten and by strangers. Some sounds cannot be uttered without a struggle, perfection ever fleeing ahead of attainment. The sound of *g* has presented much difficulty. Wearying of the correction of its pronunciation, Willie pleaded with her teacher for cessation of effort: "I have a way to say it and it is much easier than your way. *Please* let me say it *my* way."

Like the other girls, she learns poetry "by heart," and recites it. She does not learn it easily, but she has mastered during the past year, *The Fringed Gentian*, *My Shadow*, *The Double Sunflower*, *The Legend of the Christmas Rose*.

One day, when Willie showed particular marks of distaste for the study of the poem, her teacher remonstrated with her, and received the response which Willie was evidently gratified to give: "Oh, I *hate* poetry." On being reproved for the expression, she excused herself by saying: "But I read in a book about a little boy who said he hated geography, and I hate poetry."

In reading verse her attention has been drawn to the rhyme, and she generally answers correctly when asked to find rhymes for given words. Just before St. Valentine's day the other little girls were composing inscriptions for the valentines they were to send, and Willie was asked if she wished to do the same. With the modest statement, "I will try to write something like poetry," she set to work. "On one line I will write about the birds, and on the next about the

violets, and on the next about the snow." She wrote three valentines, one for each of her sisters and one for the little brother Robbie. There was a noticeable similarity in style and sentiment in these, as in the bulk of valentine effusions, but the one for her sister Bonnie was the best.

Soon the birds will be singing sweetly in the trees,
And violets will be waving in the breeze.
 Soon the snow is falling,
 And St. Valentine is out calling.

To show how well Willie can express herself at present, we give her own description of how she spent her twelfth birthday at the summer home of her faithful friends, Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Whiting, at Hingham, and also a letter to a friend. Willie's handwriting, like that of the other blind children, is rectangular in character. Her manuscript is unmarred by corrections or mis-spelling, and is really handsome in appearance.

ABOUT MY BIRTHDAY.

On the twelfth of July in the morning Mrs. Whiting came to my bedside and said: "What day is this?" Then I got up and dressed and went down to breakfast. After breakfast I said to Mrs. Whiting: "I will look around now."

I went to the sitting room and looked. Then I went to the parlor. Then I found some presents on the piano. I took them to Mrs. Whiting and opened them. It was a silver pin from Mr. Whiting and a dollar which a lady gave to me. Then I went to the kitchen and Maggie, the cook, gave me a cake of soap and a handkerchief from Nora. Later in the morning I had a caller. I forgot to tell you

that my mamma and brother and sisters came to see me! They were only pictures, but I played they were alive.

In the afternoon we drove to Downer Landing and we saw a little girl walking by with her mamma, and we took them in the carriage and drove them to their house.

Then we went home to have my birthday dinner. I had a cake; it was very nice.

This is the end of my birthday story.

JAMAICA PLAIN.

DEAR MR. BANERJI: Thank you very much for your letter you wrote to me. I was very glad to hear from you. I have your picture in my room and I am going to take it home Saturday to show to Mrs. Whiting.

I will be twelve years old the twelfth of July.

I like horses and cows, and some dogs that are nice. I like cats, but not wild ones, or wild animals.

I heard about India in geography. I studied about some of the countries.

I try to be good all the time.

Do you like sheep? My papa has a great many of them.

I have been on a ship once but never sailed on it. But I know a man who is a sailor. He sails on the "Enterprise."

I will give your regards to Mrs. Whiting.

Now I must close with much love.

From your little friend,

WILLIE E. ROBIN.

In a note to Mr. Anagnos, Willie mentions having sent a letter in Braille to Edith Thomas, and says naively: "It was very nice, indeed. I learned to write Braille myself here, but last fall Miss Smith taught me how to begin it. Can you write Braille?"

Willie is inclined to be prompt about most things,

but not about letter writing. At one time a pencil that was "way up" (dull) turned her aside from the dutiful course of finishing a letter which she had commenced. Again, when she should have written a letter to her mother, it was put off with: "I am so busy now, I am afraid I can't;" but this was followed by a feeling of self-reproach so strong as to cause her to leave what she was deeply interested in and seek out her teacher, saying: "I always think a great deal of my mamma, and I love her a great deal and want to see her; but I will get ready to write after dinner."

Notwithstanding these epistolary shortcomings, which are really very slight, considering the amount of writing she is obliged to do, Willie has the punctilio of a Lord Chesterfield about letters of acknowledgment. Her sense of what is due from others as well as from herself in this respect was displayed rather comically in one instance. She had made a pair of slippers and sent them to a distant friend who had shown her many kindnesses. The non-arrival of the expected acknowledgment in what she thought an extremely ample interval of time brought forth a comment of wonder from Willie. Miss Smith suggested excuses for the delinquent friend. "But," insisted Willie, "she could write me just a postal and say

DEAR WILLIE: Thank you for the slippers. They fit me.

Your friend,

Mrs. X.

She needn't write a long letter."

Willie's work in arithmetic this year has been principally in reduction of mixed numbers and general problems on the fundamental rules. She has done

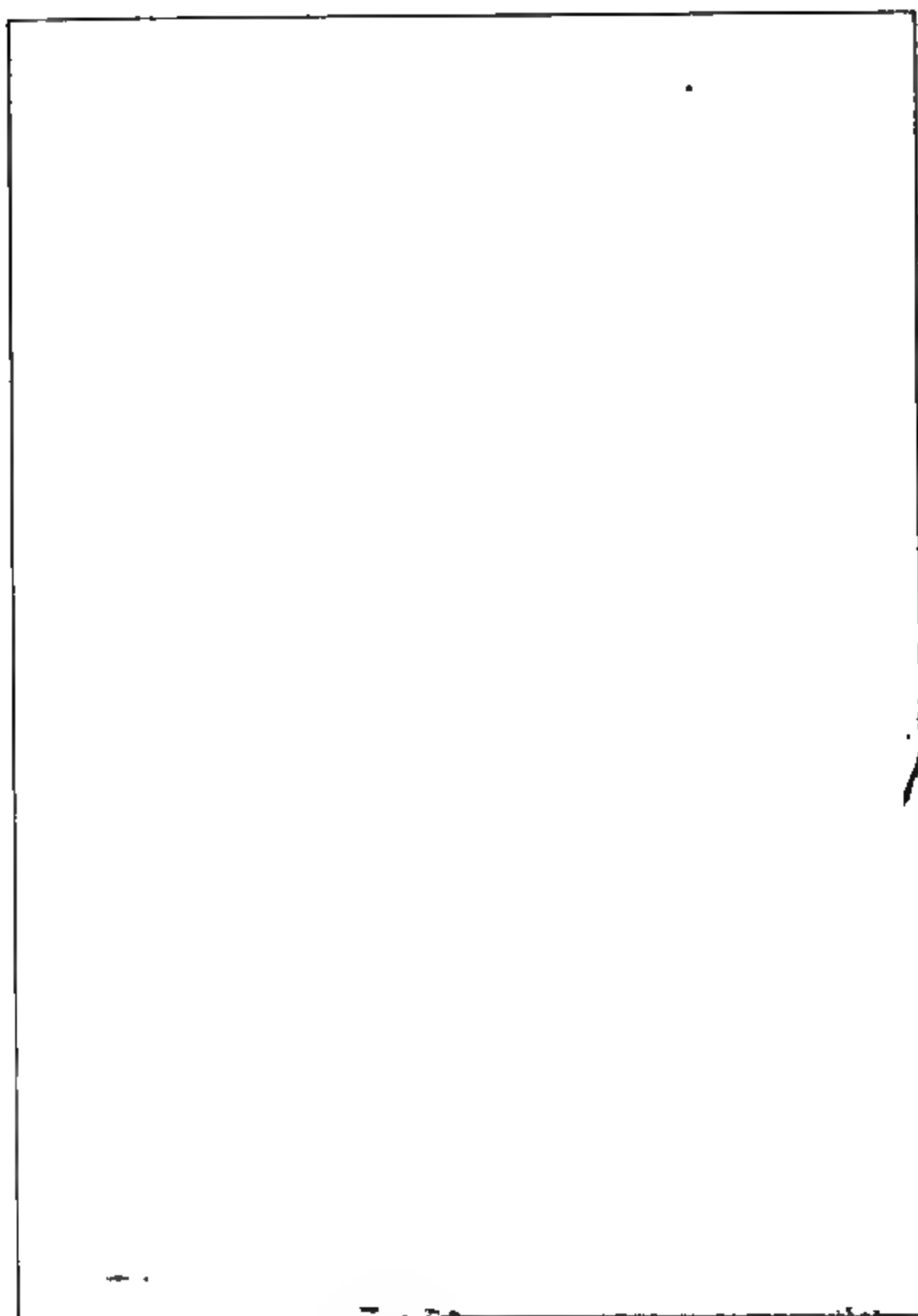
very well indeed, but she has small liking for the study. It is only at the stern call of duty that her "ciphering" is done. When she wrote her last composition on Friedrich Froebel, she mentioned that he did not like school very much, but was fond of arithmetic. In the enumeration of his qualities and abilities, this strange, incomprehensible liking had evidently riveted her attention.

Willie has also done well in sloyd (sewing and knitting) and in gymnastics. Her health continues excellent, and she is the same lovely, attractive child that she has always been, in appearance and manners.

With the new school year a new epoch in Willie's life begins, for she starts upon a course at South Boston which will carry her into womanhood. In leaving the kindergarten at Jamaica Plain, where she has gained a development truly wonderful, and whose blessings she repays by a most faithful love, she has put away childish things and entered upon the period of youth. She is no longer the "big girl" among little children, but a beginner, one of the younger learners, in an atmosphere of higher knowledge. It is hoped that devoted and skilful teaching, much loving, and earnest, self-sacrificing effort may render her coming years happy and filled with high endeavor.

The kindergarten wishes her God-speed and the Perkins Institution receives her with its heartiest welcome. She will have the best that it can give.

Miss Vina C. Badger, a trained kindergartner, has been appointed special teacher to Willie, in place of Miss Marion G. Smith, and has entered



TOMMY STRINGER.

upon her duties with commendable zeal. For some time past Willie has been in need of an active and intelligent companion, an industrious helper, a conscientious instructor and a wise guide, and we have every reason to believe that in Miss Badger we have found just the person to meet these requirements.

THOMAS STRINGER.

A form well-fashioned, strong and tall,
A face all manliness.

—JOAQUIN MILLER.

The likeness of Tommy which is given in the opposite page shows clearly that the changes which have taken place in the condition of this remarkable child are very striking and that the rapidity of his physical and mental development is truly marvellous.

Five years ago the prospects of this hapless little boy were extremely gloomy. There seemed to be no hope of his deliverance from the double-walled prison of total darkness and mournful stillness. Born to poverty, he had no one who was able to undertake the task of providing the means for his education; and, as there was no suitable place in his native state where he could be received and have proper care, he was about to be irrevocably entombed in one of the almshouses of western Pennsylvania, where he would

no doubt have dragged out a miserable existence to the end of his days, vegetating stupidly and groping around aimlessly with his arms outstretched. Such a fate would have proved nothing less for him than a moral and spiritual death, which is immeasurably worse than mere physical dissolution.

Thanks to the thoughtfulness and humanity of the late William McCreery, president of the board of trustees of the Alleghany hospital near Pittsburg, Tommy was saved from this awful doom. He was brought to us, helpless as a baby, and wrapped in a blouse, by a kind nurse on the 8th of April, 1891, when he was just four years and nine months old.

At the time of his arrival in Boston the unfortunate child was nothing more than a mere mass of living, breathing clay; a helpless little animal, apparently without great intelligence, and not unlike a puppy in some of his instincts and characteristics; a sentient being in human form, disinherited of his human estate and devoid of the slightest idea of the world around him. No ray of light, no wave of sound, could reach him. Afflicted childhood could hardly present a more pitiable and hopeless wreck than he then was.

As soon as Tommy entered the kindergarten he was placed in charge of a special teacher, who devoted all her time to him, and the work of emancipating his mind and soul from their

horrible incarceration began at once. His deliverance from the bondage of this death was the object kept constantly in view, and for its attainment different methods and processes were eagerly tried one after the other. Indeed, nothing was omitted which could by any possibility help to ransom the tiny captive of darkness and isolation, to kindle his intelligence, to rouse his energy and to remedy the dire effects of the savage ravages committed upon his senses by the cruel hand of fate.

Through the loving care and the rational training which Tommy has received under the genial roof of the kindergarten, he has undergone a radical transformation, which may be properly characterized as a sort of *re-creation*. From the puny, inert, languid, indolent, half-witted, unpromising little creature there has been evolved a fine boy,—bright, energetic, manly, instinct with life, erect in stature, innocent as a lamb, frolicsome as a kitten, full of fun and ingenuity, and not destitute even of a tendency to mischief. As a lily is free from the impurities that lie at its root, so has Tommy escaped the inheritance of any moral taint. Intelligence, affection, will-power, generosity, strict honesty,—all these qualities are very strong in him. He seems like another being, and his marvellous development bears living testimony to the efficiency and beneficence of the work of the kindergarten.

Tommy has always taken great delight in the use of tools, and this taste is turned to good account in the sloyd work, which he has just taken up under the instruction and supervision of Mr. Gustav Larsson. It does one good to see the readiness with which the dear boy grasps the idea of what is required of him, and the dexterity with which he executes his tasks. His delicate touch reveals to him at once the defects which a piece of work shows, or its complete finish, as the case may be. Manual training is bound to be henceforth an important factor in his education.

A detailed statement of how Tommy has been taught and of what he has accomplished during the past twelve months is herewith submitted. This account, written with scrupulous care by the same skilful pen which has performed a similar task in previous years, is admirable in every respect. It is in the main a résumé of the journals kept by the child's teachers. These contain a daily record of his progress, and are very creditable to the judgment and diligence of his instructors. These materials were as usual placed in the hands of our dear friend and willing helper, Miss Laura E. Poulsson, and from them she has winnowed a most interesting story, which is packed full of information, given in a fresh and attractive style, and in which there is not a dry sentence nor an incorrect nor a care-

less statement. Miss Poulsson has the happy faculty of grouping details effectively and of drawing a picture in true perspective, conveying to the reader a good idea of the *tout ensemble*. But more remarkable than this is the spirit of absolute veracity and of undeviating fairness in which she deals with her subject. No doubt her heart is flowing with sympathy; but this never leads her astray from the path of strict accuracy, nor does it tempt her to use in her descriptions any brighter colors than those warranted by the facts, or to pass unnoticed unfavorable incidents. On almost every one of these points there is a marked similarity between Miss Poulsson and Miss Frances S. Marrett, the writer of the annual accounts of Edith Thomas. Here is Miss Poulsson's charming narrative of Tommy's achievements and failures.

Tom's health having been unusually good this year, his school work has gone on almost without interruption, and excellent progress has been made.

READING AND ARTICULATION. — Although his reading and talking are done mostly through the use of the fingers, much effort is spent upon his articulation, and he can speak many words with tolerable clearness when he chooses to make the attempt. He is also exercised in reading from the lips. However, since he perceives as yet no advantage in oral speech, he has at best only a forced interest in it. Various means are devised to call out his powers in this direction.

In each morning talk he is required to articulate an original sentence, and repeat it until the other boys can understand what he says. An original sentence is also required as part of the articulation lesson. Some of these sentences were as follows:—

The steamboat is going jerk. Parker likes popcorn. The boys are march-[ing]. The pig is [has] sour milk. The ham is in the pig. Willie Robin is in the school-room. Do you want to go to the park? The acorns and boats and pond and wharf are in the park.

Some sentences that Tom volunteers are curiously mixed in their grammatical constructions; as: *September has gone soon. Mrs. B. is going to coming.* When he wanted the stopper taken out of a bottle, he said: *Please give me it off.*

Articulation is also *de rigueur* at table in asking for things to eat. There is often a strong contest between the desire for food and an aversion for articulate speech, and the pudding is still an important disciplinary ally when he has an attack of obstinacy at meal time. Its arrival will sometimes break up a severe congestion of speech which set in perhaps as early as the soup course, and Tom will then utter in his best pronunciation, and with amiable smile and tone, the belated request: "Please give me some soup?" following this up with prompt, well-uttered requests, calculated to produce the intervening dishes in time for him to despatch them and get a share of the coveted pudding.

Another way of inducing Tom to use articulate speech is by having him commit to memory some of the little poems which the other boys learn. Strange to say, he memorizes easily and remembers well. In

this way he has learned *Good morning to the sunshine fair*, *Mrs. Pussy* (from the Fingerplays), a Santa Claus song, also some verses about the Farmyard, which the children sang at the exercises in the Boston Theatre, and some others about Grasshopper Green, learned in connection with his zoölogy.

Tom's reading (by means of the fingers and not through articulation) has been in the *Fifth Book*, *Fables for Children* and *Black Beauty*. The first was an old friend. The second interested him greatly on account of the animal life depicted in it, and because it contained an index which he learned how to use. To find a title and page in the index, and then turn back and verify the reference, fascinated him for a long time. *Black Beauty* was his first story of any length, and he has taken much pleasure in it. Each day the substance of the preceding reading was talked over, and the continuity of the story thus preserved. The large size of the volume gave Tom quite a sense of importance in reading from it. After the novelty of this had worn off, however, and at some of the more difficult parts of the story, his attention flagged, and so one day, when he persisted in playing instead of attending to *Black Beauty*, his teacher exchanged that book for a small and easy one, requiring him to read the same little story over and over, until, from sheer disgust at the simplicity of the tale and its tiresome repetition, he was glad to plead for a return to *Black Beauty*. "Be good. Not read in baby book. No, no!"

Just before tea the kindergarten children are read to by the teachers, and Tom has had at this hour the ever

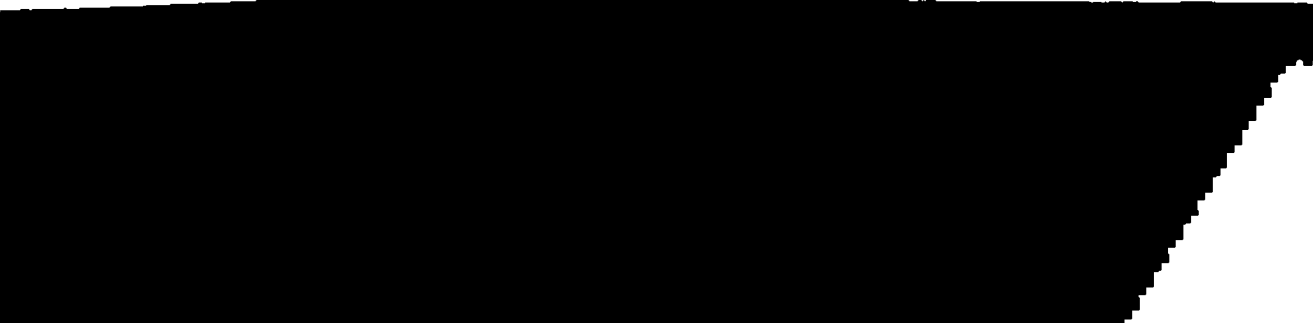
fresh and delightful *Seven Little Sisters*. It impressed him more than his teacher realized at the time, as was shown by his references to the characters and facts afterwards in connection with experiences of his own. During the readings he often appeared exasperatingly stolid or inattentive.

WRITING. — Tom is no fonder of writing than he formerly was, but he performs the task with better grace, his principal trouble being at present with articulate speech. The many little notes which he has to write under the pressure of winter work are models of brevity; but his letters, especially in the summer, when he has more leisure, are quite long and interesting. The handwriting is firm, neat and legible. Specimens of these letters are given later on, in connection with his Wrentham experiences.

MORNING TALKS. — These talks have covered a variety of subjects. The children had a box sent to them from Japan, and in examining its contents their interest naturally extended from rice and tea to other foods, so that that subject was pursued for some time. They enjoyed the tasting of spices, and had cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, pepper and ginger in the class. Carpenters' tools were introduced also, and talked of. These interested Tom greatly, as he was familiar with many of them. Zoölogical subjects had a share of attention; birds, in particular, — scratchers, waders, swimmers and perchers, — being examined and studied. Flowers, trees, nuts and leaves had their season also.

NATURAL SCIENCE. — Tom is very much interested in the realm of nature, and his lessons in zoölogy and

botany are supplemented to great advantage by the morning talks as well as by his own outdoor observations. The park in Jamaica Plain is his favorite resort. There he gathers acorns, catches tadpoles and learns about trees and many other things. One day while walking in the park he picked up some pine needles. These he carefully hoarded until he reached the kindergarten; then he sought out Mrs. Davidson, because the pine needles were "for the boys to see." A branch with leaf-buds upon it he gave to Miss Stratton, "to put in a vase," "to look pretty." He likes to measure the grass and feel of the buds on the trees and bushes. He must also know the names of the trees and bushes, their height, width and any peculiarity they possess; and this not idly, so as to be forgotten, but with true interest and zeal. Pine trees have an especial attraction for Tom. When at Wrentham in the summer he would spend two or three hours at a time wandering in a pine grove, trudging up hill and down, stopping occasionally to pick up a pine cone, and examining every tree with which he came in contact. He tried transplanting a "baby pine," which he pulled up and lugged home. Some tall weeds gathered on other solitary tramps were also transplanted; but they refused to thrive, although he put them in soft garden earth, carefully watered them, and tied them to stakes which he drove close beside them into the ground. In one of his walks on the farm with Miss Brown he asked for a leaf from each tree and bush which they passed. He was so familiar with them that he knew the kinds and their location. When he had collected a dozen



or more of the leaves he asked if he might have a book in which to put them. On returning to the house an old book was found; and then, seated on the floor, with leaves, book, pencil and writing board, Tom proceeded to put the leaves "gently" between the pages, writing the name of each at the top of its page. And this was the voluntary pastime of the dear little boy!

SAND AND CLAY MODELLING.—Tom's work in clay modelling has improved somewhat, but is still poor. It does not attract him in the least. But what he has enjoyed exceedingly is his introduction to geography through the medium of sand. First he made a plan of the kindergarten grounds, using toy houses to represent the buildings. Next came Centre street, with rows of shells for the stores and the small figure of a boy to make trips between the kindergarten and the stores. Tom tried to see how many different routes the boy could take back and forth, and named the streets traversed. The scope of representation was then enlarged to include all that he could give of Jamaica Plain, not omitting the beloved park. Everything was well located, and it is Miss Conley's opinion that Tom could find his way all over Jamaica Plain if he had the confidence to go alone. From this he started afresh and took a wider field. Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, Boston and South Boston were represented in their relative positions, points of the compass located, and dwellings of friends set down. Next he made a plan of the town of Grafton, where he has friends and of which he has many pleasant memories. Then South Boston was again taken in hand, with the

Perkins Institution, his friend Fred's house and several other well-known spots indicated. When reviewing the subject afterwards he remembered not only the general plan but the names of several of the streets.

As an introduction to the study of the divisions of land and water, he represented a corner of the Jamaica Plain Pond. Then a whole lake was made and its definition given. A river with its banks bordered by trees (geranium leaves) was made to flow into the lake. "The endless story" of the water, from clouds, rain, springs, streams, ocean, back to clouds again, was talked about, and also the qualities of water and its service in daily life. To study the forms of land, mountains were ranged along one side of the sand box, with the sea washing their base. Then islands were formed in the sea, and shell boats, wafted by paper sails, cruised about among them. When the boats touched shore the passengers disembarked and climbed the mountains and walked through the valleys. In later lessons additional forms of land were introduced, — capes, isthmuses, peninsulas, etc., — and a lighthouse put on one of the islands. Definitions accompanied all these; but how could definitions be hard to learn under such circumstances? Tom considers geography a fine new game.

The sand box was brought into requisition to vivify one of the descriptive parts of *Black Beauty*, and Tom took real delight in portraying the scene as he read: "The first place that I can well remember was a large, pleasant meadow, with a pond of clear water in it. Some shady trees leaned over it, and rushes and water-lilies grew at the deep end. Over the hedge on one

side we looked into a ploughed field, and on the other we looked over a gate at our master's house which stood by the roadside. At the top of the meadow was a grove of fir trees, and at the bottom a running brook overhung by a steep bank."

ARITHMETIC. — This study is Tom's strong point. His work on the type slate consists of writing numbers, adding, subtracting and multiplying by two figures. In calculating without the slate he is very clever. When asked to add a series of numbers, such as $7 + 6 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 9 + 1$, the answer, 35, is given as soon as the last number has been spelled. He also subtracts in a series like $40 - 3 - 7 - 12 - 2 - 6 - 4$, very readily. For variety a Colburn's mental arithmetic was given him, so that he could read some of the easier questions and answer them. He was much amused at the simplicity of "George has 3 cents and Joseph has 4; how many have both together?"

SLOYD. — Tom has always liked the kindergarten sloyd, and this year he took especial delight in the Christmas presents which he made in class. He tried to get as much extra time as possible for the work by hurrying from the gymnastic class and making an expeditious toilet for dinner, so that he could eke out a spare half hour to spend in the sloyd room after the morning session. His work showed no little skill and neatness.

GYMNASTICS. — In the daily gymnastic hour Tom spends half of the time doing the regular exercises of the class; but during the other half a course of medical gymnastic treatment, prescribed by Dr. Brackett, is followed. This has had most beneficial

effects. His hollow chest has been filled out, his general bearing is more free and active, and his whole appearance gives evidence of a fine state of health, with the natural accompaniment of happy spirits. His only illness during the entire year was a slight attack of mumps in June. This caused him to be kept in bed for about a week, during which time he was a most cheerful and playful invalid.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Tom's disposition, good qualities and faults cannot be better illustrated than by recounting, as usual, some of the sayings and doings jotted down by Miss Conley and Miss Brown in their note-books of the past year concerning him. Generally speaking, he is a little fellow of a very happy disposition, though of course the lights and shadows play over his spirit, as they do with other mortals; but the lights predominate.

One day, as he was walking with his teacher, he skipped along so gaily by her side that she said to him: "Are you happy?" "Yes, Tom is fun!" was the laughing reply.

He can always find a way out of a difficulty, either by comical repartee or clever contrivance of some sort. When he sat at the dinner table all bent over, Miss Conley asked him, with the expectation that he would immediately straighten up: "Are you an old man?" Unwithered by the sarcasm, and maintaining the same drooping attitude, Tom imperturbably replied: "Yes. Grandpa!"

If the road in which they are walking is bordered by a stone wall, Tom likes to follow it with his hand; and when Miss Conley objected to this pro-

ceeding, on the ground that the edge of a new coat sleeve would get worn by it, Tom in a twinkling had the sleeve pulled up to his elbow well out of the way, and turned to her with a confident air, as if to say: "Oh! I can fix that easily enough."

When starting out on another walk Tom displayed a funny little freak of imitation. He appeared equipped in his hat and coat, but with a handkerchief folded diagonally and tied around his hat so that one corner hung down over his face, completely covering it. "Why, what is this for?" asked Miss Conley. "Veil, like Toad" (one of the teachers), was the reply. "But boys do not wear veils," said Miss Conley. Upon which, Tom, determined not to be outdone, assumed the feminine rôle and declared himself a girl. But he very obediently removed the veil when assured that the weather was not such as to demand its use.

In the snowy weather, but when the ground was only sparsely covered, he hinted strongly that "Fly" and "Toad" ought to draw him to the park on his sled. When it was explained to him how fatiguing this would be, because the roads were so poorly covered with snow and he was such a big, heavy boy, he yielded without a murmur. But later on he used the same argument while trying to shorten a wearisome articulation lesson, slipping down from his teacher's lap with the quiet remark: "Tom is too heavy."

Having come to class one day without a handkerchief, he was sent to his own room to get it. As his absence was quite prolonged, Miss Conley went

to see what he was doing, and found him seated on the floor, with one hand presumably searching for a handkerchief in an upper bureau drawer while the other examined his playthings, in a much more interested manner, in the drawer beneath. When he felt Miss Conley's step, he immediately found the handkerchief and was ready to go down to the school-room.

Being found in too close proximity to an ash-barrel, which he was desirous of investigating, he was told to go and play in the sun. Whereupon, wishing to hold his position, he squeezed his eyes up tightly, whipped out his handkerchief and pressed it to them, remonstrating: "Sun, no! Sun, no!"

Tom's sway is acknowledged by all the other boys, and on the playground he rules them with a rod of iron. If his authority is defied, superior force brings the rebel to quick subjection. The boys are very fond of him, — proof that he is a kindly autocrat, — and will endure any indignity rather than complain and thus "get Tom into trouble," as they express it. He extends his supervision of their manners and well-being within doors also in some cases. In making a trip around the dining-room to dispense some candy which had been presented to him, he laid a piece on each boy's plate and then quickly clapped his hand upon the boy's mouth to see whether the proper "thank you" was forthcoming. If the boy were slower than Tom thought suitable in saying it, Tom gave him a suggestive shake to hasten matters. Tom always enjoys sharing his good things with other people, and would unhesitatingly give away the last piece in the

dish, going without himself, rather than have any other boy left out.

A consideration for the comfort of others is one of Tom's good qualities, and it is shown in many little ways. One day, when Miss Conley was writing in her room, Tom saw that a footstool would be a convenience, so he got one and put it under her feet.

Miss Conley turned her ankle on a stone while they were out walking. "Dog? Hurt?" inquired Tom, remembering an experience of his own when a dog ran against him. Then he remarked: "I am sorry."

On a spring-like day, when winter clothes first began to be burdensome, Tom felt very warm during his walk, and realized that spring was at hand. "Fly" (Miss Conley) "will put on small coat and straw hat soon?" he asked on his return.

Going to visit at Miss Conley's home, he greeted the several members of the family in different ways; evidently having standards of his own by which to gauge the degree of ceremony. "Grandpa is old," he said, before greeting the eldest member of the household; "sick; gently, gently," and there was no jumping into his lap or attempting to engage in rough play, as with some of the others.

Again, on a visit to the same place, one of the gentlemen had gone to his room to rest, and Tom wanted to follow and have a romp. To Miss Conley's "no," Tom replied firmly: "*Yes, go.*" But when told that his friend was very tired and needed to rest, Tom sat down with a sweet little "yes; be still," took his book and did not once again tease to go.

Tom has a warm heart, and is an ardent lover of his friends. Each return from Wrentham has been of late followed by a fit of homesickness, his depression of spirits ending in a quiet cry after he has gone to bed. A reference to Wrentham, and the suggestion that Miss Brown's family might not desire the presence of a little boy who would not work and behave well, has helped him out of a naughty frame of mind when nothing else would seem to avail. At a most discouraging articulation lesson, in which he persisted in giving all sounds but the correct ones,—those which he did give being accompanied by a snarling whine and cross expression of countenance,—Miss Greeley happened in, and remonstratingly said that if he did not try to talk and work better, Mr. Brown might not like him to come to Wrentham in the summer. This, in addition to the deprivation of pudding for dinner, induced him to improve. Meeting Miss Brown in the hall shortly after the lesson, he made many promises of good behavior, and began to rehearse some of the words he had refused to utter before. They were then said so plainly that any one could have understood him.

At another time, when he had been openly rebellious during the evening reading, Miss Conley said: "Miss Brown and Parker will not love a little boy who does not mind." This acted like magic, and he instantly obeyed. After reading for some time, Miss Conley took a look at Tom, and was surprised to see big tears rolling down his cheeks. With a sob, he spelled "Parker, Parker; bad boy, not mind." Still again at the supper table his eyes filled, and in answer

to the question, "what is the matter?" came "Parker, Parker!" The fear of losing the affection of his beloved friend was still pursuing him.

When at Wrentham Tom was left alone with Mr. Brown one evening, and, though told twice to go to bed, he began to play with his buttons in the closet. Mr. Brown then led him to the stairs and sent him up to his room. In the morning Miss Brown reminded Tom that he had been told twice to go to bed the night before, and had not gone. By the look which came over his face, Miss Brown instantly saw that he had not comprehended the command, owing to Mr. Brown's lack of practice in speaking with his fingers; and she was still later reassured in her opinion by his going voluntarily to Mr. Brown and spelling: "I am sorry."

Tom is still devoted to his schoolmates, Lyman and Fred, and when he went over to South Boston on Washington's birthday he was overjoyed at meeting the boys who had been promoted from the kindergarten to the parent institution, among them Fred. During the exercises in the boys' department he was told that Fred was in the hall. Fred present and not with him was a thing scarcely to be endured, and every few minutes his little voice would ring out: "Fred! Fred!"

He took part in the operetta at the girls' department, and sat at the top of a step-ladder, apparently among the branches of a pine tree, whittling. He handled the knife so carefully that no one could fear that he would hurt himself. Willie Robin and he were near each other in the operetta, but there were such indications of a romp that it was thought best to separate them.

For little Homer, the five-year-old child at the kindergarten, afflicted like himself, Tom evinces a protective care, seeming to understand his helplessness. Homer possesses a fascination for him, and Tom likes to be with him and find out what he is doing. He followed him into the dining-room once at supper time, and seated himself to follow Homer's movements. After asking what Homer was eating, he took the fork and began to feed him, conducting the food from the plate to the mouth of the wondering child with an accuracy which was remarkable. Homer could scarcely have rebelled had he wished to do so, for Tom held his neck in a vise-like grasp with one hand while he fed him with the other.

At another time Tom was walking in the hall with Homer. He seemed to feel that the entire charge of the child rested upon his shoulders, and after a time wearied of the responsibility. Hearing the sound as of some one mounting the stairs, Miss Conley and Miss Shaver hurried into the hall and there saw the pair already half way up the steps. It is an exceedingly slow and wearisome task for even the teachers to pilot Homer from one floor to another, but Tom was marching him over the ground at a lively pace, yet with the utmost care, shielding him so effectually with his arms that he could not possibly fall. On the way to Homer's room the top of another stairway had to be passed. Tom placed himself between Homer and the dangerous point, and when the desired room was reached, he opened the door and put Homer inside, and, with a look of relief, quickly shut it. Then for a few minutes he stood with his nose pressed against the crack

of the door, to see if Homer would endeavor to come out. Satisfied at length that he had gained a legitimate relief from his self-imposed responsibility, he went down-stairs to his play.

Again, when Tom was trying to amuse Homer, he gave him his button box. Finding Homer entirely unappreciative, Tom selected some of his own prime favorites and fairly forced them into Homer's hand, determined that he should notice them. Then, as the button box was at hand, Tom went to Miss Conley and asked for a needle and thread, and had soon replaced a lost button on his blouse by a large brass one which he had chosen from the box. It was fastened securely when he had finished, but the stitches were rather conspicuous.

Tom requires much patience and invention on the part of his teachers in the matter of discipline. If ruses and dallying can shorten work or enliven a lesson hour, Tom is ever ready to employ them. One of his devices was to measure off a stint for himself at the beginning of a reading or sloyd lesson,—an exceedingly small stint,—and then say "bell," meaning that that amount was what he would accomplish by the time the bell rang. And it was next to impossible to get him to do more at those times. Being required to finish a larger amount after class finally cured that, however.

Tom's disinclination to apply himself was manifested so strongly in his articulation lesson one day that his teacher finally told him he would have to be denied pudding for dinner. This simple punishment is quite an affliction to Tom, and he set about trying to find

out some way of escape. So he decided to deprive himself of his daily walk, as a preferable loss. When sent to the dressing-room to get ready, he went, but was heard to articulate: "Go to walk? No! Bad boy!" and when asked to make haste, he again asserted that no walk should be taken on account of his ill-behavior, but that he was to "have pudding." He seemed thoroughly disgusted when at last he perceived that he was not to be allowed to arrange matters to suit himself. At dinner he folded his napkin before the dessert was brought in, remarking philosophically: "Pudding Wednesday. I will be good." But he could not resist slipping his hand over to Miss Conley's place as he left, to see if he could find out what it was that he had lost.

As a result of the good time he had had during one of the short holidays, Tom was very tired, and consequently there were a few days of fractiousness in which he was exceedingly hard to manage. Finally, as a means of inducing him to think and mend his evil ways, Miss Conley omitted her usual bedtime visit to his room for one evening. He had no sweet familiar talk and good-night kiss. The next day there was some improvement; not enough, however, to make him feel that he might not miss the same thing a second time, which he could not bear to do. So, while sitting in her room, as the boys were preparing to go to bed, Miss Conley heard a pattering in the hall, and, looking up, saw Tom, barefooted and ready for bed, knocking at her door. Bidden to enter, he went to her and threw his arms around her neck, saying: "Good-night, Fly. Tomorrow, Wednesday, be good."

Once in reading class he was very naughty and troublesome, and at last his teacher said she feared she should give him no sauce for supper. This edict sobered him considerably, and his behavior for the rest of the lesson was as exemplary as could be desired. When the class was dismissed Tom waited; then, taking his stand directly in front of Miss Conley, drew himself up as straight as a ramrod and said in an exceedingly proper and ingratiating manner: "Do you see the corn?" Nothing had been said about corn in the lesson, but Tom thought he could not fail to make a good impression if he offered some well-articulated and unexpected remark. Then he inquired insinuatingly: "Sauce for supper?" Miss Conley could not resist his little stratagem, and asked: "Will you be good tomorrow if I forgive you today?" to which Tom responded "yes," and the threatened punishment was remitted.

Now that Tom has a larger vocabulary and can understand the explanations made to him by his teacher, the obstinacy, which was heretofore such an obstacle to his progress, is much less easily aroused, and when it does appear is more readily subdued than formerly.

During the early stages of his education he would often behave like a balky horse, refusing for no apparent reason to go on with what he was doing. His interest in his studies is now so lively as to prevent any behavior of this sort, and, as has been already shown, he is willing to attempt self-discipline and self-improvement in response to his teacher's suggestions. He needs to be ruled with a firm but gentle hand, and

this has been very happily accomplished. Certainly there is no lack of love and sympathy in his associations or in the treatment which he receives.

With regard to general observation he is much more wide-awake than heretofore. He asks about people and things as he rides in the cars, takes walks, etc. A few instances may give an idea of his development in this respect. Walking along one of the streets in Jamaica Plain and pointing to the right, he said: "What is it?" "There is a house, with pretty flowers around it and grass and trees in front, and there are some tall pine trees." "High?" asked Tom. "Yes, very high." In a moment came the inquiry, "store?" "Yes, there is a store." "Candy?" "No. Peaches and tomatoes, etc.," and so on until home was reached. He is interested in the names of streets, the kinds of fences, the fastenings of doors and windows, and occasionally the people in the cars. The questions "who?" "what is it?" "what for?" are heard a hundred times a day. At the public exercises in the Boston Theatre he was full of inquiry as soon as he was seated, asking about the vibration caused by the band and many other questions concerning his surroundings.

Tom possesses the virtue of neatness in a marked degree. After he has worn his best clothes, he will, upon going to bed, hang them neatly in the closet and place his school suit on the chair with his underclothing. He does not forget a single article. Even the best stockings are removed and the every-day pair put in their place.

After undressing on Friday night, previous to his bath, he puts his soiled clothes in the laundry bag

and takes his clean clothes out from the drawer, ready for use in the morning.

When Miss Conley goes away on Sunday he sits at table by Miss Greeley; but after tea he carries his bib around to his usual place, goes to the closet and gets Miss Conley's napkin and puts that at her place, knowing she will be there to use it in the morning.

Some of Tom's amusements, when he is left to his own resources, are of a simple but unexpected kind. He was found going about with his hands full of clean handkerchiefs, putting one in the pocket of each blouse, coat and pair of trousers belonging to him, going upstairs and down, that none might be overlooked. He intended to be ready "in season and out of season."

The wave of destructive mischief which swept over Tom last year has completely subsided, and his superfluous energies now confine themselves to more legitimate channels. He continues to be truthful, — thoroughly truthful, — as he has always been; and shows the same generosity as ever, — loving to give even when it costs self-denial and work. Altogether, he is a most charming and noble child.

Among Tom's Christmas presents was a new trunk, which gave him the liveliest satisfaction. He was at once eager to commence packing it. "New trunk, for Wrentham, in July," was a frequent topic for conversation from that time forward; and, although the trunk was put up in the trunk-room until needed, Tom tied up little boxfuls of toys, etc., at intervals, so that they might be in readiness when the liberty of depositing in the trunk was accorded. At Easter some children came to see Tom, bringing with them a generous

gift, and he endeavored to entertain them. He showed his room and all his playthings, and was then asked to take his visitors up to the hall where the singing class was assembled. But when the hall was reached, instead of going directly to the seats, he led the children into the trunk-room, and, taking the hand of each child, placed it first on the trunk and then upon himself, that they might distinctly understand the trunk to be "Tom's." When the last child had seen it, he proceeded to conduct them to the singing class.

June 26 found Tom in Wrentham, at the house of the Rev. William L. Brown, where he has passed several previous summers. It has become to him the dearest of homes, where he has what Jean Paul Richter considers requisite for the human chicken, *i.e.*, "happiness for warmth," and a play-room in which his powers may shoot up of themselves, that play-room being, in Tom's case, nothing less than a whole farm over which he may roam almost at will, with freedom of barn, tool shop, kitchen and cellar; of all of which he takes fond advantage. He began his summer campaign by carrying out a plan directly in line with some of his winter school work. The conception was a magnificent one. He would make an ocean,—a deep ocean, of real salt water. So he dragged a large dry-goods box from the shop to the road, where he covered the bottom with a quantity of sand before continuing his way to the house. When the box was safely settled on the porch, a few shells were carefully deposited on the sandy bottom, a quantity of salt then added, and finally pailful after pailful of water was pumped and poured in, and the ocean was complete. Fortunately

for Tom the box was comparatively water-tight, so that only an occasional pailful was needed to keep it up to high-water mark. Tom tested its saltiness by tasting, sailed boats on it, and played at bathing in it all day long. Through the night the ocean ran dry, and, though Tom paid it a few visits the next day, there was no attempt at refilling it.

Some of his out-door feats seem almost impossible of accomplishment by any child of his years; but Tom is as careful as he is daring, and can be trusted to follow out his bold desires with impunity. One of his exploits, for instance, was the investigation of the roof of Mr. Brown's house, to which he mounted by the aid of a ten-foot ladder managed entirely by himself. He first dragged the ladder to the porch; then, after repeated failures, he succeeded in raising it to the roof of the porch. The next step was to test the security of its position by vigorous shakings. When the ladder was firmly settled, up he climbed with the agility of a squirrel, explored the roof, measured it with his arms, and then came down to perform the same operation a second and third time at different places where the roof sloped low enough for him to reach it. He was shown how to raise the ladder by placing one end against the house and with it so braced to raise the other end. Finding this method more convenient than his own, he adopted it ever after.

Another ambitious scheme which he conceived was to stretch a string across from the shed roof to the top of a pine tree. No permission or assistance was asked; but with his string and one of his ninepins he mounted to the skylight of the shed roof. Tying the

ninepin to one end of the string, he fastened the other end firmly to the iron brace of the window. Going downstairs, he took out the ladder and set it against the pine tree; then, picking up the ninepin with the string attached, he mounted the ladder, climbed the tree and finally made the cord fast, after stretching it taut. His end achieved, he presented himself, in great glee, to the family, eager to have them inspect his work, and apparently gratified to escape the reproof which he thought he might possibly receive. After that quite a network of cords was put up from tree to tree or from posts and different parts of buildings. One long cord, stretching from the henhouse to a post, had its middle point connected with an apple tree by a second string. This, Tom said, was "a big T." One heavy rope was carried to the roof of the henhouse and made to run from one ventilator to another. Some of the strings were low enough for Tom to use as guides. He stated that they were "to walk by, to find" this or that.

A favorite fancy of the summer was the driving of stakes or poles into the ground. When the stake was short enough for him to strike its top, the matter was very simple; but with six-foot poles it was another affair entirely. Tom solicited no aid, but worked the pole down into the ground as far as possible, and then, if there were a fork or notch where he could strike a few blows with his mallet he did so, after which he would surround the pole closely with a miniature stockade driven deeply into the ground, thus making it secure enough for his purpose.

Late one afternoon Tom took upon himself the re-

sponsibility of attending to the cows. He let down the pasture bars, allowing the cows to get into the barnyard and enter the barn. For some time there was much speculation as to the doer of the deed, especially as one of the cows was properly fastened in her stall with the chain around her neck.

The prolific apple season has been enjoyed by Tom, and has given him plenty of self-imposed employment. He is really helpful in many ways about the farm and house, because he realizes the necessity of what is to be done, and is systematic and persevering.

Fitting himself out with a bushel basket and little cart, he goes to the trees, loads his basket, and returns to the shed to pick them over, sorting out the largest and finest "for pies" and leaving the rest "for the pigs." He enjoys feeling the apples over to ascertain their size, quality, etc., even if he does not undertake to sort them. Finding a limb broken by its weight of apples, Tom said: "Poor tree. I am sorry the tree is broken."

Such tasks as filling the woodbox Tom often takes charge of voluntarily, always piling it far above the top of the box, so that his work will not soon need repetition. After a time he felt that the woodbox then in use was too small and too much battered to serve any longer, so he removed it and put a larger one in its place. He then filled the new box, packing the sticks of wood nicely until the pile was as high as his head. Another box was provided and stocked with torn and crushed paper, and a third with old shingles which he had broken up into kindlings.

A prominent feature of Wrentham life, in Tom's

estimation, is playing on the wharf and in a boat. He has been allowed to amuse himself in that way, as the water is very shallow around the wharf and the boat is kept tied. But he has become so much more venturesome that Miss Brown was loth to trust him this year, and temporized a little by saying at first that she was too busy to go to the wharf with him. At last she gave her consent, and Tom was happy. Her qualms were justified to some extent, however, although nothing alarming happened, for when Tom had tired of being near shore, he pushed off in quest of novelty. Paddling along a little, he discovered lily pads, whereupon he stretched himself out in the bow and pulled at them. In the mean time the boat got aground, and Miss Brown had to go to the rescue and pull the boat back to the shore for him. Tom resented the interference, and said he "only went to pick lilies."

Tom enjoys anything that produces a jar or vibration. A few days before the Fourth of July he filled his cart with stones, each several pounds in weight,—as large as he could lift,—and brought them to the porch. In a short time he was amusing himself by rolling and throwing them down upon the boards. At first it was done cautiously, but an ominous crash soon told that he was carrying his play too far. A couple of the hardwood boards were already broken, and before his arm could be arrested, down came another stone with a tremendous thud, splintering another board.

Boy as he is, Tom's virtues shine out within doors. He takes an interest in all that is going on, and can be trusted to do errands very nicely. He knows the ingredients which enter into cookies and other cakes,

white bread and brown, and described the process of making these so accurately to Miss Conley from what he had learned at Mrs. Brown's that she thought he would be almost as competent a cook as herself. When he returned to the kindergarten in the beginning of the school year, after having seen the harvesting in Wrentham, he asked: "Cellar soon? May I go to the cellar soon?" "What do you want to see in the cellar?" "Squash, turnips, beets, apples," and then referring to Wrentham, said: "Garden all gone. Pulled up. Lima beans are upstairs in the shop. Cabbages, turnips, beets, etc., are in the cellar."

In the rôle of host Tom might be surpassed as to actual success, but his intentions are certainly of the best. A little boy came to spend the day with him at Wrentham. Although it happened to be cloudy, Tom brought out an umbrella "to keep the sun off Howard." A piece of candy was shared with his visitor, and then, feeling thirsty himself, he got a brimming dipperful of water for Howard. At dinner his solicitude for his guest's welfare was very evident; and throughout the day everything was done with the idea of pleasing the little visitor. There was an hour in the boat, rides on loads of hay, an exploration of the garden and the climbing of apple trees, and both little boys were very happy.

When Tom lost any of his playthings at Wrentham, he used to go to Miss Brown and communicate the fact, and then spell to himself: "Find it; find it," at the same time pushing his own back with his hand to start himself on the search. One night a hair brush which had been seen in Tom's possession was missing,

and he was questioned as to its whereabouts. Tom wrinkled his brows in deep thought, held Miss Brown's hand tightly and said: "Think!" tapping his forehead at the same time. But, think and search as he might, the brush was not to be found. When told that it was bedtime, he protested: "No! no! Wait and find the brush." He was very earnest, and at length his efforts were rewarded. Taking Miss Brown triumphantly to the hiding place, he recovered the brush, spelling to himself: "*Find it fast.*" He was vexed with himself for forgetting; but, the brush being found and put in its proper place, he went cheerfully to bed.

Having seen some bean bags, Tom got the idea of having a bean pillow. So he asked for some cloth and had one made containing two quarts of beans. This he used for a fortnight instead of a feather pillow. He liked to smell of it and talk about its size, etc. One night Miss Brown found it on the floor under his bed, and for several nights afterwards in the same place. No request came for any other pillow, but when Miss Brown tried putting the plump feather one back again, Tom accepted it with meek and silent gratitude.

For a few weeks in the summer Tom had much to say about an imaginary personage whom he called "Mr. Gas," telling wonderful things that he said and had. Miss Brown asked him to write down what he knew of Mr. Gas, which he readily agreed to do, producing the following:—

Mr. Gas has a big pond and a very large merry music box. His house has a big chimney and fifteen windows

and two stairs. Mr. Gas has four carriages and a sled for winter. In the barn is one horse and eleven cows and four calves and much hay. Mr. Son milks the cows. Under the house is a cellar.

Mr. Gas is twenty-nine years old. He lives in New Garden, Bedford.

This phase of imagination lasted but a short time, and Mr. Gas exists no more; but he was very interesting to Tom as long as he did exist.

About two weeks before Tom was to return to the kindergarten he began to sort his playthings and pack away those he wished to leave behind. He used much judgment in separating the rubbish from what was still good. All inflammable articles which he discarded were taken to the stove; pieces of metal were "for away;" a neatly packed box of things was put in a closet for the winter, and a small table which he had played with all summer was turned upside down in the shop. As Tom said: "Where is small table? Down, in shop, to sleep. Small table is tired. Down to rest in winter."

One night, after Tom was in bed, Miss Brown heard him calling gently: "Please come, Miss Brown," so she went to his room and found him sobbing quietly. At once he began a rapid talk, telling how sorry he was for having misbehaved twice in July, it being then near the end of that month. "July is sorry. Be good in church in August. Mind at dinner and supper. No cream puffs and cake in July [meaning at that special dinner and supper]. July 26 is sorry. Will be good in August. September, be still in school. Fly must teach. Will be good in school."

In the letters given below some of the names of the animals bestowed by Tom upon the kindergarten household early last year appear. These letters are Tom's longest and were written with great interest on his part.

WRENTHAM, July 28.

DEAR TOAD:—I am going to Providence and to the ocean with Miss Brown Wednesday or Thursday. We will ride in the electric cars and steamboat. I have a new apron to play in. I have thirteen bottles. I have a big box of soft and hard pine cones to burn, and a big box for the cat or kittens or big cat. Miss Brown sends love. With a kiss,

Goodbye, Tom.

WRENTHAM, August 18, 1896.

DEAR MRS. DAVIDSON:—I picked up sour and sweet apples in my cart for the pig to eat. I climb up in the trees. Fred is here. Willie Swift wrote a letter to me. He has ten chickens with the mother hen and two rabbits. Toad sent me a pair of overalls. Miss Brown is going to hem the legs and sew two buttons on the pockets to keep things from falling out.

Goodbye, Tom.

Miss Stratton, the "Toad" of the letter, had been impressed by a certain style of garment, in vogue in the west, which seemed an ideal play suit for small boys. It is seen in some of our eastern villages also, and consists of a pair of overalls made of the stoutest washable material, extending almost to the neck, with short straps over the shoulders, capacious pockets, and fastenings so few and simple that any child can manage them, and so strong that no mother has to trouble herself about keeping them in order. A pair of these overalls, with one simple little undergarment, would

be the ideal costume for the small citizen of a free-republic during the hot weather of our summer season; but then nothing so sensible and comfortable will ever be generally adopted. Tom knew a good thing, however, when he came by it, and for two weeks and more, during a protracted hot spell, he all but slept in them. Fond as he is of clean clothes, he hardly wished to do without the overalls long enough to have them washed.

The idea of shortening the legs of the overalls was Tom's own; also that of putting buttons on the pockets. Even these improvements did not bring them quite up to the acme of perfection, however; for Tom soon asked Miss Brown to utilize the cloth which she had cut off from the bottom of the legs in making laps for the pockets. These, buttoned securely, rendered the pockets absolutely safe. Tom had by this time learned to climb trees to a considerable height, going as high as the limbs would sustain his weight, trying each one carefully as he approached the top. Maple, elm, apple and oak trees have been climbed, and even when the trunks were large and without limbs for ten feet or more from the ground, he has made undaunted efforts and succeeded. Aprons were an impediment to this boyish sport, and the overalls came just in the nick of time for Tom, and were therefore hailed with special delight.

WRENTHAM, August 21, 1886.

DEAR FLY:—I saw a dog with a curly tail at Mrs. Dimond's house yesterday. His name is Milo. He eats candy and has a harness instead of a collar.

Milo is very fat but he can sit up. Toad sent me some

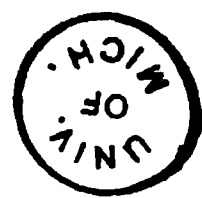
overalls. Miss Brown and I went to Providence, and we went down the river on a steamboat to the ocean. With love, Goodbye, Tom.

This story is indeed a remarkable one, and it is hard to overrate the value of the lessons taught by it. The life and achievements of its little hero may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to the young people who may read it, but most especially to those who for lack of natural endowments are not classed among the favorites of fortune. Both to these and to their teachers Tommy has set an example well worthy of imitation, and has afforded a convincing proof that a great deal can be accomplished by earnest effort and judicious training, even under most unpromising and distressing conditions. He has done more than this. He has exerted a wholesome missionary influence over the authorities of the western Pennsylvania school for the blind in Pittsburg. These gentlemen have given ample evidence that they have already experienced a welcome change of heart, by announcing officially in their last annual report, that they will soon "be in a position to care for all such utterly helpless children," and that they have not had "the least desire to impose upon others a work that they should do themselves."

This solemn declaration is a cause for thankfulness and rejoicing. The new course adopted

by the managers of the institution at Pittsburg will unquestionably bring solace and relief to many an afflicted household in Pennsylvania and release many a child from the bonds of misfortune. But however helpful and advantageous it may be to others, it is too late for poor Tommy to benefit by the new régime. There is no substantial aid coming to him either from the school, which is located not very far from his birth-place, or from the citizens of his native State. Now and for many years to come he will have to depend chiefly upon the liberality of his kind friends and supporters in Boston and vicinity, who contribute annually the amount necessary for his education, and whose names appear at the end of this report. These and all others who may be disposed to join them in taking an active interest in the unfortunate child are respectfully requested to peruse the following words, with which Miss Poulsson closed her account of Tommy for the year previous to the last and which form a better and more forceful plea in his behalf than any that I can write:—

“It is ‘a far cry’ from the Tommy Stringer of to-day and four years ago, when he was first brought to the kindergarten for the blind. He came a poor, helpless baby, without sight, hearing or speech. Now, what a change! Sight and hearing are still lacking (alas! the pity of it!), but how many are the mitigations of his lot, and how great the intelligence and





DARKNESS.

Tom Stringer the day he arrived, scarcely able to walk and totally helpless, although nearly five years of age

LIGHT.

The Tom Stringer of to-day.

activity which have been awakened. Once almost forsaken, he has now a home in hundreds of cherishing hearts. Having no wherewithal for food, clothing and shelter, these have been provided by gracious givers from far and near. Unwilling at first to venture a groping footstep, he now roams the farm at Wrentham, delights in his sled after a snow-storm, and is even able to follow the class directions in gymnastics,—a feat more difficult than the free movement of play. Mentally inert in those early days, so that he seemed but barely within the pale separating himself from the lower creatures, how capable has his mind now become! If we call upon the three R's and their associates in mental discipline to attest his cleverness, they do so in the pages of these reports; and the ingeniousness of his lively pranks bears the same witness. Who does not cry joy! joy! over a fellow-being thus redeemed? and who does not earnestly wish that this redemption should go on? As in former years, Tom's only dependence is upon the sympathetic hearts and bounty-dropping hands of those who 'rejoice they are allied with THAT which doth provide.' He can never render adequate thanks to his good friends and helpers. Child-like, he is as yet unconscious of any burden of obligation. But there are those who can say from a full heart what he cannot say for himself: 'Thanks for the many bounties of Tommy Stringer's past, and blessings on his future and all concerned in it.'"

All which is respectfully submitted by

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

REPORT OF THE MATRON.

To Mr. M. ANAGNOS, *Director*.

SIR:—I herewith submit the following report for the year ending August 31, 1896:—

At the completion of a decade of active work, it seems a fitting time to pause and look back upon what the kindergarten has accomplished and the prosperity which it has enjoyed during this period.

The little group of ten boys and girls who were gathered under our roof on May-day, 1887, has increased in number to so great an extent that since that time more than one hundred and fifty children have shared in the privileges of this "child garden." New buildings have been erected which have furnished sufficient room for the enlargement of the work, and every provision consistent with the scheme has been made for its full development.

The harmonious and perfect whole as it now stands shows the wisdom of each step which has been taken in building up the kindergarten. A primary course of instruction has been established. Sloyd, as applied to knitting and sewing, has been introduced. A well-equipped music department has been developed, while provision was made at an early hour in the history of the kindergarten for regular and systematic physi-

cal training. The only limit ever set upon the work has been the requirements of little blind children, and their special needs have been consulted with the utmost care in all that has been done.

No small degree of satisfaction is felt in the reflection that these scores of hapless children have been enveloped during the most impressible years of their lives in an atmosphere so sunny, so cheerful and homelike that the sad affliction on account of which they are gathered here has been robbed of its poignancy, and the ameliorated condition of their existence has made it easy to give direction to thought and feeling and action.

What good does the kindergarten do? This inquiry is made not infrequently, and it has occurred to me that the views which the children themselves hold of the usefulness of the institution and of the benefit which they derive from it might be accepted as answering the question both wisely and well.

One little boy wrote: "The kindergarten has made us good boys, and I think the kindergarten is best for blind children. I shall be sorry to leave it. I wish all the blind children could come here. The best thing I like to do is to work with the blocks, to weave and paste and sew. The blocks teach me to build, the sewing to use my fingers carefully. The kindergarten is making us good men. I hope I will go out of the kindergarten a good boy. I am glad to be here. I am ten years old, and I have been here three years."

Another wrote: "I came to the kindergarten when I was five. Think it has done a great deal of good for me. I will always remember it. I like building

with blocks. It teaches us to be careful. We have lessons about different kinds of roofs and bridges. I like to make things in clay. We learn about animals and birds, where they live and what they live on."

A third boy says: "The kindergarten teaches me to be kind and gentle, loving and truthful and obedient. I am glad Mr. Anagnos thought about it. When I am a man I am going to try and help it all I can."

The following letter, which was dictated by one of the classes and sent to the children of Miss KoKa's kindergarten in Herashimin, Japan, gives general details of our daily life in the children's own words. Miss KoKa received her training as kindergartner in Boston, and she came to us for a short time to observe the work.

JAMAICA PLAIN, January 17, 1896.

DEAR LITTLE CHILDREN:—It was very kind of you to send us such a nice box of things. We enjoyed looking at them. We thought the shoes very queer but we suppose if you came to this country you would find our shoes queer. We do not see how you can eat with the chopsticks. We are very sure we could not. We thought your sewing was beautifully done. One of the boys called the girls' shoes "a shell" and the chopsticks he thought were pencils. We think the lunch bags you have are different from ours. Ours take more room.

We have good sleighing and good fun with our sleds. We have a long coast to slide down and the sleds go very fast.

We are learning a finger play called "making butter" and we are going to make real butter in the spring when we can get cream.

We will tell you some of the games we play. We have *the miller, the coach, the doves, fly little birds, the dancing*

game, the wheelwright, still palm, Jack Frost, and come take a little partner, and the blacksmith and many others.

Do you play these games? Do you like them? We do.

Some of the children are learning to play on the piano and some on the violin.

We wish you would come and see us and we would like to go to Japan for we think it is a beautiful country.

We all thank you for sending the pretty things.

We send you a great deal of love.

We are just going to supper. Would you like to know what we are going to have? Bread and butter, crackers and milk, and cakes. Then, after supper, we play until the bell rings. Then we go to our rooms and undress. We have two little beds in each room, a bureau, two chairs.

Good-night from your friends at the kindergarten.

The year which has just been brought to a close has been a fruitful one from every point of view, and the work which has been carried on from day to day during these months shows the same careful and earnest effort to implant true kindergarten principles which has marked all our earlier undertakings.

Our well-equipped gymnasium supplies all necessary facilities for physical education, and the system which has been adopted here is followed with conscientious and intelligent care, and in a manner both regular and systematic. Many cases could be cited to show how weak and even distorted and imperfectly developed bodies have become symmetrical and strong through the agency of suitable exercises.

Sloyd, as applied to knitting and sewing, holds a foremost place among the educational factors of the kindergarten. It is not too much to say that it is

found to be an indispensable adjunct to the system of training, and there is no part of the work in which the children take a deeper interest or in which they feel greater pride and delight. The industry and skill of the classes in sloyd is shown by the large number of articles which have been made both by the boys and by the girls. Two dozen knitted articles were selected from the quantity of those produced, and they were sent to Mrs. Laura E. Richards, Gardiner, Me. Mrs. Richards held a fair at her home in June last for the benefit of the kindergarten, and these articles found ready sale.

Music is thoroughly identified with the life of the kindergarten. The finger plays, the songs and games are selected with a view to the work in hand, and they never fail to meet with hearty enthusiasm from the children. The beautiful mother songs of Froebel, Stevenson's *Song of my Shadow*, and Eugene Field's delightful and tender poems are special favorites with the children. Last year forty-two pupils received instruction on the pianoforte, — nineteen girls and twenty-three boys, — and four on the violin. Singing classes meet daily for both boys and girls. The work of the kinder orchestra has been carried on with regular practice and systematic instruction.

At the beginning of the new school year, September 18, sixteen pupils were transferred to the parent school at South Boston. The places left vacant by these children have already been filled, and sixty-four names now appear on our list.

The record of the health of the children for the entire year is an excellent one. No case of severe ill-

ness has occurred, nor has any epidemic made its appearance. Dr. Henry W. Broughton has rendered service to the kindergarten without compensation during the ten years of its existence, and we desire here to make grateful acknowledgment both of the interest which he has shown in the children and of the kind aid which he has given them. Our thanks are also due to Dr. E. G. Brackett for his advice in the use of medical gymnastics and for his treatment of some special cases of deformity which existed.

The members of the Ladies' Visiting Committee have as usual continued to show an active interest in all that concerns the kindergarten, and we feel indebted to each and to all of them for many kind words of advice and of sympathy.

Three children whose progress the community has watched with great interest began to receive regular instruction in the kindergarten.

EDITH THOMAS, in some respects the most gifted of the three, entered here in October of the opening year and remained with us until February, 1890, at which time she was transferred to the parent institution at South Boston.

WILLIE ELIZABETH ROBIN was admitted to the kindergarten in December, 1890. She was then six and a half years old. She is one of the pupils who were transferred to South Boston at the beginning of the new school year. For nearly six years her life here has been a slow, happy, healthful awakening of dormant powers,—an unfolding which it has been a pleasure to watch. She enters on the more exacting work which will be required of her in the school-room with

the surest passport to improvement,—a good mental capacity and perfect physical health. She will be greatly missed from our households, where she has endeared herself to every member.

To TOMMY STRINGER the kindergarten is both home and school. It has sheltered him for a period of five years, which means in reality the sum of his conscious existence, since he has no memory of time or place which is not connected with the kindergarten. He goes away from here occasionally on a brief visit, and he spends the long summer vacation in the village of Wrentham; but he always comes back to the kindergarten and its familiar surroundings with delight. His friends, his books, his toys are here, and he resumes his acquaintance with them all, and even takes up his work again with every evidence of satisfaction and even of joy. He has now his own personal friends, for whose companionship he shows decided preference. During the year he has entered into correspondence with a few boys, and he has seemed to derive much pleasure from the new experience. The following letter from a boy of his own age interested him greatly:—

SOUTH NEWBURY, April 2, 1896.

DEAR TOM STRINGER:—I thought I would write a few lines to you ever since I read about you in the New England Magazine. I live on a farm in Ohio. My name is Lewis Chapman. My only pets are a dog, a cat and a doll. I have no brothers nor sisters so I have to go to school all alone. I go across the fields and through the woods and sometimes the snow is over my boot tops. I am going to send you some maple sugar cakes. My father makes maple sugar. I have five trees of my own that I play make sugar

with. I wish you could come and play with me. I am nine years old and take the Youth's Companion and St. Nicholas.

My love to yourself and teacher, E. LEWIS CHAPMAN,
South Newbury, Georgia County, Ohio.

Tom replied as follows:—

DEAR LEWIS:—I thank you for the maple sugar. I have a horse and cart to play with. I have a tool box and a sled. I like to play in the snow. Jack Frost has gone now. I like to play with boys. Goodbye, TOM STRINGER.

Tom is often the recipient of beautiful toys and of presents of various other kinds, but nothing ever gave him so much pleasure as the trunk which was presented to him last Christmas. His name was put on the top, and, as the letters were formed with brass-headed nails, he was able to make them out with his fingers, much to his delight. The trunk was given to him by the boys belonging to Mr. Louis Holman's Sunday-school class at the Clarendon street church, Boston. Tom spent many hours over the trunk, and day after day he would use his leisure time in tying up parcels of toys and putting them away in this wonderful trunk, preparatory to the trip to Wrentham when summer should come.

His work during the year has been in the line of object lessons, nature study, constructive exercises in arithmetic and in geography. He has read a part of *Black Beauty* and the Readers, in line type, up to the fifth book. He is now reading *The Child's World*.

He has become familiar with a number of places of interest in the city. During the year he has visited

the Old South Church, the State House, the Youth's Companion building. He takes great pleasure in boating on the river and in sailing down the harbor. His visits to the beaches are a source of great delight, as they afford him the opportunity to fill his pockets with pebbles, star-fishes, anemones and hosts of treasures dear to the heart of a boy. In the spring season he asks to go to the fields, where he finds the early flowers; and in the autumn to visit the woods, where nut trees abound. He climbs the trees in a manner which shows his strength and fearlessness, and all the time his mental activity keeps pace with the quickness of his movements and eager questions about all that he investigates come in rapid succession.

It is a pleasure to make a grateful acknowledgment of gifts and favors received during the year, and to allude briefly to the kind friends who bear in mind the needs of the children of the kindergarten.

Miss Alice Longfellow invited a class of boys and girls to visit her home in Cambridge.

The Young Ladies Missionary Society of Concord, N. H., have furnished clothing for Willie Elizabeth Robin for four years.

Dr. E. G. Brackett has generously given some valuable gymnastic apparatus.

The Sunday-school children of the Unitarian church at Chestnut Hill paid the board of a little girl through the summer vacation, and Miss E. M. Hibbard provided for the board of one of the boys during the summer vacation and for his clothes. A supply of clothing was received from Mrs. Prescott Bigelow, Mrs. Hibbard, Newton, Mrs. G. F. McNeil, Mrs. George von Meyer, and the Misses Ware.

Our collection of mounted specimens has received a number of additions: Miss Laura Norcross sent a horned toad; Miss E. M. Hibbard, a mackerel gull; Mrs. Samuel Weld, Wellesley, a woodpecker, an oriole and a scarlet tanager; Miss Slocum, Jamaica Plain, a guinea pig and a hen; Mr. Frank Lowe a sheldrake; the children of the Gore kindergarten in East Cambridge, through Mrs. Berthold, the principal, a heron and a raccoon.

We are indebted to Mr. John M. Rodocanachi for a supply of figs and dates; to Mrs. William H. Slocum for twelve barrels of apples, for many pears and for a quantity of vegetables; to Mr. Thomas A. Watson of Weymouth for five barrels of apples; to Mr. David Rice of Jamaica Plain for four barrels of apples; to Mrs. J. Cobery of Providence, R. I., for a garden settee and a quantity of fruit. We have also received fruit from Mrs. C. E. Goodwin, Augusta, Me.; from Mrs. Frank B. Allen, Longmeadow, Mass.; from Mrs. Sherman, Westport, Mass.; and from Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. S. Anderson, Wollaston Heights.

The children received Christmas and Easter remembrances from Mrs. E. Preble Motley, Mrs. John C. Gray, Miss Olga E. Gardner, Miss Caroline L. Glover and Mrs. Cutter.

Mrs. John Lord of Lawrence, Mass., sent ten dollars to be expended for Christmas gifts.

Easter gifts of potted plants and flowers were received from the Unitarian Sunday-school at Jamaica Plain.

A music box given by Mr. Samuel D. Robbins of Belmont, Mass., has been a source of pleasure to all; while the boys were made happy by a rocking-horse, which was sent to them by Mrs. H. S. Spaulding of West Newton, Mass.

Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw sent a gift of flowers. She has also kindly furnished building blocks and twenty-four jumping ropes. Mr. Herbert Stevens of Southborough has given

two boxes of building blocks, and a friend has sent us a model of a bicycle.

Through the kindness of Miss Nina Rhoades the children were treated to ice cream. Miss Rhoades gave five dollars for this purpose.

Our library has been enriched by the addition of the following books: *Jungle Book*, by Kipling, *Our Boys in Japan*, *Our Boys in China* and *Young American Abroad*, from Miss Olga E. Gardner; *Captain January*, from Miss Freeborn; the *Birds' Christmas Carol*, from Mrs. A. A. Ballou, Detroit, Mich.; *Song Echoes* (two copies), from Miss H. S. Jenks and Mrs. Mabel Rust.

We received tickets for Mr. Heinrich's concert from Miss Terry, and six tickets to the People's Temple entertainment from the committee.

The publishers of the *Jamaica Plain News* (weekly) and of the *Youth's Companion* have each kindly furnished the kindergarten with their papers throughout the year.

We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Ellis for a copy of the *Junior Golden Rule*; to Mrs. A. O. Swift of Waquoit for complete volumes of the *Pansy* for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896; and to Mr. W. Hamilton for newspapers.

The boys' primary club has added seven dollars to the sum which was already on hand, and the entire amount has been expended in the purchase of a picture which is to hang on the walls of the kindergarten in memory of Miss Cornelia C. Roeske. An engraving of *The Child Handel* was selected for the club, as expressing the idea of the boys that the picture should be that of a child and that it should relate to music.

If our sanguine desires in regard to this work for the sightless children are realized less rapidly than we could hope or wish, still we never fail to be cheered

and encouraged by the ready response given to our appeals for help whenever special cases of misery are brought to the notice of the benevolent friends who have been so genuinely interested in the progress of the kindergarten. We trust that this new account of what is done to alleviate the sufferings of innocent children and to set their lives on a higher plane both physically and morally will stimulate to greater activity in our behalf the efforts of all who believe in the just claim of the blind to a sound education.

Respectfully,

ISABEL GREELEY.

LIST OF THE CHILDREN.

Allen, Mary K.	Bardsley, William E.
Anderson, Elizabeth.	Casey, Frank A.
Bennett, Annie F.	Cotton, Chesley C.
Brayman, Edith I.	Cummings, Edwin.
Brisbois, Edith.	Cunningham, James H.
Burke, Norah.	Curran, John.
Clarke, Helen F.	Furrow, George.
Cummings, Elsie.	Graham, William E.
Curran, Mary I.	Havey, John.
Dart, Marion F.	Heroux, Alfred N.
Elwell, Gertrude.	Jacobson, Guy H.
Finnegan, Alice.	Jordan, John W.
Gavaghan, Annie.	Kettlewell, Gabriel.
Gilbert, Gertrude M.	Lester, James.
Gilman, Lura.	Muldoon, Henry M.
Hamlet, Ethel.	Muldoon, Robert D.
Hughes, Mattie.	Nelson, Charles S.
Ingham, Beatrice E.	Nelson, John F.
Kennedy, Annie M.	Paige, Franklin H.
Langdon, Margrette.	Prince, Ned B.
Leach, Alice E.	Rand, Henry.
McKensie, Margaret.	Ransom, Francis.
Myers, Mabel.	Rawson, Willey
Noyes, Kate.	Sacco, Nicola.
Ovens, Emily A.	Schlittler, Charles E.
Perella, Julia.	Stamp, Charles.
Ryan, Margaret.	Sticher, Frank W.
Spooner, Harriet.	Stringer, Thomas.
Vandermace, Kate M.	Stuart, Edwin.
Viles, Alison P.	Wardwell, Homer.
Wagner, Alice M.	Wetherell, John.
Walsh, Annie.	Williams, Albert L.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE KINDER- GARTEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1896.

Receipts.

Cash on hand September 1, 1895,		\$11,902 28
LEGACIES —		
Miss Sarah L. Marsh,		1,000 00
Moses Kimball,		1,000 00
Royal W. Turner,		21,079 88
Betsy S. Wilder,		500 00
Benjamin P. Cheney,		5,000 00
Albert Glover fund,		1,000 00
Endowment fund,	\$9,513 10	11,446 58
Endowment fund through		
Ladies' Auxillary Society,	1,933 48	
Annual subscriptions through Ladies' Auxil-		
lary Society,		6,260 79
Donations for debt on building,		800 00
Board and tuition,		5,845 57
Rents,		700 05
Income from investments,		11,452 19
Profit on sale of real estate,		1,518 66
		<hr/> \$79,505 90

Expenses.

Maintenance,	\$16,574 27
Expenses on houses let,	143 46
Bills to be refunded,	140 98
Purchase of real estate,	10,000 00
Legal services,	51 65
Grading,	1,490 85
Paid New England Trust Company loan,	6,000 00
Paid New England Trust Company interest,	85 58
Invested,	88,000 00
	<hr/> 67,486 29

Balance September 1, 1896, \$12,069 61

PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE KINDER- GARTEN.

Miss Helen C. Bradley fund, . . .	\$40,000 00
Mrs. Warren B. Potter fund, . . .	25,000 00
Mrs. George W. Wales fund, . . .	10,000 00
Mrs. William Appleton fund, . . .	11,700 00
Mrs. Benjamin S. Rotch fund, . . .	5,500 00
Mary Lowell Stone fund, . . .	100 00
Moses Kimball fund, . . .	1,000 00
Albert Glover fund, . . .	1,000 00
LEGACIES —	
Sydney Bartlett, . . .	10,000 00
George Edward Downs, . . .	3,000 00
Mary Williams, . . .	5,000 00
Elisha T. Loring, . . .	5,000 00
Ellen M. Gifford, . . .	5,000 00
Joseph Scholfield, . . .	3,000 00
Royal W. Turner, . . .	24,079 00
Mrs. Lucy A. Dwight, . . .	4,000 00
Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker, . . .	2,500 00
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Gay, . . .	7,931 00
Mrs. Eliza B. Seymour, . . .	5,000 00
Miss Rebecca Salisbury, . . .	200 00
Miss Sarah Bradford, . . .	100 00
Mary H. Watson, . . .	100 00
Mrs. Richard Perkins, . . .	10,000 00
Mary B. Emmons, . . .	1,000 00
Miss Sarah L. Marsh, . . .	1,000 00
Betsy S. Wilder, . . .	500 00
Benjamin P. Cheney, . . .	5,000 00
Transcript ten-dollar fund, . . .	5,666 95
Funds from other donations, . . .	71,623 05
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	\$267,000 00
Cash in treasury, . . .	12,069 61
Land, buildings and personal property in use of the kin- dergarten at Jamaica Plain, . . .	193,475 00
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Total amount of property belonging to the kinder- garten, . . .	\$472,544 61

KINDERGARTEN ENDOWMENT FUND.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

From August 31, 1895, to September 1, 1896.

A friend, C. E.,	\$1 00
A friend of the sightless little ones,	500 00
A friend from Milton,	25 00
A friend, Newton,	20 00
A friend, through M. C. Sabine,	25 00
Allen, Mary,	5 00
Amory, C. W.,	100 00
"An Offering," from Miss C. B. R.,	2 00
Anonymous,	8 00
Anonymous,	25
Appleton, Mrs. William,	1,000 00
Atkinson, Mrs. Edward,	10 00
Baker, Mrs. Richard,	50 00
Balfour, Miss Mary D., Charlestown,	10 00
Ballou, Mrs. A. A., Detroit, Mich.,	20 00
Barr, Mrs. A. W., Jamaica Plain,	2 00
Benevolent Helpers' Society of Harvard Church, Brookline,	25 00
B., H., West Medford,	15 00
Bigelow, Mrs. Prescott,	100 00
Billings, Mrs. Elizabeth, and sister, Canton,	2 00
Boylston, Miss L. F., Amherst, N. H.,	50 00
Brackett, Miss Nancy,	25 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$1,990 25</i>

262 INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,990 25
Brett, Mrs. Anna K., Avon,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Brown, Miss Elizabeth B., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Burr, Mrs. C. C., Auburndale,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Cabot, Mrs. Francis, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Calvert, Mrs.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
"Cedar," Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Channing, Miss Ellen, Milton,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Chapin, Mrs. Adeline M.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Children of the Herbert Street Kindergarten, Salem,					6 00
Children of the Day Street Sunday-school Congre-					
gational Church, West Somerville,	.	.	.	.	3 50
Clapp, Charles M., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Clark, Mrs. E. M., Worcester,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Collar, William C., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Cunningham, Mrs. J. H.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Curtis, Miss I. P.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Dalton, C. H.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Dalton, Mrs. C. H.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
D., L. W., and M. M. D.,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Edwards, Miss Agnes E. H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Eliot, Dr. Samuel,	.	.	.	.	100 00
Ellis, George H.,	.	.	.	.	75 00
Ellis, William T.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Employés of the Boston Ice Company,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Fairbanks, Miss C. L.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Fay, Miss Sarah M.,	.	.	.	.	1,005 00
Ferris, Mrs. Mary E., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	100 00
Ferris, Miss Mary E., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	100 00
Field, Mrs. E. E. V., Milton,	.	.	.	.	10 00
First Congregational Church, New Bedford,	.	.	.	.	50 00
French, Miss Cornelia Anne,	.	.	.	.	10 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$3,689 75

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>					\$3,689 75
Friend, H. W. K.,	.	.	.	.	50 00
From the Eliot Hall parties, through Mrs. Edward					
May and Mrs. Charles S. Gill,	.	.	.	.	125 00
Ginsburg, Mrs. B., Detroit, Mich.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Glover, Miss Caroline L.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Goddard, Mrs. Thomas,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Grandgent, E. W., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Grandgent, Miss L. L., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hayes, Miss Minnie M.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Hemenway, Mrs. Charles P.,	.	.	.	.	100 00
Hemenway, Miss Clara,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Higginson, Frederick,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Highland Congregational Church, primary depart-					
ment, Sunday-school, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, Marlborough,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Howe, Mrs. J. S., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Iasigi, Miss Mary V.,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Ingraham, Mrs. E. T., Wellesley,	.	.	.	.	23 00
In memory of "little Amy and Edward,"	.	.	.	.	1 00
In memory of "N. P. R.,"	.	.	.	.	5 00
Jenks, Miss Caroline E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Kelley, Mrs. J. W., Lynn,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Kindergarten, Mrs. Sweetser's, West Newton,	.	.	.	.	5 50
Kindergarten, Washington Street Baptist Church,					
Lynn,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Kindergarten Easter gift, through Miss Anne M.					
Wells, Bridgewater,	.	.	.	.	1 16
Knapp, George B.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Lowe, Mrs. Martha P., Somerville,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lyman, Mrs. George H.,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Matthews, Mrs. Annie B.,	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$5,157 41

264 INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$5,157 41
Matthews, Miss Alice,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Matthews, Miss Nannie,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Meredith, Mrs. J. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Meyer, Miss Julia A.,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Meyer, Miss Alice A.,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Montgomery, William,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Morison, Mrs. F.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Morse, Mrs. Leopold,	.	.	.	.	100 00
Motley, Mrs. E. P.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Moulton, Mrs. Louise Chandler,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Moulton, Miss Maria C.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Newell, Mrs. M. Abbie, in memory of her husband,					50 00
Nichols, Benjamin W.,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Nichols, J. H.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Nichols, Miss Mary P.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Nichols, Miss Sarah H., York Harbor, Me.,	.				20 00
Norcross, Miss Laura,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Otis, Mrs. William C.,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Parsons, Miss Elizabeth,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Peabody, The Misses, Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Peabody, Mr. F. H.,	.	.	.	.	100 00
Peters, Edward D.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Phipps, Miss Sarah M.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Phipps, Miss Ada, West Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	10 00
P., K.,	.	.	.	.	200 00
Plumer, Charles A., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Primary Club of 1894, kindergarten, C. Amadon's					
entertainment at Orleans,	.	.	.	.	5 50
Primary department, Day street Congregational					
Church, Somerville,	.	.	.	.	3 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$6,088 91

Amount brought forward, . . . \$6,088 91

Primary department, Sunday-school, Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree,	12 00
Primrose Club, Dorchester,	107 20
Proceeds of fair held in the house of Mr. Alanson Bigelow, Chestnut Hill, by Dorothy Bigelow, assisted by Alice Gardiner, Elizabeth Gray, Gretchen Howes, Marian Lewis, Molly Lowell, Ruth Miller, Louisa Richardson and Nanny Winsor,	163 11
Proceeds of entertainment by pupils of Perkins Institution, February 22,	165 81
Proceeds of fair held by Mrs. Henry Richards and daughters, Gardiner, Me.,	231 51
Proceeds of sale in the house of Mrs. Emma S. Blodgett, Cambridge,	55 00
Proceeds of Trilby entertainment at Mrs. T. Edgar White's, Newton,	33 00
Pyles, Mrs. E. Zane, Anacostia, D. C., . .	5 00
"Relief," Somerville,	100 00
Rogers, Miss Catherine L., in memoriam, . .	15 00
Rotch, Mrs. Benjamin S., fund,	500 00
Rust, Mrs. W. A.,	10 00
Sanford, Miss Kate I.,	25 00
Seabury, The Misses, New Bedford,	25 00
Sears, Mrs. F. R., Jr.,	25 00
S., E.,	2 00
Slocum, Mrs. W. H.,	500 00
Sohier, Miss Emily L.,	25 00
Sohier, Miss E. D.,	25 00
St. Agnes Guild, Trinity Church, Melrose, . .	5 00

Amount carried forward, . . . \$8,118 54

266 INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$8,118 54
St. Peter's Sunday-school, Beverly,		10 00
Stevens, Mrs. Harriet Lyman, Newport, R. I.,		20 00
Stevens, Mrs. O. H., Marlborough,		5 00
Stevens, Miss S. B.,		10 00
Sunny Hour Club, Wollaston (Bert Armstrong, treasurer),		5 00
Sunday-school of the First Church, Boston,		93 09
Sunday-school Primary Class, First Congregational Church, Cambridge,		17 39
Sweetser, Miss Ida E.,		5 00
Sweetser, Mr. Frank E.,		5 00
Sweetser, Mr. I. Homer,		5 00
Thanksgiving offering from the children of J. Elliot Cabot School, Brookline,		14 52
"The Hassanimisco Club," North Grafton; president, Eleanor Brigham; members, Ethel Robie, Anna Bigelow, Kathrina Dodge, Louise Dodge, Mildred Elliott, Jessie Siscoe, Florence Simmons, Ethel Gibbs, Elizabeth Rice, Wilder Rice, Margaret Brigham, Marguerite Fabian, Madie Fabian, Helen Elliott, Josephine Wilder and Marion Cutler,		80 25
Thorndike, Mrs. J. H. (annual \$10),		110 00
Tilden, Miss Edith S. (from her aunt),		5 00
To the little blind children from the children of the Boylston Street Kindergarten, Brookline (through Miss Harriet B. Stodder),		4 50
Unitarian Society, Belmont, through Rev. Hilary Bygrave,		12 81
Vaughn, Miss Maria A.,		5 00
Vialle, Charles A.,		20 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$8,546 10

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$8,546 10
Vose, Miss C. C.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Wales, George W.,	.	.	.	.	100 00
Ware, Miss Charlotte L., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Warren, Mrs. J. Sullivan,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Weld, Mrs. William F.,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Weld, Mrs. S. M., Wellesley,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Weld, Mrs. Moses W.,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Wesson, Miss Isabel,	.	.	.	.	5 00
White, Miss Eliza Orne, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
White, C. J., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Whitehead, Miss Mary,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Whiting, Mrs. Susan A., Newton,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Whiting, Mrs. S. B., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Whitney, Miss E. P., West Newton,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Whitney, Miss Elizabeth J.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
W., L. M., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	100 00
Wolcott, Mrs. J. Huntington,	.	.	.	.	500 00
W., S. L.,	25 00
Young People's Club of the First Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plain,	50 00
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					\$9,513 10

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR TOMMY STRINGER

FROM AUGUST 31, 1895, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1896.

A friend, Wellesley Hills,	\$1 00
Arms, Miss May W., annual,	1 00
Arms, Master John Taylor, annual,	1 00
Boggs, Mrs. M. A., Lamdale, Pa.,	5 00
Brown, Mrs. J. Conklin, Greensboro', Ga.,	10 00
Brown, Master Warner, Greensboro', Ga.,	1 50
Christian Endeavor Society, Auburndale,	3 00
Christian Endeavor Society, Ware,	5 00
Class in the Thomas Parsons School, Brookline, through Miss Hayward,	5 50
Conant, Miss Grace W., Wellesley Hills,	1 00
Easter gift from primary department of the Plymouth Church Sunday-school, Worcester,	12 00
Easter offering, the proceeds of an entertainment given at Mrs. Wetherell's house, Brookline, by Eleanor Adams, Katharine Adams, Margaret Adams, Marjorie Cumnee, Marjorie Day, Con- stance Southworth, Barbara Werner, Louisa Werner, Constance Woods, Julia Woods, Chan- ning Bacall, Herbert Converse, Stockwell Day, Willie Mills, Carl Wetherell, Allen Whiting, Roger Wilbor,	50 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$96 00</u>

270 INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$96 00
Eastman, Miss Julia A., Dana Hall, Wellesley,		10 00
Ericsin, Miss Gertrude, Escanaba, Mich.,		60
Everett, Miss Emily M., Cleveland, Ohio,		25 00
Fay, Miss Sarah M.,		25 00
Friends of Bible Class of Clarendon Street Church,		23 00
"From George,"		40 00
Glover, Mr. Joseph B.,		20 00
Hammer, Masters Ralph and Alexander, Brookline,		2 00
Hare, Mr. George, Montreal, Can.,		2 50
Hayes, Miss Minnie M.,		10 00
Heath, Mrs. Sarah A.,		5 00
Hudson, Miss Mary R.,		1 00
In memory of Bishop Brooks,		5 00
Junior Children's Aid Society, Washington, Pa. ; Mary B. Harding, Bessie McClane, Jennie Allison, Madelaine R. Le Moyne, Eleanor W. Acheson, through Miss Madeleine Le Moyne,		10 00
Junior Christian Endeavor Society, Escanaba, Mich.,		1 60
Junior Christian Endeavor Society, Congregational Church, Brighton,		2 00
Junior Christian Endeavor Society, Friends' Church, Townsend street, Roxbury,		2 00
Junior Endeavor Society, Winthrop Church, Hol- brook,		2 00
Junior Endeavor Society, Jamaica Plain Baptist Church,		3 00
Junior Endeavor Mission, Congregational Church, Brighton,		2 00
K., A. S.,		1 00
Kindergarten at Florence, through Miss Frances H. Look,		10 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<u>\$298 70</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$298 70
Kindergarten of the Washington Street Baptist Church, Lynn,	5 00
Kindergarten at Ithaca, N. Y., through Miss Eleanor E. Jones,	1 50
Kindergarten at Foxcroft, Me., through Miss Susan A. Sargent,	77
Kindergarten at Willimantic, Conn., through Miss Blanche M. Boardman,	1 00
Lend a Hand Club, Marlborough, through Mrs. O. H. Stevens,	2 00
Matthews, Mrs. Annie B.,	50 00
Peyraud, Mademoiselle Rosalie J., annual,	1 00
Pickman, Mrs. D. L., annual,	10 00
Primary class of the Walnut Avenue Congregational Sunday-school, Roxbury, through Mrs. T. W. Andrews,	5 00
Primary department, Walnut Avenue Sunday-school, Dorchester,	4 00
Primary department, Immanuel Sunday-school, Roxbury, through Miss Antoinette Clapp,	5 00
"Private School,"	17 00
Proceeds of a "Conundrum Tea," given in Greensboro', Ga.,	18 71
Rogers, Miss Clara Bates, "In Memoriam,"	10 00
Second Church Primary Class, through Miss Kate L. Brown,	51 00
Sunday-school Class, Fee, Pa., through Mrs. J. K. Jones,	2 00
Thirteen little girls, Suffield, Conn., through Miss Josie Frances Smith,	5 00
Union Sunday-school, Harmon, Ill, through Silas Ackert, superintendent,	8 50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$491 18

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$491 18
Union Sunday-school, Harmon, Ill., through Mrs.					
George P. Ross,	.	.	.	.	6 00
Wales, Mr. George W.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Whitewell, Miss Mary H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Whitney, Miss E. P., West Newton,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Young, Mrs. B. L.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
					<hr/>
					\$535 18

In addition to the above amount we have received from a friend two hundred thirty-four dollars and twenty-two cents, to make up the deficit in the account of the previous year.

Further contributions will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by

MICHAEL ANAGNOS, *Trustee.*

DONATIONS THROUGH THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

A., Mrs. E. B., Brookline,	\$20 00
A friend,	100 00
A friend,	3 00
A friend,	3 00
A friend, for the blind children,	2 00
Anonymous,	1 00
Anonymous,	1 00
Anonymous, at kindergarten reception,	1 00
Arklay, Mrs. Julia C.,	10 00
Bacon, Mrs. F. E., Mattapoisett,	5 00
Baldwin, Mr. William H.,	5 00
Ballard, Miss Elizabeth,	5 00
Bartlett, Miss Fannie,	25 00
Bartlett, The Misses, Roxbury,	5 00
Baylies, Mrs. Walter C.,	5 00
Belches, Mrs. John W., Brookline,	10 00
Bigelow, Miss Mary A.,	10 00
Blanchard, Mrs. W. G., Roxbury,	1 00
Bowditch, Mr. William I., Brookline,	5 00
Bradshaw, Mrs. M. A., Washington, D. C.,	5 00
Brimmer, Mr. Martin (since died),	10 00
Brimmer, Mrs. Martin,	10 00
Bullard, Mrs. William S.,	10 00
Butler, Mr. E. K., Jamaica Plain,	6 00
Carpenter, Mrs. George O.,	5 00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$263 00

274 INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$263 00
Carruth, Mr. Frank H., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Cary, Miss,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Cary, Mrs. Richard,	.	.	.	.	4 00
Clapp, Mr. Charles M., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Clark, Mrs. J. J.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Codman, Mrs. Russell S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Collar, Mr. W. C., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Converse, Mrs. E. S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Corse, Mrs. John M.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Cotting, Mrs. C. E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Cotting, Mrs. C. U. (since died),	.	.	.	.	5 00
Crane, Mrs. Louise F., Dalton,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Crocker, Mrs. Uriel H.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Cross, Dr. H. B., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Curtis, Mrs. Louis,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Cushing, Mrs. J. W., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dabney, Miss R. L., Milton,	.	.	.	.	1 43
Day, Mr. William F., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Dean, Mr. Charles A., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	10 00
De Silver, Mrs. R. P.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Evans, Mrs. Glendower,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Everett, Mrs. H. S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Farnam, Mrs. Henry, New Haven, Conn.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Fish, Miss C. F., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Fowler, Mr. George R., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
French, Mr. Jonathan,	.	.	.	.	50 00
From a friend, Newton,	.	.	.	.	20 00
From A. T. B.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
G., A. D.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Gammell, Mrs. William, Providence, R. I.,	.	.	.	.	100 00
Gardner, Mrs.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$604 43

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$604 43
Gardner, Mrs. G. P.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Glover, Miss Caroline L.,	.	.	.	.	60 00
Glover, Mr. Joseph B.,	.	.	.	.	100 00
Goddard, Mr. A. W., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Goddard, Mr. William, Providence, R. I.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Goff, Mr. Darius L., Pawtucket, R. I.,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Hallowell, Miss Henrietta T., Milton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hill, Mr. J. Edward R.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Holden, Mrs. C. W.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hollings, Mrs. H., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hooper, Mrs. F. F.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hooper, Mrs. Robert C., Jr.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Howard, Mrs. A. C., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Howe, The Misses, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Hunnewell, Mr. Francis W.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
King's Daughters, Groton, through Mrs. Bessie					
E. A. Sherwin,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lane, Mr. Benjamin P., Roxbury (since died),	.	.	.	.	2 00
Larned, Mrs. Edwin Channing,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Lawrence, Mrs. Ambrose,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Leavitt, Mr. Frank M., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lincoln, Mr. A. L., Jr., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lowell, Miss G.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Lowell, Mrs. George G.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Manning, Mr. John P., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Manning, The Misses,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Mason, Miss E. F.,	.	.	.	.	250 00
Mason, Mrs. H. C.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
McCleary, Mr. S. F., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
McLean, Mr. Alpine, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Means, Mr. James,	.	.	.	.	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,234 43

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	. . . . .	\$1,234 43
Metcalf, Mr. R. C., Roxbury,	. . . . .	2 00
Neal, Miss Caro F., Charlestown, in memory of her mother,	. . . . .	5 00
Nourse, Mrs. B. F.,	. . . . .	5 00
Ober, Miss M. Louise, Brookline,	. . . . .	1 00
Page, Mrs. Mary G., Roxbury,	. . . . .	5 00
Parker, Mrs. John Wells, Roxbury,	. . . . .	1 00
Parry, Mrs. Henry J., Jamaica Plain,	. . . . .	5 00
Peabody, Mr. F. H.,	. . . . .	90 00
Perkins, Miss E. G.,	. . . . .	5 00
Pickering, Mrs. Edward,	. . . . .	5 00
Raymond, Mrs. T. C., Cambridge,	. . . . .	5 00
Rayner, Mrs. C. D., "In Memoriam, 1892,"	. . . . .	5 00
Reynolds, Miss A. T.,	. . . . .	2 00
Root, Mrs. William A., Roxbury,	. . . . .	2 00
Sampson, Mr. C. P., Jamaica Plain,	. . . . .	5 00
Sargent, Mr. James O., Roxbury,	. . . . .	1 00
Sayles, Mr. F. C., Pawtucket, R. I.,	. . . . .	100 00
Schlesinger, Mr. Barthold,	. . . . .	20 00
Sears, Mr. David,	. . . . .	25 00 •
Severance, Emily and William,	. . . . .	5 00
Shepard, Mrs. Emily E., Brookline,	. . . . .	20 00
Sherwin, Mr. Edward, Jamaica Plain,	. . . . .	10 00
Skinner, Mrs. Francis,	. . . . .	10 00
Smith, Miss Anne, Roxbury,	. . . . .	1 00
Smith, Mr. Charles G., Roxbury,	. . . . .	1 00
Spaulding, Mrs. Mahlon D.,	. . . . .	100 00
Sprague, Mrs. Charles F., Brookline,	. . . . .	15 00
Stevens, Miss C. Augusta, New York City,	. . . . .	10 00
Stevenson, Miss Annie B., Brookline,	. . . . .	3 00
Stone, Mrs. Edwin P.,	. . . . .	2 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	. . . . .	\$1,700 43

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,700 48
Story, Mrs. George O.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Swift, Mrs. E. C.,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Tapley, Mrs. Anna S.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Thayer, Mr. Byron T.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Weld, Mr. Otis E.,	.	.	.	.	100 00
Wells, Mrs. Elizabeth S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Whelden, Mrs. Alice M., Campello,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Whitman, Mr. James H., Charlestown,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Whitman, Mrs. James H., Charlestown,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Whitney, Miss M. D.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Whittemore, Mrs. A., Longwood,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wigglesworth, Dr. Edward (since died),	.	.	.	.	10 00
Williams, Mrs. J. D. W.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Williams, Miss Louise H.,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Winthrop, Mrs. Thomas Lindall,	10 00
Woodman, Mr. Stephen F., Jamaica Plain,	5 00
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					\$1,933 48

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Through the Ladies' Auxilliary Society, Miss S. E. LANE, *Treasurer*.

Abbott, Miss A. F.,	\$1 00
Abbott, Mrs. Edward Miles, Brookline, . .	1 00
Abbott, Mrs. H. E., Brookline,	1 00
Abbott, Mrs. J.,	5 00
Abbott, Miss J. E.,	1 00
Abel, Mrs. S. C., Roxbury,	1 00
Adams, Mr. George, Roxbury,	1 00
Adams, Mrs. Waldo, Lowell,	5 00
Alden, Miss Rachel, Dorchester,	1 00
Alden, Miss S. B., Randolph,	10 00
Allen, Mrs. A. H.,	1 00
Allen, Mrs. C. H.,	1 00
Allen, Mrs. F. R.,	5 00
Allen, Mrs. W. H.,	5 00
Ames, Rev. Charles G.,	10 00
Ames, Mrs. Frederic L.,	50 00
Ames, Mrs. F. M.,	1 00
Amory, Miss Anna Sears,	15 00
Amory, Mrs. C. W.,	5 00
Amory, Mrs. Francis I.,	10 00
Anderson, Miss Anna F., Lowell,	1 00
Anderson, Mrs. J. F.,	5 00
Anderson, Mrs. William, Brookline, . . .	2 00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$138 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$138 00
Andrews, Mr. Charles H.,	5 00
Anthony, Mrs. S. Reed,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Appleton, Mrs. William,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Apthorp, Mrs. J. V.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Armstrong, Mr. George W., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Arnold, Mrs. Richard,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Atkins, Mrs. Elisha,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Atkinson, Mrs. Edward, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Ayer, Mrs. James B.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bacon, Mrs. E. B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bacon, Miss Ellen S., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bacon, Miss Julia, Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bailey, Mrs. Hollis R., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Baker, Mrs. Richard (since died),	.	.	.	.	5 00
Baldwin, Mr. E. L.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bancroft, Mrs. J. C.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bangs, Miss Edith,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Barnard, Mrs. M. C. E., Dorchester,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Barnes, Mrs. Amos,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Barnes, Mrs. Charles B.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Barnes, Mrs. T. W., New York City,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Barstow, Miss K. A.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bartlett, Miss Mary F.,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Bartlett, Miss Mary H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bartol, Rev. Cyrus A., D.D.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Bass, Mrs. Emma M., Newtonville,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Basto, Mrs. Mary A., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Batcheller, Mrs. A. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Batcheller, Mr. Robert,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Beebe, Mrs. J. Arthur,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Berwin, Mrs. Jacob,	.	.	.	.	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$340 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$340 00
Bicknell, Mrs. William J., Dorchester,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bigelow, Mrs. Alanson, Chestnut Hill,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bigelow, Mrs. A. O.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bigelow, Mrs. A. S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bigelow, Mrs. G. T.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bigelow, Mrs. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bigelow, Miss Hannah E., Marlborough,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bigelow, Miss Helen O.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bigelow, Mrs. J. S.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Bigelow, Mrs. Prescott, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Bigelow, Mrs. Prescott, Jr., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Billings, Mrs. J. B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Blacker, Miss Eliza F., Allston,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Blackmar, Mrs. W. W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Blake, Mrs. George B.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Blake, Mrs. S. P.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Blake, Mr. William P.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bleakie, Mrs. J. S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Boardman, Mrs. T. D.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Boit, Mr. Robert A., Longwood,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Boland, Dr. E. S., South Boston,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bolster, Mrs. Wilfred, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bond, Mr. William S., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Boody, Mr. J. H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bowditch, Dr. Henry P., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Boyd, Miss Florence A., Marlborough,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Boyd, Miss Lydia S., Marlborough,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Bradford, Mrs. C. F.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Bradlee, Rev. Caleb Davis, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bray, Mrs. S. M., South Boston,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Bremer, Mrs. J. L.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$582 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$582 00
Brewer, Mr. Edward M.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Brewer, Miss Lucy S.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Briggs, Dr. E. C.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Brown, Miss Augusta M.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Brown, Mrs. Augustus, Newton,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Brown, Mrs. Atherton T., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Brown, Mr. C. H. C., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Brown, Mrs. G. Frank,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Brown, Mrs. J. Conklin, Greensboro', Ga.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Brown, Mrs. Samuel N.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Brown, Mrs. T. C.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Browne, Miss Harriet T.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Bruerton, Mrs. James, Malden,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Bryant, Mrs. E. B.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Bryant, Mrs. J. D.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Bullard, Mrs. William S.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Bullens, Miss Charlotte L., Newton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bullens, Mr. George S., Newton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bullens, Mrs. George S., Newton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bumstead, Mrs. Freeman, Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Bunker, Mr. Alfred, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Burgess, Mrs. Sophia K., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Burkhardt, Mrs. P. W., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Burnett, Mrs. Joseph,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Burnham, Mrs. H. D.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Burnham, Mrs. John A.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Burnham, Mrs. John A., Jr.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Burrage, Miss Caroline S., West Newton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Burrage, Mrs. J. C., West Newton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Butler, Mr. Charles Shorey,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Butler, Mrs. Charles S.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$738 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$738 00
Cabot, Mr. John H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Caldwell, Mr. J. A., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Caldwell, Mrs. J. F.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Calkins, Miss Mary W., Newton,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Callender, Mr. Walter, Providence, R. I.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Capen, Mr. Samuel B., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Carlton, Mrs. John, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Carter, Mrs. G. E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Carter, Mrs. John W., West Newton,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Carter, Mr. William S., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Cary, Miss A. P.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Cary, Miss E. G.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Cary, Miss Georgiana S.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Cary, Mrs. Richard,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Caryl, Miss Harriet E.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Case, Mrs. James B.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Cate, Mr. Martin L., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
C., Friend R. J. M., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Chandler, Mrs. Frank W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Chapin, Mrs. H. B., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Chapman, Miss Anna B., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Chapman, Miss E. D., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Chapman, Miss J., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Chase, Dr. H. Lincoln, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Chase, Mr. Walter G., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Chatman, Mrs. H. L.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Cheever, Mr. George H., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Cheney, Mrs. Arthur,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Chick, Mrs. I. W.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Clafin, Mrs. W. H.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Clapp, Miss Antoinette, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$869 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$869 00
Clark, Mrs. B. C.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Clark, Miss E. S.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Clark, Mrs. F. S.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Clark, Mrs. J. J.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Clark, Mrs. John S.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Clark, Mrs. John T., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Clark, Miss Mary,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Clark, Miss Sarah W., Beverly,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Clarke, Mrs. J. Freeman, Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Clerk, Mrs. W. F., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Cobb, Mrs. Charles K., Chestnut Hill,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Coburn, Mrs. George W.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Cochrane, Mrs. Alexander,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Codman, Mrs. C. R.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Codman, Mr. Robert,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Coffin, Mrs. C. C., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Coffin, Mrs. G. R., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Coffin, Mrs. W. H., Chestnut Hill,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Collamore, The Misses,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Conant, Mrs. N., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Conant, Mrs. William M.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Conrad, Mrs. David, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Converse, Mrs. C. C.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Converse, Mrs. E. S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Coolidge, Mrs. Algernon,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Coolidge, Mrs. John T.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Corey, Mrs. H. D., Newton,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Corey, Mrs. Sarah E., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Covel, Mrs. A. S.,	2 00
Cowing, Mrs. Martha W., West Roxbury,	25 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,065 00

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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,065 00
Cox, Mrs. Benjamin (since died),	10 00
Cox, Mrs. William E., Chestnut Hill,	10 00
Crafts, Mrs. James M.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Crane, Mrs. Aaron M.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Crane, Mrs. Joshua, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Crane, Mrs. James B., Dalton,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Crane, Mr. Zenas, Dalton,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Crehore, Mrs. G. C.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Crocker, Miss Sarah H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Crosby, Mrs. J. M.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Crosby, Miss S. T.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Cross, Dr. H. B., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Cummings, Mr. George W., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Curtis, Mrs. Charles P.,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Curtis, Mr. George W., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Curtis, Mrs. H. G.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Curtis, Mrs. J. F.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Curtis, The Misses, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Curtis, Mr. William O., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Curtis, Mrs. William O., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Cushing, Mrs. James, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Cushing, Miss Mary J.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Cushing, Miss Sarah P.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Cutler, Mrs. E. G.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Cutler, Mrs. Ellen M.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Cutler, Mrs. W. J.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Cutts, Mrs. H. M., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dabney, Mrs. L. S.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Dale, Mrs. Eben,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Damon, Mr. H. E., Newton,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Damon, Mrs. Jane E., Westminster,	.	.	.	.	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,279 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,279 00
Dana, Mrs. Samuel B.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Dane, Mrs. E. S., Longwood,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Danforth, Mr. J. H.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Daniell, Mrs. H. W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Daniels, Mrs. George F.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Davenport, Mrs. F. H., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Davis, Mrs. Simon,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Davis, Mrs. B. C.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Davis, Mrs. James H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Day, Mrs. Lewis, Norwood,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dean, Mr. Charles A., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Deland, Mrs. Thomas W., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Dennison, Mrs. E. W.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Dennison, Mr. Henry B., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Denny, Mrs. Arthur B., Chestnut Hill,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Denny, Mrs. W. C., Longwood,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Dewey, Miss Mary E.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Dexter, Mr. Arthur (since died),	.	.	.	.	10 00
Dexter, Miss Elsie,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Dexter, Miss Rose L.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Dexter, Miss Sarah V.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Dillaway, Mrs. Charles K., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Ditson, Mrs. Oliver,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Dixon, Mrs. L. S.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Dixon, Mrs. R. B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Doe, Miss N.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Doliber, Mrs. Thomas, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Downes, Mrs. Lilla A., Charlestown,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dowse, Mrs. Charles F.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Draper, Dr. F. W.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,426 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,426 00
Drew, Mrs. E. C.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Driscoll, Mrs. Dennis, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Drost, Mrs. C. A., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dunbar, Mrs. James R., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Dwight, Mrs. James,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dwight, Mrs. Thomas,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dwight, Mrs. Thomas, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dwight, Mr. Edmund,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Eaton, Mrs. James, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Edmands, Mr. H. H. W., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Edmands, Mrs. M. G., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Edmond, Mrs. Emma H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Edwards, Mr. John C., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Edwards, Mrs. J. S., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Eichberg, Mrs. Julius,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Eliot, Mrs. Amory,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Ellery, Mrs. Harrison, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Elms, Mrs. Edward C., Newton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Elms, Miss Florence G., Newton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Elms, Mr. James C., Newton,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Elms, Mrs. James C., Newton,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Elms, Mrs. James C., Jr., Newton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Ely, Mrs. Harriet E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Emerson, Miss Elizabeth, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Emerson, Dr. Nathaniel W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Emerson, Mrs. Susan, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Emerson, Mrs. W. P., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Emery, Mrs. Mark, North Anson, Me.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Endicott, Miss,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Endicott, Mrs. Henry,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Endicott, Miss Mary E., Beverly,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Ernst, Mrs. C. W.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,580 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,530 00
Estabrook, Mrs. Arthur F.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Eustis, Mrs. H. H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Eustis, Mrs. W. T., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Everett, Miss Caroline F., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Fairbanks, Mrs. Horace, St. Johnsbury, Vt.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Farnsworth, Mrs. E. M., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Farwell, Mrs. Susan W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Faulkner, Mrs. Charles,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Faulkner, Miss Fannie M.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Fay, Mrs. Dudley B.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Fay, Mrs. Henry H.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Fay, Mrs. Joseph S., Jr.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Fay, Miss Sarah B.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Fay, Miss Sarah M.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Ferguson, Mrs. Robert,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Ferrin, Mrs. M. T. B., Newton,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Ferris, Mrs. Mortimer C., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Ferris, Miss M. E., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Fessenden, Mrs. Sewell H.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Fisk, Mr. Lyman B., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Fiske, Miss Elizabeth S.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Fiske, Mrs. Joseph N.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Fitch, Miss Carrie T.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Fitz, Mrs. Walter Scott,	.	.	.	.	25 00
FitzGerald, Mr. Desmond, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Flagg, Mrs. Augustus,	.	.	.	.	6 00
Flint, Mrs. D. B.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Foote, Mr. Arthur,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Foss, Mrs. Eugene N., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Foster, Mrs. Hatherly, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Frank, Mrs. Daniel,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Freeman, Mrs. A. F.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,732 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,732 00
Freeman, Miss Harriet E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
French, Mrs. John J.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
French, Mrs. L. H., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Friedman, Mrs. Jacob, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Friedman, Mr. S., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Frothingham, Miss Ellen,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Frothingham, Mrs. O. B.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Frothingham, Mrs. T. B. (since died),	.	.	.	.	5 00
Fry, Mrs. Charles,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Fuller, Mrs. Caroline A., West Hingham,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Gaffield, Mr. Thomas,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Gardiner, Mrs. Robert H., Chestnut Hill,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Gardner, Miss Olga E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Gardner, Mrs. John L.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Gaston, Mrs. W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Gay, Mrs. Albert, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Gay, Dr. Warren F.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Gilchrist, Mr. John, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Gill, Mr. Abbott D., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Gillett, Mr. S. Lewis, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Ginn, Mrs. F. B.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Glasier, Mr. Alfred A., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Gleason, Mrs. Cora L., South Boston,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Glover, Mrs. J. C., Dorchester,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Goddard, Miss Lucy W.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Goddard, Miss Matilda,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Goldthwait, Mr. John,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Gooding, Mrs. T. P.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Goodwin, Mr. Frank,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Goodwin, Mrs. J. C.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Gorham, Mrs. W. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Graham, Mr. Edward, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,889 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,889 00
Grant, Mrs. Robert,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Gray, Miss Elizabeth C.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Gray, Mrs. John Chipman,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Gray, Mrs. J. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Gray, Mrs. Morris, Chestnut Hill,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Gray, Mrs. Reginald, Chestnut Hill,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Greeley, Mrs. R. F.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Greene, Mrs. J. S. Copley,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Greenough, Mrs. A. A., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Grew, Mrs. H. S.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Grover, Mrs. William O.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Guild, Mrs. James, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Gunnison, Miss Mary E., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	4 00
Hall, Mrs. Anthony D.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hall, Mrs. E. R.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hall, Mr. G. G.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hall, Mrs. Jacob,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hall, Mrs. M. L.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hall, Mr. William F., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hapgood, Mr. T. B., Allston,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Harding, Mrs. E.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Hardy, Mrs. A. H.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Harrington, Mrs. F. B.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Harrington, Dr. Harriet L., Dorchester,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Harrington, Mrs. M. S., Dorchester,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Harris, Mrs. G. R., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Hart, Mr. Maurice, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hart, Mrs. Thomas N.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Harwood, Mrs. George S., Newton,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Haskell, Mrs. C. A., Newton,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Haskell, Mrs. Edwin B., Auburndale,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Hayden, Mrs. C. R.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$2,051 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$2,051 00
Hayes, Mrs. J. A.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hayes, Miss Millicent G.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Head, Mrs. Charles,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Healy, Miss Helen,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Heard, Mrs. J. Theodore,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Heath, Mrs. Sarah A.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hecht, Mrs. J. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hemenway, Mrs. C. P.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Henshaw, Mrs. Harriet A.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Herman, Mrs. Joseph M.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Higginson, Mrs. Henry L.,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Hill, Mrs. A. S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hill, Mr. C. W., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hills, Mrs. E. A.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hoadley, Mrs. John C., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hogg, Mr. John,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Holbrook, Mrs. Walker, Newton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Holden, Miss H. F., Dorchester,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hooper, Mrs. J. R.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Hooper, Mrs. F. F.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hooper, Mrs. R. C., Sr.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Horton, Mrs. E. A.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Horton, Mrs. William H.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Howe, Mrs. Arabella,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Howe, Mr. George E.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hoyt, Mrs. J. C.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hubbard, Mrs. Eliot,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Hudson, Mrs. John E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hunneman, Mrs. S. W., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hunneman, Miss Elizabeth A., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$2,245 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$2,245 00
Hunnewell, Mr. H. H.,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Hunnewell, Mr. Walter,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Hutchins, Mrs. Constantine F.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hyde, Mrs. J. F. C., Newton Highlands,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hyde, Miss M. E., Newton Highlands,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Jackson, Miss E. (since died),	.	.	.	.	3 00
Jackson, Mrs. J. B. S.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
James, Mrs. John W.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Jaynes, Mrs. C. P.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Jelly, Dr. George F.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Jenney, Mrs. A. S., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Jewett, Miss Sarah Orne, South Berwick, Me.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Johnson, Mrs. Edward,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Johnson, Mr. E. C.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Johnson, Miss,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Jolliffe, Mrs. T. H., Charles River Village,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Jones, Mrs. B. M.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Jones, Mrs. Charles H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Jones, Miss Ellen M.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Jones, Mrs. Frank W.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Jones, Mrs. Jerome, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Jones, Mr. Rollin, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Jordan, Mrs. Eben D.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Jordan, Mrs. Eben D., Jr., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Josselyn, Mrs. A. S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Joy, Mrs. Charles H.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Kaffenburgh, Mrs. I., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Kay, Mrs. J. Murray, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Keates, Mrs. A. T.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Keene, Mrs. S. W., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Kellen, Mrs. William V.,	.	.	.	.	50 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$2,526 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$2,526 00
Kendrick, Mr. James R. (since died),	.	.	.	.	10 00
Kenerson, Mr. Austin H., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Kennard, Mrs. Charles W.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Kent, Mr. Prentiss M.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Kettle, Mrs. C. L.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Kidder, Mrs. Henry P., Milton,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Kidner, Mrs. Reuben,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Kimball, Mrs. D. P.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Kimball, Mr. Edward P., Malden,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Kimball, Mrs. M. D.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Kimball, Miss Susan Day,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Kimball, Mrs. S. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
King, Mrs. D. Webster,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Kingsbury, Miss Mary E., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Kittredge, Mrs. J. C., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Klous, Mr. Isaac, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Kuhn, Mrs. Grace M.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lamson, Mrs. J. A.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lamson, Mr. Joseph, Jr., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lang, Mrs. Benjamin J.,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Larkin, The Misses,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Lavallee, Mrs. John,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lawrence, Mr. Charles R., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lee, Mrs. George C.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Lee, Mrs. Henry, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Leighton, Mrs. John W., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lewis, Mrs. C. W., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Libby, Mrs. F. M.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lilly, Mrs. Channing,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Lincoln, Miss C. K. T.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Livermore, Mr. Thomas L., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lockwood, Mrs. Rhodes,	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$2,701 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$2,701 00
Lodge, Mrs. John E.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Lonsdale, Mrs. E.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Loring, The Misses,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Loring, Mrs. W. C.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Lothrop, Mrs. Thornton K.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Loud, Mr. E. A., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	8 00
Loud, Miss Sarah P.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Lovering, Mrs. C. T.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Lovett, Mr. A. S., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lowell, Mrs. Charles,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lowell, Mrs. Edward J.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lowell, Miss Georgiana,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Lowell, Mrs. John,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lowell, Mrs. John, Jr., Chestnut Hill,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lyman, Mrs. Joseph, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lyman, Mr. John Pickering,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Lyman, Mrs. Theodore, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Mackinnon, Mrs. T. A.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Mackintosh, Mrs. W. H., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Magee, Mr. J. L., Chelsea,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Mandell, Mrs. S. P.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Mansfield, Mrs. George S., Malden,	.	.	.	.	5 00
March, Mrs. Delano, Watertown,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Marley, Mr. James S., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Mason, Mrs. S. E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Matthews, Miss A. B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Matthews, Miss Alice M. C.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Maynard, Mr. Charles H., Longwood,	.	.	.	.	5 00
McConnell, Mr. George, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Mead, Mrs. S. R.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Melville, Mrs. H. H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Meredith, Mrs. J. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$2,935 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$2,935 00
Merriam, Mrs. Charles, .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Merrill, Mrs. J. Warren, .	.	.	.	.	10 00
Merrill, Miss F. S., Roxbury, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Merritt, Mrs. George W., .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Meyer, Mrs. George A., .	.	.	.	.	10 00
Miles, Dr. C. Edwin, Roxbury, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Minot, Dr. Francis, .	.	.	.	.	10 00
Mixter, Mrs., .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Mixter, Miss, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Monroe, Mrs. George H., Brookline, .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Morrill, Miss Annie W., .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Morrill, Miss Fannie E., .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Morrill, Mrs. F. Gordon, .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Morison, Mrs. J. H., .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Morison, Mrs. John H., .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Morse, Mr. J. T., .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Morse, Miss Margaret F., Jamaica Plain, .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Morss, Mr. Anthony S., Charlestown, .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Moseley, Mrs. Alexander, .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F., .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Motte, Mrs. Ellis L., .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Murphy, Mrs. Frank S., .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Nazro, Mr. Fred H., Roxbury, .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Nazro, Miss Mary W., Roxbury, .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Neal, Miss Caro F., Charlestown, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Newell, Mrs. James W., Roxbury, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Newell, Mrs. M. A., Roxbury, .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Newman, Mrs. George H., .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Nichols, Mrs. Fred S., .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Nichols, Mrs. E. H., .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Nickerson, Mrs. J. S., South Boston, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Nickerson, Miss Florence S., South Boston, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$3,049 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$3,049 00
Nickerson, Mrs. Thomas W., Jr.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Norcross, Miss Edith C., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Norcross, Mrs. J. W., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Norcross, Miss Laura,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Norcross, Mrs. Otis,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Norcross, Mrs. Otis, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Norton, Mrs. Frank L.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Norton, Mr. John H., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Ober, Mr. Louis P.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Oliver, Miss Martha C., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Osborn, Mrs. Anna F., Pittsfield, Me.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Osborn, Mrs. John B.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Otis, Mrs. W. J.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Page, Rev. Charles L., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Page, Mrs. Cyrus A.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Paine, Mrs. R. T.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Palfrey, Mrs. F. W. (since died),	.	.	.	.	20 00
Parker, Mrs. Charles W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Parker, Mrs. Susan E., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Parker, Mrs. William L.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Parkinson, Mrs. John,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Parsons, The Misses, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Parsons, Mrs. William and Miss,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Patterson, Mrs. James H. (since died),	.	.	.	.	1 00
Peabody, Mrs. Anna P.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Peabody, Mr. F. H.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Peabody, Mrs. Oliver W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Peabody, Mrs. S. E., Salem,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Peirce, Mr. Silas,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Peirson, Mrs Charles L.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Penfield, Mrs. James A.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Perry, Mrs. C. N., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$3,239 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$3,239 00
Perry, Miss Elizabeth H., Bridgewater, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Peters, Mr. Edward D., .	.	.	.	.	10 00
Peters, Mrs. W. Y., .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Pfaff, Mrs. Jacob, .	.	.	.	.	10 00
Philbrick, Mrs. E. S., Brookline, .	.	.	.	.	3 00
Phillips, Mrs. Anna T., .	.	.	.	.	25 00
Phipps, Mrs. Mary J., .	.	.	.	.	25 00
Pickman, Mrs. W. D., .	.	.	.	.	10 00
Pierce, Mrs. N. W., .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Pierce, Mr. Phineas, .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Pitkin, Mrs. C. L., Brookline, .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Pitts, Mrs. Charles H., .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Poor, Mrs. Charles C., .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Pope, Mrs. Albert A., .	.	.	.	.	25 00
Pope, Drs. E. F. and C. A., .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Porter, Miss Nellie E., North Anson, Me., .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Porter, Mrs. P. G., Cambridgeport, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Porteous, Mrs. John, .	.	.	.	.	4 00
Porteous, Miss M. F., .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Potter, Mrs. Jennie L., Roxbury, .	.	.	.	.	3 00
Potter, Mr. William, Jr., Roxbury, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Potter, Mrs. Warren B., .	.	.	.	.	100 00
Poulsson, Miss Emilie, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Poulsson, Miss Laura E., .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Powars, Miss Mary A., .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Powell, Mrs. Maude J., Roxbury, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Prang, Mr. Louis, .	.	.	.	.	10 00
Pratt, Mrs. Elliott W., .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Prendergast, Mr. James M., .	.	.	.	.	10 00
Proctor, Mrs. H. H., .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Putnam, Mrs. George, .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Putnam, Mrs. J. P., .	.	.	.	.	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$3,516 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$3,516 00
Putnam, Mrs. S. R.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Quincy, Mrs. C. F., Chicago, Ill.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Quincy, Mrs. George H.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Quincy, Mrs. H. P.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Ranney, Mr. Fletcher, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Rantoul, Miss H. L., Beverly,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Raymond, Mrs. Henry E., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Reed, Mrs. G. F. T., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Reed, Mr. John H., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Reed, Mrs. William H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Revere, Mrs. Paul J.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Reynolds, Mr. Walter H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Rhodes, Mrs. S. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Rice, Mrs. David Hall, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Rice, Mr. David, Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Rice, Mrs. David, Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Rice, Mrs. Henry A.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Rice, Mrs. N. W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Richards, Miss Annie Louise,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Richards, Mrs. Dexter N., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Richards, Mrs. W. D.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Richardson, Mrs. F. A., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Richardson, Mr. Spencer W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Richardson, Mrs. Thomas O.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Ridgway, Miss H. B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Riley, Mr. C. E., Newton,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Robbins, Mrs. Royal,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Robeson, Mrs. Andrew,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Robinson, Miss H. M.,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Robinson, Mrs. Henry H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Robinson, Mary,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Rochford, Francis J.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$3,704 00

Amount brought forward.	\$5.74
Rodman, Mr. S. W.	20 00
Rogers, Miss Anna P.	20 00
Rogers, Miss Clara Bates.	1 00
Rogers, Mrs. Henry M.	5 00
Rogers, Mrs. J. F.	2 00
Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.	5 00
Rogers, Mrs. J. P.	5 00
Rogers, Miss Kate.	1 00
Rogers, Miss Susan S.	5 00
Rogers, Mrs. T. O.	5 00
Rogers, Mrs. William B.	3 00
Rotch, Mrs. C. M., New Bedford.	10 00
Rotch, Miss Edith.	1 00
Rotch, Mrs. T. M.	2 00
Rotch, Mrs. William J.	5 00
Rothwell, Mrs. W. H., Longwood,	5 00
Russell, Mrs. Henry G., Providence. R. I.	25 00
Rust, Mrs. Nathaniel J.	2 00
Rust, Mrs. W. A., Cambridge.	5 00
S., Miss A. E., Revere,	1 00
Sabine, Mrs. G. K., Brookline,	2 00
Salinger, Mrs. Joseph. Brookline,	5 00
Saltonstall, Mrs. Henry,	10 00
Saltonstall, Mrs. Leverett, Chestnut Hill,	10 00
Sampson, Mrs. Edwin H.,	2 00
Sampson, Mr. George (since died),	10 00
Sampson, Miss H. H.,	1 00
Sampson, Mrs. O. H.,	5 00
Sargent, Mrs. Winthrop,	50 00
Scaife, Miss Helen,	2 00
Schwarz, Mrs. Louis B., Brookline,	2 00
Scott, Mrs. W. M.,	2 00
Amount carried forward,	\$3,922 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$3,922 00
Sears, Mrs. A. P., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Sears, Mr. Frederick R.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Sears, Mrs. Knyvet W.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Sears, Mrs. P. H.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Sears, Mrs. Willard T.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Seamans, Mr. James M., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Sharpe, Mr. Lucian, Providence, R. I.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Shattuck, Mrs. G. B.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Shattuck, Mrs. George O.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Shaw, Mrs. Benjamin S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Shaw, Mrs. G. Howland,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Shaw, Mrs. George R.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Shaw, Mrs. Henry Russell,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Shaw, Mrs. John Oakes, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Shaw, Mrs. Robert G.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Shepard, Mr. O. A., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Shepard, Mrs. T. P., Providence, R. I.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Sherry, Mr. W. A., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Shinkle, Miss Camilla, Covington, Ky.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Sigourney, Mr. Henry,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Simpkins, Miss Mary W., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Slatery, Mrs. William,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Slocum, Mrs. William H., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Smith, Miss Anne E., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Smith, Mr. Azariah, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Smith, Mr. B. F.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Smith, Mrs. Samuel,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Smyth, Rev. Julian K., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Smyth, Mrs. Julian K., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Soren, Miss Emily, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Soren, Miss Grace, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Soren, Mr. John H., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$4,124 00

300 INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$4,124 00
Sowdon, Mr. A. J. C.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Spencer, Miss Edith Louise. Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Sprague, Dr. Francis P.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Stadtmitter, Mrs. F., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Standish, Mrs. L. M.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Stantial, Mrs. S. F.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Stearns, Mrs. R. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Steese, Mrs. E., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Steinert, Mrs. Alex.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Stetson, Mr. Amos W.,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Stetson, Miss Sarah M.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Stevens, Mrs. H. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Stevens, Mr. John J., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Stewart, Mrs. E. T.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Stockwell, Mr. Ira,	.	.	.	.	2 50
Stone, Mrs. Edwin P.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Stone, Mrs. Frederick,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Stone, Mrs. J. H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Stone, Mrs. J. S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Storer, The Misses,	.	.	.	.	4 00
Storrs, Mrs. Elizabeth K., Brookline (since died),	.	.	.	.	10 00
Story, Mrs. George O.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Stratton, Mrs. Charles E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Stratton, Mrs. Solomon P.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Strong, Mrs. Alex,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Stuart, Mrs. Willoughby Herbert,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Sturgis, Mrs. John H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Swain, Mrs. George F.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Swan, Miss E. B., Dorchester,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Swan, Mr. Charles H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Swan, Mrs. Robert, Dorchester,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Swann, Mrs. John, Stockbridge,	.	.	.	.	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$4,303 50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$4,303 50
Sweetser, Mrs. A. L.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Sweetser, Mr. Frank E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Sweetser, Miss Ida G.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Sweetser, Mr. I. Homer,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Symonds, Miss Lucy Harris,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Talbot, Mrs. Thomas, North Billerica,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Talbot, Mrs. George N., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Tappan, Miss Mary A.,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Taylor, Mrs. E. B.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Thacher, Mrs. Lydia W., Peabody,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Thayer, Miss Adela G.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Thayer, Mrs. Charles E.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Thayer, Mrs. Harriet L.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Thayer, Miss H. L.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Thayer, Mrs. William G., Southborough,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Thomas, Miss Catharine C.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Thomson, Mrs. A. C., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Thorndike, Mrs. A.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Tilton, Mrs. Joseph B.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Tilton, Mrs. William S., Newtonville,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Townsend, Mrs. Thomas D.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tucker, Mrs. C. O., Newton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tucker, Mrs. J. Alfred, Newton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tucker, Mrs. W. A.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Tuckerman, Mrs. C. S., Salem,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Turner, Miss Alice M., Randolph,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Turner, Miss Abby W., Randolph,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Tyler, Mrs. D. S., Lexington,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Tyler, Mr. Edward Royal,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Umbstaetter, Mrs. H. D.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Vaughan, Mrs. W. W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Vaughn, Master William M.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$4,512 50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$4,512 50
Velasco, Miss Gertrude, Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Vickery, Mrs. Herman F.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Vose, Miss Florence P., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Vose, Mr. Frank T., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wadsworth, Mrs. A. F.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wadsworth, Mrs. O. F.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wainwright, Miss R. P.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Waldo, Mr. Clarence H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Wales, Mrs. George W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Walker, Mr. Edward C. R., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Walker, Mrs. F. A.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Walker, Mrs. Nathaniel U., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Walley, Mrs. W. P.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Ward, Mrs. Henry V.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Ward, The Misses,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Ware, Miss Annie S., Cambridge (since died),	.	.	.	.	5 00
Ware, Mrs. Charles E.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Ware, Miss Charlotte L., Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Ware, Miss Harriot, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Ware, Mrs. William M., Dorchester,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Warren, Miss Annie C.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Warren, Mrs. Frederick,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Warren, Mrs. Frederic, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Warren, Mrs. J. S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Warren, Mrs. William W.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Wason, Mrs. E., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Washburn, Mrs. Rufus A.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Watson, Mr. Thomas A., Weymouth,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Watson, Mrs. Thomas A., Weymouth,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Webster, Mrs. F. G.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Weeks, Mrs. A. G.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Weld, Miss Alice B., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$4,706 50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$4,706 50
Weld, Mrs. A. Davis, Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Weld, Mrs. A. W., Chestnut Hill,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Weld, Mrs. William F.,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Wesselhoeft, Mrs. Minna,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Weston, Mrs. H. C.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Wetherbee, Miss Helen F.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Wheeler, Mrs. G. H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Wheelwright, Mrs. J. W.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Wheelwright, Mrs. G. W., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Wheelwright, The Misses,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Whipple, Mrs. J. Reed,	.	.	.	.	10 00
White, Mrs. C. T. and The Misses,	.	.	.	.	3 00
White, Mrs. Joseph H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	2 00
White, Mrs. Jonathan H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
White, Mrs. W. H., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Whiting, Mrs. Irving O.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Whitcomb, Mrs. Austin F., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Whitcomb, Mr. N. O., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Whitman, Mrs. Sarah W.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Whitmore, Mrs. C. J.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Whitney, Mr. Edward F.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Whitney, Mrs. George,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Whitney, Mrs. H. A.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Whitney, Mrs. Henry M., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Whitney, Mrs. J. S., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Whitwell, Mrs. Frederick A.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wight, Mrs. Lewis, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Wilder, Mr. H. A., Newton,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Willard, Mrs. A. R.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Willard, Miss Edith G.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Willcomb, Mrs. George,	5 00
Willcutt, Mr. Levi L., Longwood,	10 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$4,908 50

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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,908 50
Williams, Miss Adelia C., Roxbury,	10 00
Williams, Mrs. Harriet C.,	25 00
Williams, Mrs. Jeremiah,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Williams, Mr. Moses, Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Williams, Mrs. T. B.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Williams, The Misses,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Williams, Miss C. E., Jamaica Plain,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Wilson, Mrs. Edward C., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wilson, Miss A. E., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wilson, Miss L. U., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Windram, Mrs. W. T.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Winkley, Mrs. S. H.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Winslow, Mr. B. C., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Winslow, Mrs. George M.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Winslow, Miss Helen M., West Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Winsor, Mrs. Ernest, Chestnut Hill,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Withington, Mrs. H. S., Brookline,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Wolcott, Mrs. J. Huntington,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Wolcott, Mrs. Roger,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wood, Mrs. E. S.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Wood, Mr. Henry, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Woodbury, Mrs. John P.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Woodworth, Mrs. A. S.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Worthington, Mr. Roland, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Worthington, Mrs. Roland, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wright, Miss M. A.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Wright, Mrs. M. E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wyman, Mr. A. E., Newtonville,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Young, Mrs. Benjamin L.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Young, Miss Lucy F., Groton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Young, Mr. Calvin, Dorchester,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Ziegler, Mr. Alfred, Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	10 00

\$5,107 50

CAMBRIDGE BRANCH.

Through Mrs. ELIZABETH C. AGASSIZ.

Abbot, Miss Anne W.,	\$25 00
Abbot, Mrs. Martha T.,	10 00
Abbot, in memory of Mrs. Kate L.,	5 00
Abbott, Mrs. Edward,	3 00
A friend,	10 00
Ames, Mrs. James B.,	5 00
Bartlett, Mrs. John,	1 00
Batchelder, Mrs. J. M.,	1 00
Beard, Mrs. Edward L.,	1 00
Bradford, Miss Edith,	5 00
Brewster, Mrs. Caroline F.,	5 00
Brooks, Miss Martha W.,	5 00
Bull, Mrs. Ole,	2 00
Buttrick, Miss Anna,	1 00
Cary, The Misses,	5 00
Chapman, Mrs. Frank L.,	1 00
Chapman, Miss,	5 00
Child, Miss Helen,	2 00
Cooke, Mrs. J. P.,	5 00
Croswell, Miss Mary,	2 00
Cushman, Miss Edith,	1 00
Dana, Mrs. R. H.,	5 00
Deane, Mrs. Charles,	2 00
Dixwell, Mr. Epes S.,	100 00
Dodge, Mrs. J. C.,	10 00
Dodge, Mrs. S. B.,	1 00
Emery, Miss,	2 00
Eustis, Mrs. Frank,	1 00
Everett, Mrs. E.,	25 00
Everett, Miss Mildred,	10 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$256 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$274 00
Fisk, Mrs. James.	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Foot, Miss Mary B.	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
From friends.	.	.	.	.	.	24 25
Gilman, Mrs. P. J.	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
Goodale, Mrs. Henrietta J.,	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
Goodwin, Miss A. M.,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Goodwin, Mrs. Hersey B.,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Goodwin, Mrs. W. W.,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Greenleaf, Mrs. James.	.	.	.	.	.	55 00
Greenough, Mrs. Henry.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
Harris, Miss Charlotte M.,	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hedge, Miss C. A.,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Henchman, Miss A. P.,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Hooper, Mr. E. W.,	.	.	.	.	.	25 00
Horsford, Miss Lilian,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
King, Mrs. W. B.,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Kittell, Mrs. Charles W.,	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
Lamb, Mrs. George,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Lambert, Mrs.,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Lawrence, Mrs. William,	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
Norton, Mr. Charles E.,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Norton, Miss Elizabeth,	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
Page, Miss Abby, and family,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Paine, Miss J. W.,	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
Peabody, Miss Mary,	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
Pickering, Mrs. Edward C.,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Putnam, Mr. George,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
Richards, Mrs. J. R.,	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
Richards, Mrs. R. A.,	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
Richardson, Mrs. W. T.,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
Riddle, Miss,	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
Scudder, Mr. Samuel H.,	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$464 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$464 66
Sedgwick, Miss M. J.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Simmons, Mrs. Mary E.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Spelman, Mrs. H. M.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Stone, Mrs. J. S.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Stoughton, Mrs. E. W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Swan, Mrs. S. H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Thayer, Mrs. J. B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Thayer, Mrs. J. H.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Thorp, Mrs. J. G.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Vaughan, Mrs. Benjamin,	.	.	.	.	10 00
White, Mrs. Gardner,	.	.	.	.	5 00
White, Mrs. Moses,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Whitman, Mrs. E. P. (since died),	.	.	.	.	5 00
Whittemore, Mrs. F. W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Whittemore, Mrs. G. W.,	1 00
Willson, Mrs. Robert W.,	5 00
Winlock, Mrs. Joseph,	1 00
Woodman, Mrs. L. L.,	20 00
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					\$555 66

DORCHESTER BRANCH.

Through Mrs. ELIZABETH S. WHITTEN.

Allen, Mrs. Thomas J.,	\$1 00
Anonymous,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Atherton, Mrs. Samuel,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Austin, Mrs. William R.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Badlam, Mrs. W. H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Barnard, Mrs. C. F.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bartlett, Mrs. S. E., Boston,	1 00
Bates, Mrs. George C., Brookline,	1 00
Bates, Mrs. Henry L.,	1 00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$14 00

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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$14 00
Bean, Mrs. J. Henry,	1 00
Bockus, Mrs. Charles E.,	1 00
Boyle, Mrs. N. D.,	1 00
Bradford, Mrs. Martin L., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Brigham, Mrs. Frank E., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bullard, Mrs. R. L., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Burdett, Mrs. Charles A., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Burt, Mr. Edward N., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Callender, Mrs. Henry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Callender, Miss, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Capen, Mrs. Nahum, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Carleton, Mr. Guy H., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Carleton, Miss, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Carleton, Miss S., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Carruth, Mrs. Nathan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Churchill, Mrs. J. H., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Clark, Mrs. W. R., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Conant, Mrs. James S., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Copeland, Mrs. W. A., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Crowell, Mrs. Samuel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Cutter, Mrs. D. J., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dana, Mrs. Julia, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dana, Miss, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Davis, Miss Katherine F., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dillaway, Mrs. C. O. L., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dolan, Miss, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Downer, Mrs. Samuel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Eaton, Mrs. Albert, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Eddy, Mrs. Otis, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Eldredge, Mrs. David G., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Eliot, Mrs. C. R., Boston, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Emond, Mrs. Joseph P., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$56 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$56 00
Estabrooks, Miss, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Everett, Mrs. William B., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Fay, Mrs. M. C. Talbot, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Forrest, Mrs. R. M., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Galvin, Mrs. J. M., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Gray, Mrs. W. H., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hall, Miss Adelaide, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hall, Mrs. Henry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Harriman, Mrs. H. P., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hawkes, Mrs. S. L., Mattapan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hayes, Mrs. Walter L., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hearsey, Miss Sarah E., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hemenway, Mrs. E. A., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hoag, Mrs. Louisa P., Roxbury, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	50
Hosmer, Mrs. Jerome C., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Howland, Mrs. J. Frank, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5 00
Hoyt, Mrs. Harris G., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Humphreys, Mrs. R. C., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Jordan, Mrs. H. D., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Joyslin, Mrs. L. B., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
King, Miss S. Frank, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Knox, Mrs. Frank, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2 00
Lee, Mrs. Luther M., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lindsay, Mrs. W. H., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lowney, Mrs. W. M., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Mansfield, Mrs. Frederick H., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Martin, Mrs. A. P., Mattapan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Moore, Mrs. L. M., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Morse, Mrs. L. M., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Moseley, Mrs. F. C., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Moseley, Master Frederick Russell, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Nash, Mrs. Edward, Boston, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$96 50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$96 50
Newhall, Mrs. B. S., Salem,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Nichols, Mrs. Smith W.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Nightingale, Mrs. C.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
North, Mrs. F. O.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Noyes, Miss Mary E.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Orcutt, Mrs. Hiram,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Peabody, Mrs. C. K.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Phillips, Mrs. John G.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Phillips, Miss Mary H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Pierce, Miss Henrietta M.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Pratt, Mrs. Laban,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Rankin, Mrs. James,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Reynolds, Mrs. Henry V.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Rhodes, Mrs. T. M.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Robinson, Mrs. H. D.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Rose, Mrs. M. L.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Ruggles, Mrs. Frederick,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Ruggles, Miss,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Salmon, Mrs. George A.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Sayward, Mrs. W. H.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Schlotterbeck, Frau,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Sewall, Mrs. George P.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Shaw, Mrs. William,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Smith, Mrs. Bryant,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Smith, Miss H. J.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Smith, Mrs. Walter E. C.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Smith, Mrs. W. H. L.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Stearns, Mrs. Albert H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Stearns, Miss Katherine,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Stearns, Master A. T., 2d,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Stearns, Master A. Maynard,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Stearns, Master Henry D.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$131 50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$181 50
Stearns, Mrs. Fred. P.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Streeter, Mrs. C. H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Swan, Miss M. E., Roxbury,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tanner, Mrs. J. A.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Thacher, Mrs. A. C.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Thacher, Mrs. Charles A.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Thacher, Miss E. M.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Thacher, Miss M. H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Torrey, Mrs. Elbridge,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Vinson, Miss M. Adelaide,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Vinson, Miss Charlotte,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Waitt, Mrs. W. G.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Whiton, Mrs. Royal,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Whitten, Mrs. Charles V.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Willard, Mrs. L. P.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Willard, Miss,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Wood, Mr. Frank,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wood, Mrs. Frank,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wood, Mrs. William A.,	1 00
Woodberry, Miss,	1 00
Woodman, Mrs. George,	1 00
Young, Mrs. Frank L.,	1 00
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					\$173 50

LYNN BRANCH.

Through Mrs. LUCY B. HAVEN.

Alley, Mr. James,	\$1 00
Ashcroft, Mrs. Edward,	1 00
Bancroft, Mrs. Thomas,	1 00
Bancroft, Mrs. William,	1 00
Bates, Mrs. Wallace,	1 00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$5 00

312 INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$5 00
Berry, Mrs. Benjamin J.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Chase, Mrs. Phillip Augustus,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Clough, Mrs. Charles,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Coffin, Miss A. M.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Dearborn, Mrs. Fred,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Donallen, Mrs. John,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Frazier, Mrs. Lyman B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Haddock, Miss Emily,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Harmon, Mrs. Rollin,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Haven, Mrs. Lucy B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Heath, Mrs. Caroline Newhall,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hudson, Mrs. Charles,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Ireson, Miss Isabella,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Ireson, Miss Kate,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Johnson, Mrs. John B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Johnson, Mrs. Luther,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Jones, Mrs. Cyrus,	.	.	.	.	1 00
King, Mrs. Horace,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lee, Mrs. Nehemiah,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Le Row, Mrs. M. H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lovejoy, Mrs. Dr.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lovejoy, Mrs. Elbridge,	.	.	.	.	1 00
MacArthur, Mrs. John,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Melcher, Mrs. Charles,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Moore, Mrs. Ira,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Morgan, Mrs. William,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Moulton, Mrs. John T.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Newhall, Mr. Charles H.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Newhall, Mrs. Edward,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Newhall, Mrs. James S.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Newhall, Mrs. Lucian,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Newhall, Miss Lilla,	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$42 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$42 00
Nourse, Mrs. Christopher,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Osborne, Mrs. Wallace,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Osborne, Mrs. Wellman,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Page, Mrs., . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Pope, Mrs. M. J., . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Saunderson, Miss Nancy,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Sheldon, Mrs. Charles C.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Shorey, Mrs. George, .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Souther, Mrs. Elbridge,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tapley, Miss Alice, . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tapley, Mr. Amos P., .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tapley, Mrs. Amos P., .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tapley, Mrs. Henry F.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tebbetts, Mrs. Charles B.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Valpey, Mrs. Henry, . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Walden, Mrs. Edwin, . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Walsh, Mrs. Charles, . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
Whiton, Mrs. Mary, . . .	.	.	.	.	1 00
					<hr/>
					\$61 00

MILTON BRANCH.

Through Mrs. WILLIAM WOOD.

Baldwin, Miss A. W.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1 00
Barnard, Mrs. J. M.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
Barrey, Mrs. Martha,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
Beck, Mrs. Gideon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
Breck, Mrs. C. E. C.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
Brewer, Mrs. Joseph,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
Briggs, Miss S. E.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
Channing, Miss,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
Clum, Mrs. A. B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
							<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$9 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$9 00
Cunningham, Mrs. Caleb,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Dow, Miss J. F.,	.	.	.	.	2 50
Dow, Miss Lucia,	.	.	.	.	2 50
Draper, Mrs. A. W.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Emerson, Mrs. W. R.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Field, Mrs. E. E. V. (since died),	.	.	.	.	1 00
Fletcher, Mrs. G. A.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Forbes, Mrs. J. Murray,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Gilbert, Mrs. H. J.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Gilmore, Miss M. E., North Easton,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Glover, Mrs. T. R.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Gray, Mrs. William,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Greene, Mrs. J. S.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus, Readville,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Hicks, Miss Josephine,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hinckley, Miss M.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hollingsworth, Mrs. Amor, Mattapan,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Hollingsworth, Mrs. P. R., Mattapan,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Jaques, Mrs. Francis,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Jaques, Miss H. L.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Loring, Mrs. Elisha,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Loring, Miss Edith,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Mackintosh, Mrs.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Morton, Miss S. B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Perkins, Mrs. C. E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Pierce, Mrs. M. V.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Pierce, Mrs. W. L.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Pierce, Mr. Walworth,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Richardson, Miss S. H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Richardson, Miss N.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Roberts, Miss Rachel,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Roberts, Mrs. R. H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$86 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$86 00
Rotch, Miss Joanna,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Safford, Mrs. N. F.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tilden, Mrs. George,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Tilden, Mrs. William P.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tileston, Mrs. J. B., Mattapan,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Tileston, Miss Edith, Mattapan,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tucker, Miss S., Hyde Park,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tucker, Mrs. S. A., Hyde Park,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Tuell, Mrs. H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Vose, Miss C. C.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Wadsworth, Mrs. E. D.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Ware, Mrs. A. L.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Weston, Mr. William B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Weston, Mrs. William B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
White, Mrs. F. B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Whitney, Mrs. A. D. T.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Whitwell, Mrs. F. A.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Whitwell, Miss N. S.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Wood, Mrs. William,	.	.	.	.	5 00
					<hr/>
					\$114 00

WORCESTER BRANCH.

Through Mrs. ELIZA DRAPER ROBINSON.

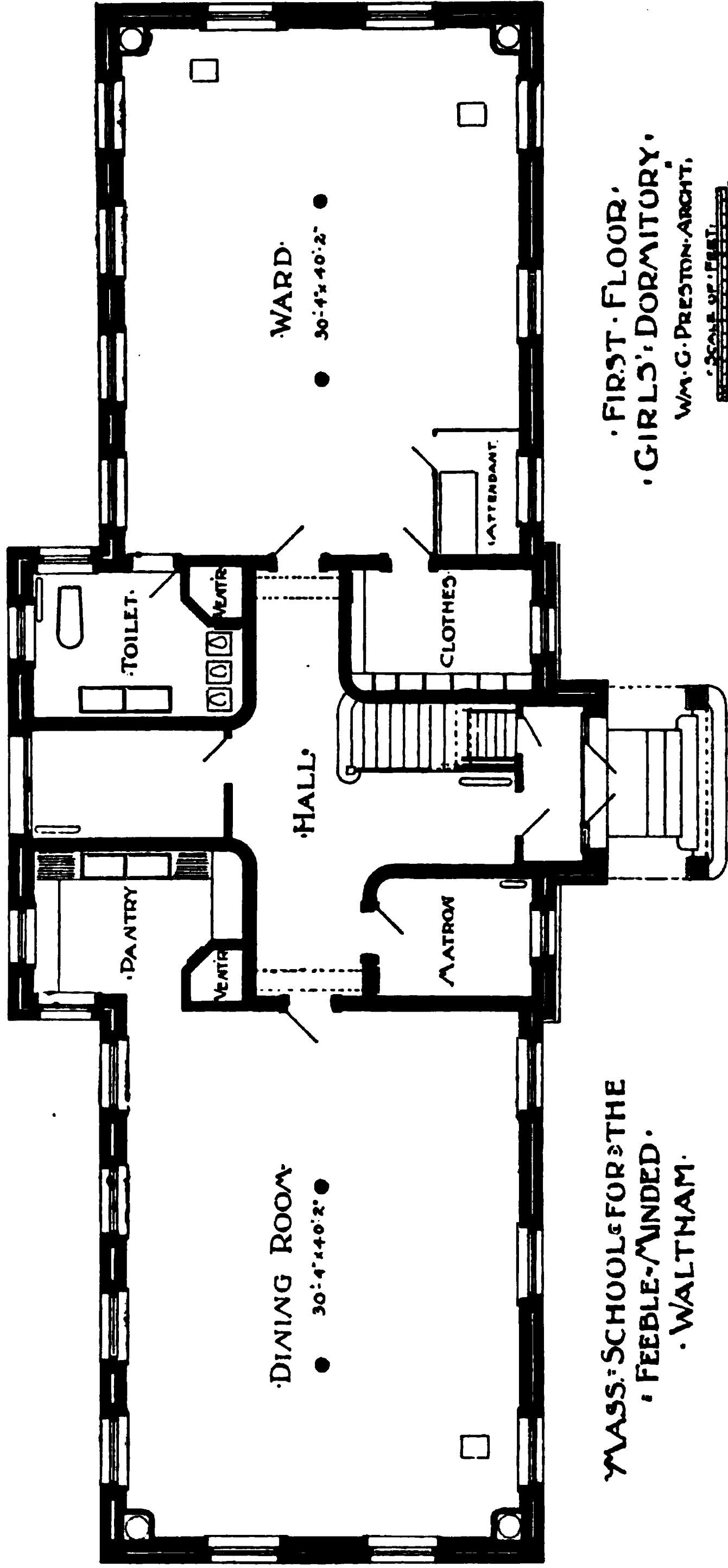
Allen, Miss Katherine,	.	.	.	.	\$5 00
Baldwin, Mrs. John S.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Ball, Mrs. Phineas,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Ball, Miss Helen,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bigelow, Mrs. A. A.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Bigelow, Mrs. C. F.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Blake, Miss Ellen,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Blake, Miss Louisa,	.	.	.	.	1 00
					<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$12 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$12 00
Brady, Mrs. John G.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Brigham, Mrs. John S.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Brown, Mrs. Henry W.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Brown, Mrs. Sarah Theo.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Brown, Mrs. William T.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Butler, Mrs. A. M. S.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Clark, Miss Fannie E.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Clark, Miss Harriet,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Clark, Mrs. Henry,	.	.	.	.	50 00
Day, Mrs. John E.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Fobes, Mrs. Celia E.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Fowler, Mrs. E. H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Gage, Mrs. Homer,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Gates, Mrs. C. L.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Gray, Miss Sybil M.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Harrington, Mrs. C. G.,	.	.	.	.	2 00
Hastings, Miss Mary L.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Hobbs, Miss Martha,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Howe, Mrs. Anna,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Johnson, Mrs. W. W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Kinnecutt, Mrs. Lincoln N.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lathrop, Mrs. F. D.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lend a Hand Club of the First Unitarian Church,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Lincoln, Mrs. Winslow S.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lincoln, Miss Frances M.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Lowell, Mr. A. S.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
McClellan, Miss Emma C.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Mirick, Mrs. A. H.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Morse, Mrs. E. D. F.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Morse, Miss Frances,	.	.	.	.	1 50
Murdock, Mrs. Julia T.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Partridge, Miss Jennie A.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$119 50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$119 50
Pratt, Mrs. Henry S.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Putnam, Mrs. Otis,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Reeves, Mrs. George W.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Rice, Mrs. William E.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Rice, Mrs. W. W.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Robinson, Mrs. J. H.,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Russell, Mrs. Herbert,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Salisbury, Hon. Steven,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Sanford, Miss M. L.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Sargent, Miss Mary T.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Schmidt, Mr. H. F. A.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Schmidt, Mrs. H. F. A.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Scofield, Mrs. J. M.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Scott, Mrs. Charles N.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Searles, Mrs. William P.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Stone, Mrs. James B.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Sumner, Mrs. Dwight C.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Thayer, Mrs. Adin,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Thayer, Mrs. Edward, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Thayer, Mr. E. D.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Washburn, Mrs. Charles G.,	.	.	.	.	25 00
Wesson, Mrs. James E.,	.	.	.	.	1 00
Witter, Mrs. H. M.,	.	.	.	.	5 00
Wood, Mrs. E. M.,	.	.	.	.	10 00
Interest on deposits,	.	.	.	.	1 63
					<hr/>
					\$242 13

The annual subscription of \$10 paid by Mrs. Henry S. Pratt of Worcester, for 1895, was by mistake credited to Mrs. W. F. Pond in the list published in the Report for 1895.

S. E. LANE.

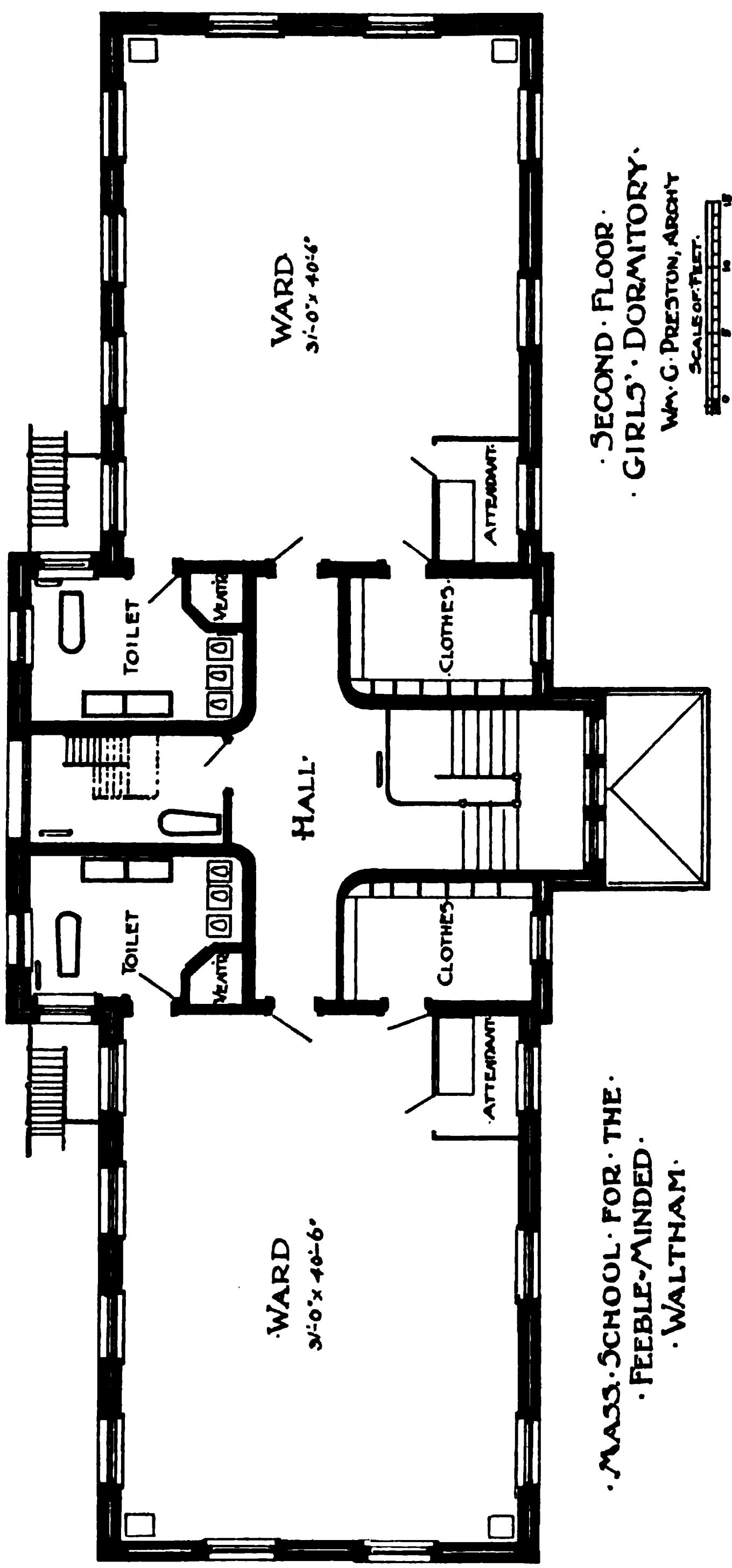


● DINING ROOM ●
30'-4" x 40'-2"

● WARD ●
30'-4" x 40'-2"

MASS. SCHOOL FOR THE
FEEBLE-MINDED.
WALTHAM.

FIRST FLOOR.
GIRLS' DORMITORY.
WM. G. PRESTON ARCHT.
SCALE OF FEET.



MASS. SCHOOL FOR THE
FEEBLE-MINDED.
WALTHAM.

SECOND FLOOR.
GIRLS' DORMITORY.
WM. C. PRESTON, ARCHT

FORTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

AT WALTHAM,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1897.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,
BOSTON, Oct. 8, 1896.

Hon. WM. M. OLIN, *Secretary of State.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the forty-ninth annual report of this institution, for the use of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislature.

Yours respectfully,

W. W. SWAN,
Secretary.

TRUSTEES FOR 1896-1897.

President.
SAMUEL ELIOT.

Vice-President.
JOHN CUMMINGS.

Treasurer.
RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS.

Secretary.
W. W. SWAN.

Auditors.
GEORGE G. TARBELL. | **CHARLES F. WYMAN.**

Trustees.							
FRANCIS J. BARNES,	.	.	.	.	.	.	CAMBRIDGE.
ELIOT C. CLARKE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
ELIZABETH E. COOLIDGE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
JOHN CUMMINGS,	.	.	.	.	.	.	WOBURN.
J. S. DAMRELL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
SAMUEL ELIOT,	.	.	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
SAMUEL HOAR,	.	.	.	.	.	.	CONCORD.
W. W. SWAN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	BROOKLINE.
GEORGE G. TARBELL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
ERSKINE WARDEN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	WALTHAM.
F. G. WHEATLEY.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ABINGTON.
CHARLES F. WYMAN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	CAMBRIDGE.

State Board of Visitors, ex officio.
GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE,
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE,
CHAPLAINS OF BOTH HOUSES,
AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE DURING THE SESSION.

OFFICERS FOR 1896-1897.

Superintendent.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.

Matron.

Miss AUGUSTA DAMRELL.

Matron of Asylum Department.

Miss ANNIE WALLACE.

Matron of Boys' Dormitory.

Miss ISABEL J. SAWIN.

Matron of Girls' Dormitory.

Miss LIZZIE BARNES.

Matron of Farm House.

Miss CLARA MCPHEE.

Clerks.

Miss E. W. PETERSON.

Miss MARGARET SMITH.

Stenographer.

Miss ALICE CHACE.

Teachers.

Miss L. L. MOULTON.

Miss L. J. SANDERSON.

Mrs. S. E. SHAFFER.

Miss ADELLE HODGDON.

Training Teachers.

Miss MAY BARNES.

Miss RUBY MCPHEE.

Miss SARAH FOSTER.

Instructors in Physical and Manual Training.

Mr. F. W. KNIGHT.

| Mr. JOHN HEDMAN.

Foreman of Farm.

Mr. DAVID SMITH.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Michael Anagnos, South Boston.
Nathan Appleton, Boston.
Henry Barnard, Hartford, Conn.
Francis J. Barnes, M.D., Cambridge.
Francis Bartlett, Boston.
Mrs. Isabel Barrows, Boston.
Rev. Samuel Barrows, Boston.
Chas. P. Bowditch, Jamaica Plain.
George L. Burt, Boston.
Walter Channing, M.D., Brookline.
Charles R. Codman, Boston.
Mrs. Alice de V. Clarke, Boston.
Elliot C. Clarke, Boston.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Coolidge, Boston.
Rev. Samuel B. Cruft, Boston.
John Cummings, Woburn.
Elbridge G. Cutler, M.D., Boston.
E. R. Cutler, M.D., Waltham.
John S. Damrell, Boston.
Benjamin Dean, South Boston.
Henry G. Denny, Boston.
William A. Dunn, M.D., Boston.
Rev. C. R. Elliot, Dorchester.
Samuel Elliot, Boston.
Edw. W. Emerson, M.D., Concord.
Miss Ellen Emerson, Concord.
William Endicott, Jr., Boston.
Clement K. Fay, Brookline.
Walter E. Fernald, M.D., Waltham.
Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, Dorchester.
Jonathan V. Fletcher, Belmont.
J. Henry Fletcher, Belmont.
Samuel A. Green, M.D., Boston.
Rev. Edw. E. Hale, Boston.
Rev. C. E. Harrington, Waltham.
Edward D. Hayden, Woburn.
Augustus Hemenway, Boston.
Edward W. Hooper, Cambridge.
Samuel Hoar, Concord.

Miss Abbey Hosmer, Concord.
Richard C. Humphreys, Boston.
Henry Lee, Boston.
Frederic W. Lincoln, Boston.
John Lowell, Chestnut Hill.
Fred W. G. May, Dorchester.
John C. Milne, Fall River.
Mrs. Emily M. Morison, Boston.
Mrs. Anna M. Peabody, Boston.
Rev. Francis G. Peabody, Cambridge.
Frederick W. Peabody, Boston.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Perkins, Boston.
Miss Laliah B. Pingree, Boston.
Rev. E. G. Porter, Lexington.
James J. Putnam, M.D., Boston.
Miss Hannah L. Rantoul, Beverly.
Mrs. Henry Richards, Gardiner, Me.
Dr. J. Henry Robinson, Southborough.
Stephen Salisbury, Worcester.
Franklin B. Sanborn, Concord.
Fred'k C. Shattuck, M.D., Boston.
George B. Shattuck, M.D., Boston.
Benj. F. Spinney, Lynn.
Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, Waltham.
Mrs. Helen G. Swan, Brookline.
William W. Swan, Brookline.
George G. Tarbell, M.D., Boston.
C. B. Tillinghast, Boston.
Henry Tuck, M.D., New York.
Mrs. Annie P. Vinton, Boston.
Mrs. Mary G. Ware, Lancaster.
Erskine Warden, Waltham.
John D. Washburn, Worcester.
George A. Washburn, Taunton.
Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, Boston.
F. G. Wheatley, M.D., N. Abington.
Chas. F. Wyman, Cambridge.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,
WALTHAM, Oct. 8, 1896.

To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature, the State Board of Education and the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

The trustees have the honor to submit their annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

There are now in the school 425 inmates, feeble-minded persons of all descriptions. Of these, 181 are supported by the Commonwealth in the school department and 37 in the custodial department. The towns and cities are charged for the support of 155 in the custodial department. There are 34 private pupils, of whom 5 pay more than the average cost of maintenance and instruction, 12 pay the average cost of maintenance and instruction and 8 pay about one-half the average cost. There are 27 beneficiaries of other States, who pay each about \$300 per year.

The average number for the year has been: males, 248; females, 168; total, 416. There have been 164 applications for admission, but of these only 22 could be received.

The current expenses for the year have amounted to \$70,761.98, or \$3.25 per week for each inmate. The expense per capita has slightly increased, being \$3.25 per week for each inmate, whereas it was only \$3.15 per week for the preceding year. Till now the weekly expense per inmate since the removal from South Boston has been gradually decreasing from \$3.47 in 1890 to \$3.15 last year. At South Boston the cost was considerably greater. For instance, it was \$3.89 in 1886 and \$4.19 in 1887. It is to be observed

that the gradual decrease in expense corresponds with the gradual increase in numbers. The increase in expense this year has been largely owing to a visitation of scarlet-fever. The disease made its appearance at the very beginning of the school year, and it was not until May that it disappeared. Otherwise the health of the inmates has been good.

In our last annual report we stated that it was highly desirable to separate the larger boys and grown men from the school department, and that for that end a new dormitory was needed; and we also said that there was need of a new building for the grown feeble-minded women. Later, soon after the Legislature convened, we made application for a grant of \$60,000 to be applied to the erection of two new buildings for the accommodation of 150 additional persons. This sum was voted on conditions that appear in the resolve approved April 27, 1896, reading as follows:—

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, to be expended at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded at Waltham under the direction of the trustees of said institution, for the purpose of erecting two new buildings, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the forty-eighth annual report of the said trustees. No contracts shall be made for the construction of either of the buildings hereby authorized until the plans therefor have been approved by the governor and council; and such approval shall not be given until plans and estimates in detail shall have been submitted to the governor and council and they are satisfied that the cost of the said buildings will not exceed the amount authorized to be expended by this resolve.

Plans for the new building for men and large boys were prepared during the summer, and were submitted, together with estimates in detail, to the governor and council on the 27th of August. The same were on that day by them approved, provided the building shall accommodate 120 inmates and the cost thereof shall not exceed \$35,500. Contracts were made and work was begun immediately, and it is expected that the new dormitory will be ready for occupation in the early spring. It is the intention of the trustees to erect the second building, to accommodate 80

women, during the present school year. It will be a close copy of the present girls' dormitory.

The completion of the second building will give to the school a full complement of buildings corresponding to the acreage. Nor does it seem wise to attempt to provide for further growth in this locality. With the extended accommodations now authorized the limit will have been reached within which there is economy in increasing the number of inmates, and beyond which there is no economy in the increase. With 500 there can be satisfactory classification, and the cost per inmate will be substantially the same, whether there be 500 or 1,000. And adjoining lands are too valuable, or at least are held at too high a price, for the corporation to purchase or recommend their purchase.

Yet there will remain in the community a large number of idiots and feeble-minded persons who are entitled to the benefit of the school, but few of whom under the present course of administration of the affairs of the school can be received. It is not just that those who seek for admission should forever be kept without by those who happen to be within. Especially is this true of the school department proper. In early 'days, when there were admitted only feeble-minded persons of tender age, capable of improvement by study in the school-room like normal children, only in a less degree, they were generally returned to their homes at a little beyond the age at which children of full strength, mental and physical, finish at grammar schools, and young children were admitted to take their places. But since the custodial department was created and big dormitories have been built, the old practice has been largely discontinued, and many children are staying on as men and women. Why this is so we have shown in former reports. Many of our pupils are wholly friendless. Their homes have been broken up in their absence. Their parents have died, and there is no one to receive them. The placing out of feeble-minded persons is rarely satisfactory. Seldom can a discharged male pupil support himself independently, and the school instruction received by a female pupil would be of slight help to keep her from evil should she be cast out into the world to shift for herself. Thus the school fills up

with adults, and the number that can receive substantial benefit from the study of books or by work on a school-room blackboard gets smaller and smaller. A remedy must be found. We believe in the school, strictly educational, that was founded half a century ago.* Again and again have we urged upon the Legislature that it must not be given up. We must from time to time admit improvable cases, and as a rule they in turn must give way to others after a few years' instruction. But we also regard a custodial institution in which the Commonwealth shall take permanent care of feeble-minded women and low-grade idiots of both sexes as an absolute necessity, and we think that the creation of a custodial department and the uniting of the two departments, school and custodial, in a single organization, by the act of 1886, was eminently wise and proper. It is only by study and investigation and experience that we can determine what in any case is the best course to pursue or recommend; and, with due regard to economy, the best results in any case will be reached by those in charge only when those in charge are familiar with every grade of idiocy.

But, whatever may be the organization or administration of the school here at Waltham, if there shall be no increase of territory, there will always be a large number of persons seeking admission that cannot be received. If in order to make room for new cases it shall be our practice to discharge every year a number of the older children from the school department, there will always be some that have no homes to which they may return, and some that it would be inhuman to send to an almshouse or even to their homes. And there will continue the steady growth of the custodial department for which provision must be made.

What, then, shall be the remedy, there being no room for further increase of members in our present location? We suggest this: that the Commonwealth shall purchase a tract of wild land of not less than 1,500 acres; that from time to time, as occasion shall require, there shall be erected upon this land dwelling-houses, barns, storehouses and shops,

* The school department of this institution, originally the only department, remains and will always remain the chief department, worthy, above all other departments, of being amply sustained.

small rather than large, and of moderate cost; and that such estate, at first so equipped only to a limited extent, shall be appropriated to the reception, care and maintenance of adult male cases that shall have received a course of training at the school at Waltham.

With such an outlet the school at Waltham could be made more useful in its general work than at present, while the men and older boys transferred from Waltham to the newly acquired land would be fully as well off in every respect as here. We should at first confine the transfer to males, because there are four or five applications for the admission of males to the school to every application for a female. For the present we can take care of the women and large girls at the school. What to do with them hereafter we will determine when occasion shall arise.

The tract of land purchased should be not far from the line of one of the railroads passing through Waltham, and with its occupants would probably best be managed as a part of this school by the trustees of this school; but the course to be pursued can be determined after its acquisition.

Let our purchase be a wilderness. What is wanted is a place for work. When we take it, let there be no trace of cultivation. The desert shall rejoice and blossom like the rose. Another fifty years or more shall pass, and a fair domain, with its shapely walls, fine roads, green fields, gardens and orchards, the production of the toil of these unfortunate boys and men, will be one of the glories of the Commonwealth.

FRANCIS J. BARNES,
ELIOT C. CLARKE,
ELIZABETH E. COOLIDGE,
JOHN CUMMINGS,
J. S. DAMRELL,
SAMUEL ELIOT,
SAMUEL HOAR,
W. W. SWAN,
GEO. G. TARBELL,
ERSKINE WARDEN,
F. G. WHEATLEY,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,
WALTHAM, Oct. 8, 1896.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

I hereby submit the following annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896 :—

Movement of Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number present Sept. 30, 1895,	247	176	423
Admitted during the year,	22	18	40
Whole number present,	269	194	463
Discharged,	14	13	27
Died,	3	8	11
Number present Sept. 30, 1896,	252	173	425
Average number present,	248	168	416
School cases admitted,	16	15	31
Custodial cases admitted,	6	3	9
Private pupils now present,	16	9	25
Massachusetts school beneficiaries,	122	59	181
Custodial cases supported by the State,	16	21	37
Custodial cases supported by cities and towns,	78	77	155
Beneficiaries of other New England States,	20	7	27
Applications for admission during the year,	—	—	164

Of the 40 admissions for the year, 24 were good school cases, 7 were females over fourteen years of age, 5 were adult males who had become very troublesome members of the community.

Of the discharges, 5 were not returned from vacation, 14 were kept at home by friends for various reasons, 2 were returned by order of overseers of the poor, 2 were taken to

the State Almshouse by order of State Board of Lunacy and Charity and 4 were transferred to the insane hospital.

There were 11 deaths during the year: 3 resulted from phthisis pulmonalis, 3 from scarlet-fever and 1 each from heart disease, epilepsy, marasmus, typhoid fever and acute peritonitis.

At the very beginning of the school year we were confronted by a troublesome outbreak of scarlet-fever. The first case appeared in the girls' dormitory, October 5, and was rapidly followed by other cases in the other houses, in spite of the most careful isolation and quarantine of infected or suspected cases and the most vigorous and thorough disinfection of infected apartments. Within a month's time 23 children came down with the disease. After the first month a new case appeared about every four weeks until May 13, since which time we have been free from the disease. In all there were 31 cases, — 29 inmates and 2 employees. Fortunately, the disease was of rather mild type, and there were only 3 deaths, all of very feeble young children. This sickness seriously interfered with the training classes and school exercises, and prevented all social gatherings and entertainments for the children for the entire winter season. The whole institution staff were kept busy with the care of the sick and efforts for preventing the further spread of the disease. These 29 children lived on 11 different wards, each ward containing from 20 to 50 children. With so many susceptible persons exposed, we should be thankful that a much larger number did not contract the disease. Nearly all the cases occurred in children under ten years of age.

The current expenditures for the year have amounted to \$70,761.98, or \$3.25 per week for each inmate. The slightly increased per capita cost is due to the decrease in the average number present, 416 against 426 last year, and to the extra expense caused by the outbreak of scarlet-fever.

A small addition has been made to the hospital building, to provide room for a kitchen. A wing containing a large lavatory and a coat room has been added to the rear of the boys' dormitory, for the use of the large force of working boys. A small but very complete disinfecting plant has been built near the hospital, consisting of a brick building,

15 by 25 feet, containing a steam disinfecting drum, 4 feet in diameter and 7 feet long. With this apparatus a large quantity of infected bedding or clothing may be quickly and thoroughly subjected to live steam at a temperature of 250 or more degrees Fahrenheit, without damage to the fabric, insuring perfect disinfection. We have also laid 2,166 running feet of cobble-stone gutters and built 16 catch-basins, to protect our steep roads. Our class of boy painters have practically finished the painting of the inside walls of all our buildings. They have used 3,500 pounds of white lead alone this past year. The cost of these improvements has been charged to current expense account.

The new "north building" for adult male custodial cases is now under construction, and will be roofed in before winter and ready for occupancy early in the spring. This building is practically a copy of the girls' dormitory, with the addition of a two-story wing in the rear, which provides two day rooms, a toilet room and a coat room on the first floor, and on the second floor a number of rooms for employees. This building will accommodate 120 inmates, and the contracts call for its completion at a cost not to exceed \$35,500. This leaves \$24,500 available for a building for adult females. This sum will enable us to put up another building similar to the girls' dormitory, to accommodate about 80 inmates. This building can be begun early in the spring of 1897 and completed ready for use before the winter. When those two buildings are in use we shall have a total of 600 inmates, the maximum number which ought to be in an institution for the feeble-minded, organized as a school, under the supervision of one superintendent.

The urgent and oft-repeated appeals of clergymen, teachers, physicians and other influential people, supplementing the applications of the relatives of feeble-minded boys or girls, show that public sentiment demands the relief of families and communities by provision for the education and permanent care of this class to a much greater extent than is now made.

The following table shows the number of applications, the number of these applications since admitted and the number still waiting for admission, for the past five years:—

YEAR.	No. of Applicants.	Since Admitted.	Still Waiting for Admission.
1892,.	171	106	65
1893,.	183	35	148
1894,.	199	67	132
1895,.	164	39	125
1896,.	164	22	142
	881	269	612

Probably some of these children have died or moved out of the State, but it is evident that at the present time the number demanding admission exceeds the entire present or prospective capacity of the institution, to say nothing of applications in the future. At the present time this institution can accommodate only 10 per cent. of the number of feeble-minded persons in the State. Unless this State departs from its policy of caring for those who cannot care for themselves, within a few years it will be necessary to establish another institution for this class of defectives.

For several years past, in my annual report to the trustees I have called attention to the fact that few of the adult inmates could be discharged, and, as we were able to admit a very small number of young children, the average age of our inmates was steadily rising, and that, unless some provision was made for the discharge of the pupils past the school age, the institution would cease to be a school, and become merely a place for the custody and care of adults.

The following table shows the age of the 425 inmates in the institution at the close of the year : —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5,	1	0	1
From 5 to 10,	21	14	35
From 10 to 15,	85	35	120
From 15 to 20,	84	48	132
From 20 to 30,	48	50	98
From 30 to 40,	8	21	29
Over 40,	5	5	10
	252	173	425

It will be seen that we have 145 males and 124 females over fifteen years of age. We are practically making a home for these 269 adults, and thereby ignoring the possibilities of practical training and discipline of the scores of young teachable cases who are besieging us for admission. If we could maintain an age limit, and discharge nearly all of our pupils when the period of training and education was past, we should be able in this school to care for all the young teachable feeble-minded children in the State for many years to come.

But, unfortunately, it is not expedient to return to the community a large proportion even of the brighter pupils who have received all the instruction the school has to offer. Very few feeble-minded persons can be developed to the degree of usefulness and self-control necessary to enable them to earn money regularly, and to spend it in such a way as to independently maintain themselves in the outside world. Even those who have suitable homes, and friends able and willing to become responsible for them, by the death of these relatives are often thrown on their own resources, and eventually drift into idleness and pauperism, if not into crime. Indeed, in many cases the guardians of these children are unwilling to remove them, and beg that they be allowed to remain where they can be made happy and kept from harm. Many of these cases are homeless and friendless, and if sent away from the school could only be transferred to almshouses, where they become depraved and demoralized by association with adult paupers and vagrants of both sexes. They cannot be sent out into the world without a loud protest from their friends and the communities in which they are thrown. Even the brightest always need kindly but firm oversight and direction, rarely obtainable outside an institution.

The history of this and other similar institutions has proved that a large proportion of the able-bodied inmates, including many quite low in the mental scale, can be developed into very efficient workers at ordinary rough manual labor. Given the right sort of diet, bodily discipline, training of personal habits, plenty of sleep, plenty of out-door exercise and actual work from childhood, they grow up to

be big, brawny, willing, happy laborers. They are not able to acquire the delicate skill that would enable them to work in a watch factory or a printing office, or in any other trade or occupation requiring minute mechanical skill or the exercise of much independent judgment. As a class, they are unskilled laborers, but they are capable of doing an enormous amount of this simple work. Therefore, *if the right sort of work can be provided*, a large number of these trained adults of either sex, under intelligent supervision in an institution, are capable of doing a sufficient amount of work to pay for the actual cost of their support. The difficulty is to find a profitable market for this unskilled labor.

The experience of the Epileptic Colony at Bielefeld in Germany and the proposed plan of the Craig Colony for Epileptics in New York are very suggestive as to the line to be followed in making further provision for the feeble-minded in this State. A very large tract of low-priced land, at least 1,000 or 1,500 acres, might be secured in one of the sparsely settled parts of the State. No matter if the land is rough and rocky and covered with bushes, stones and stumps, — the better opportunity to utilize the capacity of this class for doing rough work. The estate should have a good water supply, an abundance of building stone, sand, gravel, clay for brickmaking, etc. On this land construct a plain, simple building, to accommodate, say 100 inmates. To this building transfer 100 of our able-bodied adult male inmates.

This force could be set to work preparing for the next building. They could clear the ground, do all the levelling and grading and excavate the basement. They could build the roads, dig the trenches for water pipes and sewers, quarry the building stone and haul the stone and sand required for the building. If a little foresight was used, a locality could be selected where good clay for brick-making could be obtained. The wood cut off the woodland would furnish fuel for burning the brick, all the work being done by the boys. The cleared land would be reclaimed and changed from wild woodland, worth practically nothing, into good grazing or perhaps tillage land. The cost of construction of the buildings necessary could be reduced to the

lowest terms by the use of the building material already on the land or manufactured there, and by the utilization of the labor of the inmates in the rough work of construction. At no time in the history of an institution is the labor of its inmates so profitable as during the period of construction.

The buildings themselves should be exceedingly plain and simple. What intrinsic reason is there for building a more expensive structure than middle-class people build for their own dwellings?

As soon as the second building is completed, a second group of trained workers could be transferred from the school. Other buildings could be added from year to year, as needed. Large numbers of inmates would not be collected in any one building. The different groups of inmates would live in relatively small homes, practically independent of each other, each group supervised and cared for by competent attendants and officers, under the direction of the general superintendent. One group of boys would work in the vegetable gardens located near the house where they live. Another group would have the care of the barns and the stock, etc. The milk, beef, potatoes and other vegetables, poultry, eggs and other food products ought to be produced within this community.

We know that the labor of the feeble-minded is especially applicable and profitable in this direction. For instance: at our barns we have 18 cows, 9 horses, 30 to 50 pigs and 75 or more hens. One paid employee, assisted only by some of the boys, takes the entire care of the barns and stock. This year we had over 20 acres under the plough, much of it used as a vegetable garden. All the work of preparing the ground, cultivating, hoeing, weeding and harvesting, was done by one paid employee, with the help of the boys.

Aside from the economic view, I believe a permanent home as sketched above would be an almost ideal arrangement if we wished only to insure to these people the greatest amount of happiness and comfort. The isolated situation, the large amount of land and the distance of the buildings apart, would make a large degree of freedom possible and desirable, and do away with many of the present unavoidable but irksome restraints of institution life.

Our school here at Waltham, when the two new dormitories are completed, will accommodate 600 inmates, at a cost for construction somewhat under \$600 per capita. An institution of the character briefly sketched above could be gradually established at an actual cash expenditure not over \$300 per capita, not including the price of the land. Given land enough, the cost of support of this class, need not exceed \$2 per capita per week.

The plan outlined above, begun in a small way, could be indefinitely extended as needed. The trained graduates from the school could at once be given a field for the full exercise of their trained abilities, where they would not come in competition with normal people, and where they would be shielded from the temptations that assail them in the world outside; where they would get the slight supervision they always need, and where there would always be a market for whatever they were able to make or to do; in fact, place them under the right conditions for utilizing all the powers God has given them.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER E. FERNALD,

Superintendent.

DR. MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, in account with RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS, Treasurer. CR.

1895-6. Oct.	1895-6. Oct.		
To payments during the year, viz.:—			
Rent of box at safe deposit vault, . . .	\$10 00	By receipts, as follows:—	
Fire insurance, . . .	499 25	Balance last account, . . .	\$2,146 53
Auditor's warrants for current expenses, . . .	70,050 00	State, annual allowance, . . .	25,000 00
Interest paid on borrowed money, . . .	950 00	Collections at school, viz.:—	
Loans repaid, . . .	3,207 91	Board and tuition (including	
Balance to new account, . . .	217 29	\$6,920.62 for board of State	
		custodial cases), . . .	\$43,878 44
		Clothing, . . .	992 60
		Sales, . . .	159 17
			—
		Income from funds, . . .	45,080 21
			2,757 71
			—
			\$74,934 45

RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS, Treasurer.

Boston, Oct. 7, 1896.
We have examined the foregoing account, and find the same to be correctly cast and properly vouched, and showing a balance on hand of two hundred seventeen and twenty-nine one-hundredths dollars (\$217.29).

GEORGE G. TARBELL, } Auditors.
CHAS. F. WYMAN, }

Boston, Oct. 1, 1896.

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

Bedding and table linen,	\$738 21
Butter, 7,069 pounds,	1,257 11
Clothing and clothing material,	3,367 26
Coal,	5,009 03
Coffee, 660 pounds,	152 70
Construction, improvements and repairs,	7,385 44
Electric supplies, lamps, etc.,	69 15
Entertainments, holidays, etc.,	336 32
Express and freight,	429 54
Fertilizer, vines, seeds, etc.,	520 11
Fish, 4,204 pounds,	289 48
Flour and meal,	1,979 70
Fruit and berries,	372 02
Furnishings,	457 07
Groceries,	850 78
Hardware and crockery,	552 62
Ice,	820 80
Insurance,	561 25
Laundry supplies,	413 07
Manual training supplies,	126 78
Meat, 61,090 pounds,	3,875 69
Milk, 59,588 quarts,	3,034 80
Nursing, medicine and extra medical attendance,	1,594 00
Oil,	148 40
Postage,	172 80
Potatoes and other vegetables,	1,007 33
Rent of safe (treasurer),	10 00

22 SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED. [Oct.

Rice and sago,	\$263 43
School materials, books and papers,	196 10
Small wares, buttons, thread, etc.,	93 40
Stable, grain, hay, etc.,	1,503 50
Stationery, printing, etc.,	233 05
Stock,	192 00
Sugar, 13,727 pounds,	761 45
Sundries,	51 54
Superintendence and instruction,	6,553 64
Tea, 258 pounds,	77 76
Telephone rent,	230 41
Tools,	185 77
Travelling expenses,	135 20
Tuning and repairing pianos,	35 00
Wages and labor,	24,233 77
Wagons, harnesses and blankets,	169 50
Water tax,	815 00
Total,	<u>\$70,761 98</u>

APPENDIX A.

The classification of the school and the methods of training and instruction followed are set forth at length in a portion of the superintendent's report for the year 1892, here reprinted:—

We have reason to be satisfied with the arrangement of the new institution buildings. The plan of detached and separate departments greatly facilitates the proper classification of our inmates, and helps us to secure to each inmate the consideration of individual wants and needs so hard to get in a large institution where the inmates are massed in one huge building. As we are now arranged, our inmates are classified as follows: at the girls' dormitory are all the girls of the school grade; at the boys' dormitory are the boys in the school department and the better class of the custodial boys; at the farm-house are the large boys or men who are employed on the farm and with the outside work; at the asylum are the younger custodial boys, the custodial females of all ages and the working force of grown women. Each of these departments has a competent matron, who lives in the building and devotes her entire time and attention to the supervision of the personal care of the children in that department. Thus we have divided our institution into four comparatively small families, each with distinctive and peculiar needs and all under the same general management. This plan retains all the benefits of a small institution and secures the manifest advantages of a large one.

We have a larger number of pupils under instruction in the school-rooms than ever before. In trying to secure to each child the greatest improvement possible, we have been compelled to rearrange and modify our school work in some respects. In one way the increased number of pupils has simplified the work, as we are now able to so classify and grade our pupils that class work has very largely taken the place of much of the individual teaching necessary when we had a smaller number. There are distinct

advantages to the child in placing him in a group of children with capacities and needs similar to his own. He profits by the mistakes of his fellows, and feels the stimulus of healthy rivalry. The teacher gives each child a larger share of her time, and is able to retain the attention of the whole class. Our school children are separated into six well-defined grades, classified much as are the children in the lower grades of the common schools. There is a regular progression from the lower to the higher grades, and the pupils are promoted as soon as they are qualified. No pupil is in the school-room more than one-half of each day. The rest of the day is devoted to manual or industrial training, physical drill and out-door recreation, thus securing healthy change and variety. Judging from the results obtained this year, this class work will greatly increase the possibilities of our school training.

In deciding upon the school exercises, we bear in mind the natural limitations of our pupils. Lessing well says: "Education can only develop and form, not create. It cannot undertake to form a being into anything other than it was destined to be by the endowments it originally received at the hand of nature." We do not expect to be able to entirely overcome the mental defect of any one of our pupils. It is a question of how much development is possible in each case.

As a class, the feeble-minded have dull perceptions, feeble power of attention, weak will-power, uncertain memory and defective judgment. It is useless to attempt to arouse these dormant faculties by forcing upon them the abstract truths of ready-made knowledge. Our teaching must be direct, simple and practical. The child must be made to do, to see, to touch, to observe, to remember and to think. We utilize to the fullest extent the varied and attractive occupations and busy work which are so important a part of the modern graphic methods of instruction for normal children. Object teaching, in the broadest sense, is a prominent feature. The school now has a good collection of objects, models, charts and other apparatus for the practical illustration and application of the subjects taught in the schools. We have for the use of the teachers a school library containing nearly five hundred recent and standard works on kindergarten and primary work, object teaching, physical and manual training, and other subjects directly connected with our school work.

At the beginning of this year our manual-training department was thoroughly reorganized. The training room was equipped with a first-class outfit of tools and benches. Three of our teachers prepared themselves for this work by attending a normal course at the North Bennet Street Industrial School. The boys

were graded into small classes, and these classes have received systematic, progressive training throughout the year. The teachers and pupils have maintained their interest and enthusiasm, and the results have more than exceeded our anticipations. The boy who begins to construct things is at once compelled to think, deliberate, reason and conclude. He becomes familiar with the properties of wood, leather, metals, etc. He acquires definite, accurate control of his muscles. We do not attempt or expect to make skilled artisans of our pupils. The value of the finished work is a secondary consideration. The mental discipline secured by the *accurate doing* is the result desired.

Nearly all of our pupils receive daily systematic physical training. As a rule they come to us with poorly developed bodies. Their muscular activity is especially deficient, as shown by their awkward and uncertain movements. Mental awakening generally follows as a direct result of increased physical development. The military drill is of much benefit to the boys. In nearly all of our classes in physical training we have adopted the Ling or Swedish plan of educational gymnastics. This system, as modified for our use, means the prompt execution of precise and carefully planned movements of the various groups of muscles at the command of the instructor. The pupil must be closely attentive, he must quickly hear and understand, and he must promptly execute the command. It is a mental as well as physical drill.

The varied routine work of a large institution affords a variety of occupations where the inmates can be employed with great benefit to themselves and to the advantage of the institution. This practical industrial training is a very important part of the education of our pupils. They are much happier and better off in every respect when they know they are doing some useful work. I hardly know how we would control and manage some of our larger boys and girls if their surplus energies were not worked off by a reasonable amount of manual labor.

Certain daily duties are assigned to each boy and girl, and these duties are often changed, to make them familiar with different kinds of work. The boys take great interest in the farm and garden work. This year they have picked hundreds of loads of stone from our fields and carted them off for use in roadmaking. They do all the harrowing and cultivating. One of them has, day after day, driven a pair of horses and held the plough at the same time. They did all of the weeding and nearly all of the hoeing in our large garden. The truck team, collecting and delivering supplies between the different buildings, takes the entire time of two boys. Other boys assist the baker, carpenter and engineer. One

boy devotes all his time to painting, doing as good work as we could hire done. Two boys, proudly uniformed with red caps, serve as errand boys. The shoes of our four hundred inmates are kept in repair entirely by the work of the boys. They do all of the printing of stationery, blanks, circulars, etc., for the school. The boys also do much of the housework in the buildings where they live. The girls are kept just as busy. In the laundry they learn to wash, iron and fold clothes. They do much of the sewing, mending and darning for our large household. Much of the children's clothing is made in our sewing-rooms by our girls. Relays of willing helpers keep our eight sewing-machines busy from morning until night. Every girl at all bright is expected to keep her own clothing in repair. They are taught to wash dishes, make beds, wash windows, polish floors, sweep, dust, etc. The older girls and women are of great assistance in the care of the feeble and helpless children. The instinctive feminine love for children is relatively quite as marked with them as with normal women. A newly admitted child is at once eagerly adopted by some one. The affection and solicitude shown for the comfort and welfare of "my baby" is often quite touching. This responsibility wonderfully helps in keeping this uneasy class happy and contented. Without this cheerfully given service we could not well care for the large number of helpless and feeble children in our asylum department without a largely increased number of paid attendants.

APPENDIX B.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

1850.

[ACTS, CHAP. 150.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. S. G. Howe, Samuel May, Stephen Fairbanks, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, for the purpose of training and teaching such persons, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the thirty-eighth and forty-fourth chapters of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 2. Said corporation may hold, for the purpose aforesaid, real estate not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars and personal estate the income of which shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. [*Approved April 4, 1850.*]

1851.

RESOLVES concerning Idiotic Children.

Resolved, That there be paid, annually, out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, to the treasurer of the Massachusetts School for Teaching and Training Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be devoted to teaching and training indigent idiotic children belonging to this Commonwealth: *provided*, that the board of trustees, having the direction of said institution, shall be composed of twelve persons, four of whom shall be appointed by the governor and council; and *provided*, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, president of the senate, speaker of the house, and the two chaplains, shall constitute a board of visitors, whose duty it shall be to visit and inspect said institution as often as they see fit; to examine the by-laws and

regulations enacted by the corporation, and generally, to see that the object of said institution is carried into effect; and, *provided, further*, that said institution shall gratuitously receive and educate thirty idiotic persons, to be designated by the governor, and *provided, further*, that other applicants of proper age and condition, children of inhabitants of this Commonwealth, who are not wealthy, shall be received at a charge not exceeding the actual average cost of the inmates; and *provided, further*, that the members of the legislature, for the time being, shall be, *ex officio*, visitors of the institution, and have the privilege, during the sessions, of inspecting the same.

Resolved, That the governor be authorized annually to draw his warrant for the sum of five thousand dollars, in four equal quarterly payments of twelve hundred and fifty dollars each, in favor of the treasurer of the Massachusetts School for Teaching and Training Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, whenever he shall have satisfactory evidence that the terms and conditions of the foregoing resolve have been fulfilled. [*Approved April 30, 1851.*]

1878.

[ACTS, CHAP. 126.]

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of Trustees for the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The offices of the trustees heretofore appointed under chapter forty-four of the resolves of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and chapter twenty-six of the resolves of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, relating to the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, shall cease and determine on the appointment of trustees under the provision of this act.

SECT. 2. The governor shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint six persons to be trustees, on the part of the state, of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, who shall hold their offices for three years: *provided*, that the terms of the six first appointed shall be so arranged that the terms of two shall expire in one year, two in two years, and two in three years; and the vacancies so arising, as well as all vacancies occurring otherwise in the office of trustees appointed under this act, shall be filled by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next. [*Approved April 9, 1878.*]

1886.

[ACTS, CHAP. 298.]

AN ACT concerning the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded shall establish and maintain two departments, one for the instruction and education of feeble-minded persons who are within the school age, or who in the judgment of the trustees thereof are capable of being benefited by school instruction, to be known as the school department; and one for the care and custody of those feeble-minded persons who are beyond the school age or are not capable of being benefited by school instruction, to be known as the custodial department.

SECT. 2. The persons who have been or who hereafter may be received by said corporation, shall from time to time be classified in and between said departments as the trustees shall see fit, and the trustees may receive and discharge any pupil at their discretion, and may at any time discharge any pupil or other inmate and cause him to be removed either to his home or to the place of his settlement or to the custody of the state board of lunacy and charity, and they may also allow any inmate to be absent on a visit for a period not exceeding three months, and the liability of any person or place to said corporation for the support of such inmate shall not be suspended by reason of such absence unless such inmate shall during such period become a charge to the State elsewhere.

SECT. 3. Said corporation shall gratuitously receive, maintain and educate in the school department such indigent feeble-minded persons from this Commonwealth as shall be designated by the governor upon the recommendation of the secretary of the state board of education. Special pupils may be received from any other state or province at a charge not less than three hundred dollars per annum. The trustees may also at their discretion, receive, maintain and educate except in the custodial department, other feeble-minded persons either gratuitously or upon such terms as they may determine.

SECT. 4.* There shall be allowed and paid annually out of the treasury of the Commonwealth the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the treasurer of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded for the use of said school in equal quarterly instalments, commenc-

* Repealed, chapter 123, Acts of 1887.

ing on the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

SECT. 5. When it is made to appear upon application in writing to a judge of a probate court that a person is a fit subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, such judge may commit such person to said institution by an order of commitment directed to the trustees thereof, accompanied by the certificate of a physician who is a graduate of some legally organized medical college and has practised three years in this Commonwealth, that such person is a suitable subject for said institution. The fees of the judge for hearing and determining the application shall be three dollars, and in cases where he is required to go from his office or place of business to attend such hearing, an additional fee of one dollar and all necessary expenses of travel, to be paid upon the certificate of the judge by the treasurer of the county in which such hearing was had.

SECT. 6. A person applying for a commitment of a feeble-minded person under the provisions of section five of this chapter shall first give notice in writing to the mayor, or one of the selectmen of the place where such feeble-minded person resides, of his intention to make such application, and satisfactory evidence that such notice has been given shall be produced to the judge and accompany the order of commitment.

SECT. 7. The charges for the support of inmates in the custodial department of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded shall be three dollars and twenty-five cents a week for each person, and shall be paid quarterly as follows: For those not having known settlements in the Commonwealth, by the Commonwealth, and the same may afterwards be recovered by the treasurer of the Commonwealth, of the feeble-minded persons themselves, if of sufficient ability to pay the same, or of any person or kindred bound by law to maintain them, or of the place of their settlement if any such is ascertained; for those having known settlements in this Commonwealth, either by the persons bound to pay or by the place in which such inmates had their settlement at the time of their admission, unless other sufficient security is taken to the satisfaction of the trustees for such support. If any person or place refuses or neglects to pay such charges, or such sums as may be charged and due for the removal of an inmate whom the trustees are authorized by law to remove, for thirty days after the same has been demanded in writing by the treasurer of the institution, of the mayor and aldermen of the city, or of the selectmen of the town, or of the person liable therefor, the same with interest from the time of such demand may be recovered for the use of the insti-

tution in an action of contract in the name of the treasurer of the institution against such delinquent city, town or person, and the district attorneys or other prosecuting officers shall bring any of the actions authorized by this section when requested.

SECT. 8. Every city or town paying the charges and expenses for the support or removal of a feeble-minded person admitted to said Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded shall have like rights and remedies to recover the full amount thereof with interest and costs of the place of his settlement, or of the feeble-minded person himself if of sufficient ability to pay, or of any person bound by law to maintain him, as if such charges and expenses had been incurred in the ordinary support of such feeble-minded person.

SECT. 9. The trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded shall annually prepare and send to the board of education a written or printed report of its proceedings, income and expenditures, properly classified, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of September, stating the sum appropriated by the Commonwealth, the sum expended under said appropriation, the whole number and the average number of inmates, the number and salaries of officers and persons employed, and such other information as the board may require, and shall also once in three months make a report to said board stating the number of inmates received and the number discharged during the preceding three months, also the whole number then in the institution and the number of beneficiaries supported by the Commonwealth, together with such other information as the board may require.

SECT. 10. The state board of lunacy and charity may from time to time transfer from the state almshouse, state workhouse, state primary school or either of the state lunatic hospitals, to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded any inmate whose condition would be benefited by such transfer, upon the certificate of a physician that such person is a suitable subject for said institution. All accounts for the support of inmates in the custodial department of said Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded by the Commonwealth under this act shall, after they have been approved by the board of lunacy and charity, be presented to the auditor and paid from the treasury.

SECT. 11. Said corporation may hold for the purpose aforesaid real estate not exceeding in value two hundred thousand dollars, as well as the personal estate now authorized by law.

SECT. 12. Chapter two hundred and thirty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, except so much thereof as authorizes a change of the name of said school, and

chapter eighty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed. Said repeal shall not affect any act done, or any right accrued, or any cause of action, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in a civil case, or any commitment made, before the repeal takes effect.

SECT. 13. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next. [*Approved June 18, 1886.*]

1887.

[ACTS, CHAP. 123.]

AN ACT to amend chapter two hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled, **An Act concerning the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.**

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be allowed and paid annually, out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the treasurer of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, for the use of said school, in equal quarterly payments, commencing on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

SECT. 2. Section four of chapter two hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 27, 1887.*]

1896.

[RESOLVES, CHAP. 81.]

RESOLVE providing for the erection of two buildings at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, to be expended at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham under the direction of the trustees of said institution,

for the purpose of erecting two new buildings, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the forty-eighth annual report of the said trustees. No contracts shall be made for the construction of either of the buildings hereby authorized until the plans therefor have been approved by the governor and council; and such approval shall not be given until plans and estimates in detail shall have been submitted to the governor and council and they are satisfied that the cost of the said buildings will not exceed the amount authorized to be expended by this resolve. [*Approved April 27, 1896.*]

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Persons applying for admission of children must fill out and return certain blanks, copies of which will be forwarded to any address on application to the superintendent.

Candidates for admission must be over six years of age. The best age for training and instruction is between eight and twelve.

This institution is not intended for epileptic or insane children, or for those who are incurably hydrocephalic or paralytic. None such will be retained, to the exclusion of more improvable subjects.

Any suitable person may be admitted, on such terms as the trustees may determine, according to the responsibilities and difficulties in each case. Payments are to be made quarterly, in advance, or sufficient surety therefor given. Private pupils will be required to observe strictly all the rules and regulations of the institution.

The children of indigent parents in Massachusetts may secure gratuitous admission in accordance with the law. Indigent pupils from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island may secure gratuitous admission by application to the governors of their respective States.

Children must come to the school well provided with plain strong clothing for summer and winter. The clothing must be renewed by the parents as needed. Children who tear their clothing must be provided with garments made expressly for them, and of such form and texture as may not be easily torn. Only common mending will be done at the expense of the institution. All the articles of clothing must be marked with the FULL NAME of the owner. Sufficient surety will be required for the clothing of the children, and their removal whenever they may be discharged.

Boys should be furnished with two full suits of strong outer clothing, two under shirts, three night shirts, two pairs of drawers, four pairs of socks, six handkerchiefs, two colored cotton-shirts, two collars, two hats or caps, two pairs of shoes and one pair of mittens.

Girls should have three dresses (two wash dresses), four colored aprons, two white aprons, two undervests, three pairs of drawers, two underwaists, three nightdresses, four pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, two collars, two pairs of strong shoes, one pair of rubbers, one hat, one hood, one shawl or cloak and one pair of mittens.

The post-office address of the school is WAVERLEY.

CLEMATIS BROOK is the nearest railroad station.

For further particulars, apply in person or by letter to the superintendent,

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held quarterly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — The trustees in turn visit the institution, one each week, and meet quarterly at the school.

The trustee making the weekly visit shall examine the state of the institution; the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent, and make a record of his visit and impressions.

He may report on the state and condition of the institution at any quarterly meeting of the trustees.

AUDITORS. — Two auditors shall be appointed annually. They shall examine all of the accounts of the institution and treasurer. They shall aid the treasurer in the investment of any funds belonging to the institution; and no money shall be paid out by the treasurer without their order.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at, and give his whole time to the service of, the institution.

He shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the executive committee, and shall consult the executive committee before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof; *provided, however*, that, if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction, etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessities, or proper indulgences.

He shall make quarterly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees and the corporation an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation, being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

MATRON. — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

VISITORS. — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

TOBACCO. — The use of tobacco, either in smoking or otherwise, is prohibited in the institution.

NOTICE.

The school is located at Waltham, near the Clematis Brook stations of the Fitchburg and Massachusetts Central railroads. Friends of children may visit them any afternoon, holidays and Sundays excepted.

Owing to the limited means of many of the pupils, they are often in need of clothing, as the school has but a small fund which it can apply for the purpose. Contributions of clothing, or material therefor, suitable for children between the ages of eight and eighteen, will be gladly received, and may be sent directly to the school, at our expense, or will be sent for by the superintendent, if notified.



TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

WESTBOROUGH INSANE HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1897.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES R. CODMAN,	. . . . .	BARNSTABLE.
EMILY TALBOT,	. . . . .	BOSTON.
GEORGE B. RICHMOND,	. . . . .	NEW BEDFORD.
ELIZA C. DURFEE,	. . . . .	FALL RIVER.
BENJAMIN W. CHILDS,	. . . . .	WORCESTER.
ALDEN SPEARE,	. . . . .	NEWTON.
JOHN M. MERRIAM,	. . . . .	SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

	Per Annum.
GEORGE S. ADAMS, M.D., <i>Superintendent</i> ,	\$2,500
G. FRANCIS ADAMS, M.D., <i>Assistant Physician</i> ,	1,200
ELLEN L. KEITH, M.D., <i>Assistant Physician</i> ,	1,000
DE ETTE BROWNELL, M.D., <i>Assistant Physician</i> ,	600
HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., <i>Assistant Physician</i> ,	500
FRANK A. NICHOLS, <i>Steward</i> ,	1,200

TREASURER.

	Per Annum.
H. L. DAVENPORT, SOUTH FRAMINGHAM,	\$400

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Westborough Insane Hospital present their twelfth annual report.

The State Board of Lunacy and Charity, in speaking of the Westborough Insane Hospital in its last annual report, makes the assertion that "in some of the essential features of a good hospital this institution is sadly lacking." This is not the first time that the State Board has criticised this hospital, though never before so sweepingly. The trustees are well satisfied, however, that the opinion of the State Board, as expressed above and in its previous reports, is not that of others, whose qualifications for forming an impartial judgment are not less than those of the members of the State Board.

The only count in the indictment made in the last report to which the trustees would call attention is the statement that "the percentage of recoveries here is based upon the number of alleged curable cases, instead of the number of admissions, which is the case of other hospitals." The statement of the trustees upon the subject in their last report is as follows: "The hospital reports made to the governor and council a year ago indicate that, of the curable cases which were admitted to this hospital in the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, 68 per cent. were cured, while the highest rate of cures of *similar cases* in any other State hospital during the same year was 36 per cent." It is difficult to account for the error into which the State Board has fallen, as an examination of the returns of the several hos-

pitals would have shown very clearly that the comparison was made between the recoveries in *all* the State hospitals of cases considered curable, upon the basis of the admission of such cases during the year ending Sept. 30, 1894.

The remaining criticisms of the State Board the trustees are content to leave to the sober judgment of persons who have knowledge concerning the treatment of the insane and hospital management, and who are free from prejudice. They notice only that which seems to charge them with misrepresentation.

Since the presentation of the last annual report a condition of things arose which compelled the trustees to apply to the Legislature for appropriations for improvements not contemplated at that time. This was the incapacity of the present system of sewage disposal to answer fully the purposes for which it was constructed. The largely increased numbers inhabiting the hospital had so added to the amount of sewage that the system for its disposal had become inadequate. It was found that, owing to the very heavy rains last November, which saturated the ground upon which the sewage was discharged, the soil could not absorb it, and there was an overflow into Little Chauncy Lake, of which complaint was made by the selectmen of the town of Northborough to the State Board of Health.

After consultation with the Board of Health the trustees decided to ask for an appropriation to reconstruct their system of sewage disposal; and \$10,000 were appropriated for this purpose by the Legislature. The trustees were fortunate in being able to obtain, for a reasonable price, a piece of gravelly land of about twenty-seven acres, in the immediate neighborhood of the hospital grounds. This land was deemed by the Board of Health to be admirably adapted for sewage purposes and for the carrying out of the system of intermittent filtration, which has been found to work well in other places, and especially in the town of Framingham, the municipal system of drainage of which has a deservedly high reputation. The report of Mr. J. J. Van Valkenburgh of Framingham, engineer for the hospital, which is appended to this report, gives in detail the nature of the work done and to be done, and also the objects which it is expected to attain. The trustees have every reason to hope and believe that the

problem of satisfactorily disposing of the sewage is solved for many years to come.

Great pains have been taken to keep the cost of this important and necessary improvement within the limits of the appropriation. After advertising for bids, the contracts were given to the lowest bidders who could furnish sufficient testimonials of both technical and financial ability. Louis Mitchell of Southborough signed a contract for the preparation of the sewage fields, and Salomone & Russa of Boston for the construction of sewers and reservoirs. These contracts, with the expenses of engineering and inspection, will bring the amount in excess of the appropriation, and the trustees will ask for an additional appropriation of \$2,000 to meet the additional expense of the work.

The Legislature of 1896 appropriated \$26,450 for improvements and repairs, as follows: —

1. For improvement and repairs of farm buildings, \$1,500. This sum has been partially expended in completing the repairs upon the main barn building, removing all decayed timber and raising the silo, in re-painting and in new farm scales.

2. For an addition to and furnishing the laundry, \$2,500. The new building will be completed about the 15th of October.

3. For enlarging the engine room and building a new coal shed, \$2,500. The work under this appropriation will be completed about December 1.

4. For new refrigerators, \$1,000. The material has been purchased and the work will soon begin. It has been delayed from the difficulty experienced in deciding upon the best and least expensive manner of rearranging the cellar for the accommodation of the new refrigerators.

5. For new furniture and furnishing, \$5,000. The trustees are gradually and carefully renewing the old and worn furniture, much of which has not been changed since the foundation of the hospital.

6. Cooking apparatus for new kitchen, \$1,000. A new range has been put in and other utensils that were needed.

7. For two new boilers, \$2,000. The boilers are in position and will soon be ready for use.

8. For land for the new sewage field, \$950. This was the price paid for the field.

9. For the construction of a new system of drainage and sewerage, in accordance with the recommendation of the State Board of Health, \$10,000. This work is going on rapidly, and it is believed that the new system will be in operation in November.

The income of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, was as follows :—

From State for board of patients,	\$24,443 43
From towns for board of patients,	57,810 01
From individuals,	32,558 43
From interest on bank deposit,	245 58
Total income,	<u>\$115,057 45</u>
The ordinary expenditure was	118,087 52
Making a deficit of	<u>\$3,030 07</u>
In the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, the income exceeded	
the current expenses,	\$6,219 26
The gain to the hospital in the two years is	3,189 19

The difference of expenditure in the two years is owing in part to an increase in salaries and wages of valuable employees, to an increase in the number of nurses, to some rise in the price of provisions during the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, and to the employment of a regular plumber and helper for the hospital. The trustees expect to make some economies during the present year, and they are confident that the hospital will be kept upon a self-supporting basis if there should be no diminution in the number of patients.

The average number of patients during the last hospital year was 579.9, and the average weekly cost was \$3,894. The number of acute curable cases (not including recurrent and alcoholic insanity) admitted was 60; 38 such cases were discharged recovered, being a percentage of 63.25 per cent.

In extraordinary repairs and additions \$3,382.28 were spent. These were made necessary by the insufficiency of the appropriations in 1894 and 1895 for electric lighting, heat and ventilation, enlarging the hospital kitchen and renewing the plumbing. In addition, an organ for the chapel and a new piano were purchased. A new tin roof was placed upon a portion of the building, to repair damages after an unusually heavy storm. There was also some damage from a fire under

the bakery and back of the boilers, which it was believed was of incendiary origin. The repairing of this damage was charged to extraordinary expenses.

The trustees believe that the time has come when the work of this institution should be extended. The success that has attended the treatment of acute and curable cases in this hospital is very marked; and an enlarged opportunity for usefulness should be given to it. A detached building should be erected on the hospital grounds for the treatment of acute cases, and also to give more accommodation to some of the officers of the hospital who are in great need of it. All the best and most modern appliances should be incorporated into the building, with day rooms apart from sleeping rooms. The cost of such a building is estimated at \$50,000, and the trustees are proposing to apply to the Legislature for the requisite appropriation.

There have been no changes in the board of trustees during the past year. Mr. Frank W. Forbes of Westborough, after a faithful and useful service as treasurer from the opening of the hospital in 1885, has resigned, in consequence of the pressure of private affairs. The trustees take this opportunity of expressing their great regret at losing his services. Mr. H. L. Davenport of Framingham has been appointed treasurer, to succeed Mr. Forbes.

CHARLES R. CODMAN,
EMILY TALBOT,
GEORGE B. RICHMOND,
ELIZA C. DURFEE,
BENJAMIN W. CHILDS,
ALDEN SPEARE,
JOHN M. MERRIAM,
Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Westborough Insane Hospital.

I respectfully submit the eleventh annual report of the superintendent for the hospital year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

The following table shows the movement of population for the past year:—

	Men.	Women.	Totals.
Patients in the hospital Sept. 30, 1895, . . .	209	358	567
Admissions within the year,	116	160	276
Whole number of cases within the year, . . .	325	518	843
Discharged within the year,	116	179	295
Viz.: as recovered,	16	35	51
much improved,	23	27	50
improved,	14	13	27
not improved,	41	65	106
not insane,	7	10	17
Deaths,	15	29	44
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	209	339	548
Daily average number of patients,	216.43	363.54	574.97

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

There were 256 direct commitments by the courts, 9 admissions by order of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity from other hospitals and from boarding out, and 11 voluntary patients were admitted. Of the discharges, 146 went to their homes and friends and 101 were removed by order of the State Board. Of these transfers, 80 went to other institutions, 20 to their places of settlement outside of the State and 1 was boarded out; 1 town patient was discharged to the overseers of poor. There were 3 successful elopements, 1, a female, habitual drunkard, and the others quiet men.

There were 44 deaths during the year; 3 occurred in acute cases, 2 died from the exhaustion of acute delirious mania, and 1, a case of acute melancholia, committed suicide by hanging.

The number of curable cases admitted during the past year was 60; the number of curable cases discharged recovered was 38.

TREATMENT.

A careful examination of the statistics of the admissions of the insane to all the Massachusetts State hospitals for ten years shows that but 30 per cent. of all committed were of the forms we recognize as acute, or curable. This is excluding the alcoholic cases. Errors of diagnosis undoubtedly would decrease this; but, if only 30 in 100 have any prospect of recovery, it is evident that nothing should be left undone to restore as many of the curable cases as possible to sound mental health. It is with this spirit that the medical treatment of this hospital has been conducted since the hospital was first opened, nearly ten years ago. Nor has the treatment been limited to the curable cases only. All recent cases receive medical treatment and no cases are neglected. The administration of the indicated homœopathic medicine is of the first importance; to assist it, all other measures that science and experience have proved helpful are used. One measure to which attention has repeatedly been called in previous reports of your superintendent, the rest treatment, is now receiving merited recognition in other hospitals, both in this country and in Great Britain, and with the same favorable results as in our own. For those nervously tired, from whatever cause, — and this includes all the acute cases, — it is always a help, and no harm can come from the judicious use of such treatment. For the convalescent, exercise is often desirable, and this has been provided in the past year by gymnastics under a competent instructor, with directions from the physicians as to the kind and amount. For others, occupation is better, and this is also directed by the physicians, so that only good will result.

During the past year there has been an extension of parole privileges. One ward, containing 35 women patients, was made an open ward, and during the past summer 20 per cent. of our whole number have had parole. It is probable that this

is about as many as can safely be trusted. It has been, however, an incentive to do well on the part of many of our patients, as by doing so they may have an opportunity to go out unattended some part of the day.

WORK DONE BY PATIENTS.

In my last annual report I called your attention to the large percentage of patients, chiefly chronic cases, who were usefully employed. Such employment has been continued in the past year. During the winter the caning of chair seats was introduced as an occupation that could be carried on in cold weather, when patients would otherwise be idle. The result was of value in giving occupation to about 25 men, but the expenses exceeded the receipts. The work was discontinued when the opportunity for out-door work began in the spring. Probably some more remunerative form of in-door employment will be tried this winter. Some, at least, of the success of the hospital farm is due to the Stanley Cottage patients, who, with their attendant, work steadily at whatever is needed to be done the year round. Another ward is wholly occupied by working patients, and, as in former years, many improvements about the hospital have been made by them, and much work done on construction. The average per cent. of men working was .56. Much more has been accomplished in inducing the women to work than at any time in past years. Their opportunities for out-door work are not as favorable as for the men, but women patients picked all the strawberries, raspberries and blackberries which were raised, and also picked some peas and string-beans. The goods made in the sewing-room were chiefly done by patients. The average per cent. of women working in the past year was .44, — 10 per cent. more than the previous year.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

In January of the present year the pupils of the training school were required to sign an agreement to remain the two years of the course of training. The result has been equal to our expectation. The nurses give more attention to their duties and the hospital receives better service in every way. The work

of instruction is still done chiefly by the assistant physicians, each of them having a class and giving instruction and lectures, and lectures are expected from members of the Consulting Board of Physicians.

Miss E. F. Drake, the female supervisor, has been appointed superintendent of nurses. Miss Drake is well fitted, by ability, disposition and training, for the position, and takes much interest in her work.

THE FARM.

The farm products for this year will be greater in value than for any previous year. This result is chiefly due to three causes: first, the arable land has been brought to a better state of cultivation, resulting in an increased yield; second, twenty-two acres of poor pasture land have in the past ten years been reclaimed and made to raise crops, a more than ten-fold increase in their productive value; and, third, a marked increase in the production of milk. The herd which we had ten years ago was an average herd, but the elimination of poor milkers, replacing them by good ones, chiefly of our own raising, has resulted in a herd of cattle probably unsurpassed by any similar herd in the State of Massachusetts.

The following table shows the increase in the ten years. In the average number of cows were included all in the barn, whether they were giving milk or not:—

Average Yearly Amount of Milk produced per Cow.

	Cows.	Pounds Milk.
1886 and 1887,	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,267
1887 and 1888,	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,780
1888 and 1889,	35 $\frac{7}{8}$	6,309
1889 and 1890,	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,184
1890 and 1891,	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,400
1891 and 1892,	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,105
1892 and 1893,	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,491
1893 and 1894,	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,295
1894 and 1895,	53	7,816
1895 and 1896,	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,045

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The changes in the sanitary plumbing of the wards were completed last fall, and the results are very satisfactory. The walls and halls look fresh and clean with new paint and varnish, and mechanical ventilation is now satisfactorily applied to all the back wards.

Under the appropriation for completing and furnishing a new laundry, a one-story building, 20 feet wide, 46 feet long and 15 feet high, with a slated pitch roof, has been constructed, and the machinery to furnish it is purchased and is in the building; and an 8 horse-power engine, formerly used to run a fan, has been installed and will furnish all the power needed. The floor yet remains to be concreted, but this will be done and the building in use by October 15.

In the rear of the present boiler house an excavation 30 by 60 feet and 9 feet deep was made during the summer, chiefly by the labor of working patients, and a coal shed 30 by 40 feet and 9 feet high is being constructed, the additional 20 by 30 feet being added to the present boiler room. It is proposed to drive the coal teams over the cellar and dump the coal in through trap doors. This building will be completed by November 1.

Material for refrigerators has been purchased and the work of reconstructing them will be soon begun.

The appropriation for furnishing the wards is being judiciously expended for that purpose.

The completion of the kitchen addition and the installation of the new range and other cooking utensils make that department amply fitted for the preparation and distribution of food.

Under the appropriation for the same, two new boilers were contracted for, and have been delivered and are in position. The steam connections are being made, and they will be ready for the low-pressure service very soon.

The failure of our system of sewage disposal in last November, by reason of the saturation of the ground by heavy rains and consequent discharge of a portion of the sewage into Little Lake Chauncy, made immediate measures necessary to provide a new system. The land you purchased for this purpose has proved admirably fitted for the disposal of sewage by

intermittent filtration. The actual construction work by the contractors was begun late in last July, and has been steadily forwarded from that time. Three filtration beds of the four planned by your engineer, having an area of an acre each, have been completed; four-fifths of the necessary piping connections are laid; the reservoir is nearly completed; and, at present rate of progress, there is no doubt that by November 1 the system will be completed, the necessary connections made with the old system, and when the fourth filtration bed is prepared the problem of the disposal of the hospital sewage will be settled for many years.

The appropriation for the farm improvements has been partially expended in completing the repairs in the main barn building, removing all decayed timber and also renewing the floor. The silo has been increased in height four feet, to make more room for ensilage. A new six-ton farm scales has been purchased and set up, and the outside of the entire barn has been given two coats of paint.

DONATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. John Felt Osgood gave another hundred dollars to be used in entertaining the patients. Mrs. Lewis Day of Norwood gave a box of magazines and pictures. Mr. Martin Green of Worcester sends the "Scientific American," as in past years. Miss E. Merriam of South Framingham gave a stereopticon exhibition and lecture upon the Holy Land at Christmas. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Whiting, with Mr. Macomber and Miss Ellis, all of South Framingham, Mass., gave an entertainment to the patients in February last. The young people of the Unitarian Church of Westborough gave an exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's wax works last winter. King's Chapel, Boston, through Mr. Robert H. Kerr, gave a collection of hymn books for use in our chapel services; St. John's, Roxbury, through Mr. R. P. Palmer, gave a number of hymnals for the same use. The Hospital Newspaper Society sent a box of papers and magazines at Christmas. Mr. Frank W. Forbes of Westborough gave a box of magazines. Mr. Arthur A. Longley of Westborough gave a bundle of magazines, and an unknown friend sent a box of magazines and newspapers to the hospital for the use of the patients.

RECOMMENDATION.

A detached building for treating acute cases of insanity, pleasantly situated, with all the modern appliances for treatment and with day rooms apart from the sleeping rooms, is not only very desirable but is a necessity, when the importance of curing the greatest number of curable cases is considered. I recommend the erection of a building of capacity to accommodate 50 cases of acute insanity, both male and female, and further recommend that, in addition to the necessary accommodations for the nurses needed, apartments be provided for one or more physicians and other officers, as our present accommodations are insufficient. The entire cost of such a building should not exceed \$50,000.

CONCLUSION.

At the end of the hospital year, Dr. Ellen L. Keith, who has been assistant physician at the hospital for over seven years, resigns, to open a private hospital for the insane. Dr. Keith has shown ability and fitness for the position here, and, by her painstaking fidelity to the needs of those in her care, has given a service that cannot well be replaced. While wishing her success in her undertaking, it is with regret that the hospital is to lose so valuable an officer. There have been no other changes on the medical staff during the year.

I thank the officers and heads of departments for their loyal service and efficient assistance in the interests of the hospital.

I am grateful to the trustees, individually and collectively, for their continued assistance and counsel, and trust that it may continue in the year to come.

GEORGE S. ADAMS,

Superintendent.

SEPT. 30, 1896.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

To the Trustees of the Westborough Insane Hospital.

During the year that has passed the members of the consulting Board have made frequent visits to the hospital. They have come on every month of the year, have visited the hospital early and late in the day, have visited all the wards from time to time, and some members have come unannounced. This has been done in order that we might become thoroughly familiar with the hospital in all its workings. The conclusion we draw from these various inspections is, that the hospital is well managed, the patients well cared for and the institution a credit to the Commonwealth.

At our February meeting committees were formed for visiting the other hospitals in this State. We hope by these visits to become still better acquainted with the work of our neighbors and associates in this specialty, and to obtain some valuable suggestions from them.

Committees have been formed as follows:—

Pathology, Drs. COLBY, SUTHERLAND and RAND.

Training School, Drs. PAINE, BELLOWS and NICHOLS.

Ophthalmology, Dr. J. H. PAYNE.

Surgery, Dr. PACKARD.

Dr. John P. Sutherland of Boston was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. D. B. Whittier. Dr. I. T. Talbot was re-elected chairman of this Board, and Dr. N. Emmons Paine secretary.

We repeat our endorsement of the "rest cure." It has proved very satisfactory, in combination with homœopathic medication, as shown by the high percentage of recoveries in

this hospital. We are gratified to find such a large proportion of the patients receiving medicine and medical treatment. We deplore the prevalent opinion that insanity is not a curable disease, with its consequent attitude of expectation and inaction, and we heartily commend the hopeful attitude of the officers of the hospital, and their continued efforts to cure even those who may appear to have passed into incurability. We are confident that a hopeful physician will have a more beneficial effect upon those who require encouragement and uplifting than one who is apathetic and convinced of the uselessness of any medical efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

I. T. TALBOT, M.D.
CHARLES L. NICHOLS, M.D.
CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M.D.
EDWARD P. COLBY, M.D.
N. EMMONS PAINE, M.D.
JOHN H. PAYNE, M.D.
HOWARD P. BELLOWS, M.D.
HORACE PACKARD, M.D.
JOHN P. RAND, M.D.
JOHN P. SUTHERLAND, M.D.

WESTBOROUGH, Oct. 1, 1896.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Col. CHAS. R. CODMAN, *Chairman Board of Trustees.*

DEAR SIR:—Briefly stated, the new sewerage system as proposed to be constructed and now nearly completed, possesses the following features which at present would seem to be of general interest:—

The existing sewerage system will not in any way be disturbed. The sewage will simply be intercepted at two points on the old lines and directed into the new sewer, and, when everything is in working order, by operating two gates the sewage can be turned into either system.

The first interception is made at a man-hole easterly of the male wing of the hospital, and by means of a 6 inch pipe the sewage is conducted beneath said wing a distance of 275 feet to a man-hole near the laundry building, where the second interception occurs and where the aforesaid gates are located. Thence the sewage is conducted by an 8 inch pipe through the yard along the northerly end of the female wing of the hospital about 500 feet to a covered reservoir located in the woods 230 feet westerly of said wing.

The sewage first passes into a chamber where the sludge is intercepted, and once in about four weeks this accumulation will be discharged by means of a 12 inch pipe into an open chamber situated about 300 feet westerly of the reservoir, and afterward removed in carts. The liquid sewage in the sludge chamber passes into a large chamber of about 18,000 gallons capacity. When such an amount is accumulated it is syphoned in a few minutes into smaller chambers, and then passes onward a distance of 2,650 feet to the filtration areas. The operation of syphoning is of two-fold importance. It allows of a more general distribution of the sewage over the areas and makes the applications intermittent, thus insuring better results in the way of purification.

It is proper to say, at this point, that the sewer is built of cast-iron water pipe, with leaded joints, and that the line of pipe from the hospital to the filtration areas is laid in the form of an inverted syphon. Its lowest point is 30 feet below said areas and 75 feet below the interception of the old sewer at the laundry building. Therefore, to guard against a possible, though not probable, clogging of the sewer below the reservoir, it is connected at the reservoir by a 4 inch pipe with the water-works system of the hospital, which will effect the clearance of anything tending to clog the sewer. Branching from this 4 inch pipe line is another pipe, on which is a hydrant located near the reservoirs, that will allow them to be kept in good condition.

At the filtration areas there are several acres of excellent filtering material, three acres of which have been especially prepared for the reception of sewage. There are three beds, one lying on one side of the sewer, and two on its opposite side. The beds were formed by first removing the loam to a depth of about 18 inches, using as much of it as was necessary to form suitable banks and putting the remainder into spoil banks. The areas thus stripped were then levelled, and open carriers or ditches built along opposite banks of each bed and at right angles to the sewer line. Into these ditches the sewage will be discharged through 6 inch pipes, the quantity flowing being regulated by gates. By the overflowing of these ditches the sewage will be distributed evenly over the beds. Each bed has a 5 inch drain pipe extending through its centre and at a depth of from 6 to 7 feet.

In preparing these beds, the first consideration has been to secure good filtration areas, whereby the sewage can be disposed of in a sanitary manner and a good condition of purification attainable. Still, I am confident, from my experience with the Framingham filtration fields, that there will be no difficulty in raising marketable crops in the areas as prepared.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Oct. 5, 1896.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

ASSETS.

Cultivated land, woodland, pasturage, hospital building, cottages, pump house, piggery, hennery, gas house, silo, laundry, farm barn, Stanley barn, stable, tool house, water tower, morgue, Stanley house and sewage farm, \$130,950 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies as per inventory, \$112,524 33
Cash on hand, 7,689 48
————— \$120,213 81

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1895, \$14,101 83
Received from State for board of patients, . . 24,443 43
Received from towns, 57,810 01
Received from individuals, 32,558 43
Received interest on bank account, 245 58
————— \$129,159 28

PAYMENTS.

1. Salaries and wages, \$51,831 19
2. Meats of all kinds, \$9,302 08
 Fish, 1,814 69
 Fruit and vegetables, 1,093 64
 Flour, 3,080 05
 Grain and meal for the table, 392 68
 Grain and meal for stock, 3,989 30
 Tea, coffee and chocolate, 1,582 98
 Sugar and molasses, 2,505 23
 Milk, butter and cheese, 4,261 62
 Salt and other groceries, 4,837 02
 All other provisions, 930 14
—————
Amounts carried forward, \$38,789 43 \$51,831 19

22 WESTBOROUGH INSANE HOSPITAL. [Oct.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>			\$33,789 43	\$51,831 19
3.	Clothing,	.	2,785 45	
4.	Fuel and lights,	.	9,788 81	
5.	Medicine and medical supplies,	.	895 34	
6.	Furniture and bedding,	.	5,255 85	
7.	Transportation,	.	3,497 62	
8.	Ordinary repairs,	.	4,278 87	
9.	Expenses of superintendent and trustees,	.	650 26	
10.	All other current expenses,	.	5,314 70	
				<u>66,256 33</u>
Total current expenses, .		.	.	\$118,087 52
Extraordinary repairs and additions,		.	.	<u>3,382 28</u>
Total expenses,		.	.	\$121,469 80

LIABILITIES.

Salaries and wages due Sept. 30, 1896,		.	\$4,275 81	
Miscellaneous bills,		.	5,707 86	
				<u>\$9,983 67</u>
Due hospital for board of patients Oct. 1, 1896: —				
From towns,		.	\$14,971 75	
From State,		.	5,273 36	
From individuals,		.	3,060 67	
				<u>\$23,305 78</u>

SUMMARY.

Total receipts,		.	\$129,159 28	
Total payments,		.	121,469 80	
				<u>\$7,689 48</u>
Cash on hand,		.	23,305 78	
Bills receivable,		.		
				<u>\$30,995 26</u>
Total available assets,		.	9,983 67	
Total indebtedness,		.		

Total current expenses, \$118,087.52.

Average number patients, 579.9.

Average weekly cost, \$3.894.

H. L. DAVENPORT,
Treasurer.

Examined and approved: B. W. CHILDS,
JOHN M. MERRIAM,
Auditing Committee.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

On the first day of October, 1895, there remained an unexpended balance of the special appropriation by the Legislature of 1894, as follows :—

	Balance, Oct. 1, 1895.	Amount expended.	Balance, Oct. 1, 1896.
For electric lighting,	\$1,566 12	\$1,566 12	—

Of the special appropriation by the Legislature of 1895, there remained the following unexpended balance Oct. 1, 1895, viz. :—

	Balance, Oct. 1, 1895.	Amount expended.	Balance, Oct. 1, 1896.
For enlarging hospital kitchen, .	\$436 92	\$436 92	—
For painting walls and ceilings of main buildings,	996 73	996 73	—
For renewing and constructing water- closets,	1,742 00	1,742 00	—
For building a brick fire-proof house,	210 98	54 90	\$156 08
For improving farm buildings, .	1,043 56	1,043 56	—
	<u>\$4,430 19</u>	<u>\$4,274 11</u>	<u>\$156 08</u>

The Legislature of 1896 made special appropriations, as follows, viz. :—

	Appropriation.	Amount expended.	Balance, Oct. 1, 1896.
For improvements and repairs of farm buildings,	\$1,500 00	\$611 44	\$888 56
For addition to laundry and furnishing same,	2,500 00	1,921 94	578 06
For coal sheds and enlarging engine room,	2,500 00	617 19	1,882 81
For new refrigerators,	1,000 00	133 86	866 14
For new furniture and furnishings, . .	5,000 00	1,451 63	3,548 37
For cooking apparatus for new kitchen,	1,000 00	548 99	451 01
For two new boilers,	2,000 00	—	2,000 00
For purchase of land for sewage field,	950 00	950 00	—
For construction of new system of drainage and sewage, in accordance with recommendation of State Board of Health,	10,000 00	4,681 16	5,318 84
	\$26,450 00	\$10,916 21	\$15,533 79

H. L. DAVENPORT,
Treasurer.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.		HABITUALLY DRUNKARDS.		VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.		AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the hospital Sept. 30, 1895,	208	353	561	-	2	2	208	355	563
Admitted within the year,	110	146	256	-	9	9	116	155	271
Whole number of cases within the year,	318	499	817	-	11	11	325	510	835
Discharged within the year,	110	169	279	-	7	7	116	176	292
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving the hospital,	16	85	101	-	-	-	16	85	101
much improved,	23	27	50	-	-	-	23	27	50
improved,	14	13	27	-	-	-	14	13	27
not improved,	41	66	106	-	-	-	41	66	106
not insane,	1	-	1	-	7	7	7	10	17
Deaths,	15	29	44	-	-	-	15	29	44
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	208	330	538	-	4	4	212	334	546
Viz.: supported as State patients,	46	49	95	-	1	1	46	50	96
town patients,	128	220	348	-	3	3	131	223	354
private patients,	34	61	95	-	-	-	34	61	95
Number of different persons within the year,	109	143	252	-	9	9	116	157	273
Persons admitted,	110	146	256	-	9	9	116	156	272
Persons recovered,	16	86	101	-	-	-	16	86	101
Daily average number of patients,	214.6	355.8	570.4	-	8.8	8.8	216.1	358.6	574.7
Viz.: State patients,	68.4	73.7	142.1	-	1.0	1.0	69.4	74.7	144.1
town patients,	115.1	227.7	342.8	-	1.2	1.2	116.1	228.9	345.0
private patients,	30.7	54.4	85.1	-	0.6	0.6	30.6	59.0	90.1

2.— Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.

MONTHS.		ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1895.													
October,	.	20	24	44	8	10	18	—	2	2	209.48	355.84	565.32
November,	.	9	6	15	11	6	17	2	2	4	215.56	366.20	581.76
December,	.	5	4	9	8	10	18	2	3	5	213.64	359.10	572.74
1896.													
January,	.	15	28	43	2	4	6	3	1	4	213.42	368.51	581.93
February,	.	7	8	15	7	9	16	1	2	3	222.62	379.27	601.89
March,	.	9	6	15	5	7	12	—	1	1	222.87	374.26	597.13
April,	.	7	9	16	5	10	15	—	1	1	220.17	371.76	591.93
May,	.	16	24	40	25	36	61	—	2	2	223.26	374.80	598.06
June,	.	7	19	26	4	11	15	—	1	1	214.73	363.33	578.06
July,	.	10	10	20	6	5	11	2	3	5	218.55	365.64	584.19
August,	.	7	10	17	12	12	24	4	5	9	215.00	362.32	575.32
September,	.	4	12	16	8	30	37	1	6	7	207.93	341.43	549.36
Total of cases,	.	116	160	276	101	150	251	15	29	44	—	—	—
Total of persons,	.	115	157	272	101	148	249	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily average,	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216.43	363.54	579.97

3. — *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			PERSONS RECEIVED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	84	103	187	—	—	—
Second,	21	29	50	3	6	9
Third,	7	9	16	2	1	3
Fourth,	2	8	10	1	2	3
Fifth,	—	6	6	—	5	5
Sixth,	1	3	4	—	4	4
Eighth,	1	1	2	1	—	1
Unknown,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total of cases,	116	160	276	7	28	35
Total of persons,	115	157	272	7	28	35

4. — *Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.*

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital for insane,	84	103	187
Former inmates of this hospital only,	14	19	33
of other hospitals only,	13	24	37
of this and other hospitals,	4	14	18
Unknown,	1	—	1
Total of persons,	116	160	276

5. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Maine,	5	6	7	12	18	12	17	19	19
New Hampshire,	2	2	8	1	4	8	8	6	11
Vermont,	2	8	2	-	2	-	2	5	2
Massachusetts,	64	81	82	74	40	84	138	71	66
Rhode Island,	8	8	1	2	2	2	5	5	8
Connecticut,	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	1
New York,	4	1	1	6	1	5	10	2	6
New Jersey,	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Maryland,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Virginia,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
North Carolina,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
South Carolina,	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ohio,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wisconsin,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
England,	2	2	2	4	6	9	6	8	11
Scotland,	-	-	-	1	5	8	1	5	8
Ireland,	9	25	26	32	53	55	41	78	81
France,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Germany,	2	8	8	8	4	8	5	7	6
Austria,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Russia,	1	-	-	4	8	8	5	8	8
Prussia,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Denmark,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Norway,	2	8	2	-	-	-	2	8	2
Sweden,	8	2	2	-	-	-	8	2	2
British Provinces,	5	6	6	15	11	12	20	17	18
Italy,	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	1
Chili,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Azores,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Poland,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wales,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Holland,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Unknown,	1	22	21	8	9	11	4	81	32
Totals,	116	116	116	160	160	160	276	276	276

6. — *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Bristol County,	3	-	3
Essex County,	2	5	7
Hampden County,	-	2	2
Hampshire County,	-	-	-
Middlesex County,	32	34	66
Norfolk County,	6	11	17
Plymouth County,	2	5	7
Suffolk County,	53	91	144
Worcester County,	16	10	26
Barnstable County,	-	2	2
Rhode Island,	1	-	1
New York,	1	-	1
Totals,	116	160	276
Viz.: cities or towns,	80	121	201
country districts,	36	39	75

7. — *Civil Condition of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			DIVORCED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	47	39	86	36	43	79	1	21	22	-	-	-	84	103	187
Second,	13	16	29	8	10	18	-	2	2	-	1	1	21	19	40
Third,	5	3	8	2	5	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	9	16
Fourth,	2	4	6	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	8	10
Fifth,	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	7
Sixth,	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Eighth,	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals,	68	68	136	47	64	111	1	27	28	-	1	1	116	160	276

*8. — Occupations of Persons admitted.***MALES.**

Barber,	1	Mason,	1
Blacksmith,	3	Mechanic,	2
Bookbinder,	1	Milkman,	1
Book-keeper,	1	None,	20
Butcher,	1	Operative,	1
Carpenter,	4	Painter,	1
Clerk,	5	Printer,	3
Coachman,	2	Railroad employee,	3
Cook,	1	Rubber worker,	1
Dentist,	1	Salesman,	1
Expressman,	1	Seaman,	3
Farmer,	9	Shoemaker,	8
Fireman,	1	Slate-roofer,	1
Hotel keeper,	1	Student,	2
Janitor,	1	Supt. of paving company,	1
Jeweller,	1	Tailor,	2
Laborer,	13	Teamster,	6
Laster,	1	Waiter,	1
Lather,	1		
Machinist,	5	Total,	116
Manufacturer,	4		

FEMALES.

Artist,	1	Operative,	7
Book-keeper,	2	Pianist,	1
Carpet maker,	1	Saleswoman,	2
Clerk,	1	Seamstress,	3
Cook,	1	Teacher,	4
Domestic,	22	Tobacco stripper,	1
Dressmaker,	4	Typesetter,	2
Housekeeper,	7	Unknown,	6
Milliner,	1	Waitress,	2
None,	28		
Nurse,	4	Total,	100

8. — Occupations of Persons admitted — Continued.

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF —									
Agent,	3	Mariner,	2						
Baker,	2	Merchant,	4						
Book-keeper,	4	Operative,	4						
Boxmaker,	1	Painter,	1						
Carpenter,	4	Paper-stainer,	1						
Clerk,	3	Pedler,	1						
Contractor,	1	Physician,	2						
Editor,	1	Poultry dealer,	2						
Engineer,	2	Printer,	1						
Farmer,	3	Railroad employee,	2						
Harness maker,	1	Salesman,	2						
Janitor,	1	Shoemaker,	3						
Jobber,	2	Tailor,	1						
Laborer,	6	Teamster,	1						
Manufacturer,	1								
Mason,	2	Total,	6						

10.—Record of Cases admitted within the Year.

PATIENTS.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY CASES.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admitted,	110	146	256	-	9	9	6	5	11	116	160	276
Discharged recovered,	12	21	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	21	33
much improved,	11	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	24
improved,	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	13
not improved,	10	14	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	24
Died,	5	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	17
Not insane,	1	-	1	-	6	6	5	3	8	6	9	15
Remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	63	81	144	-	3	3	1	2	3	64	86	150

11. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			PERSONS DIED.		
	AT FIRST ATTACK.		WHEN ADMITTED.	AT FIRST ATTACK.		WHEN ADMITTED.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
Congenital,	3	-	3	-	-	-
15 years and less,	1	5	6	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years,	7	14	21	-	-	-
20 to 25 years,	15	21	36	-	-	-
25 to 30 years,	13	16	29	-	1	1
30 to 35 years,	9	16	25	-	2	2
35 to 40 years,	20	15	35	1	1	1
40 to 50 years,	13	27	40	1	2	5
50 to 60 years,	5	12	17	3	6	10
60 to 70 years,	8	10	18	1	4	5
70 to 80 years,	3	4	7	5	5	9
Over 80 years,	-	2	2	2	3	5
Unknown,	12	13	25	-	3	6
Not insane,	7	5	12	2	-	-
Totals,	116	160	276	15	29	44
Mean ages,	34.10	37.45	36.86	59.30	52.00	51.60

12. — Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Under one month, . .	14	20	34	3	15	18	17	35	52
From 1 to 3 months, .	21	13	34	2	11	13	23	24	47
3 to 6 months, .	7	11	18	2	1	3	9	12	21
6 to 12 months, .	6	7	13	—	3	3	6	10	16
1 to 2 years, . .	6	10	16	—	5	5	6	15	21
2 to 5 years, . .	8	18	26	9	7	16	17	25	42
5 to 10 years, . .	5	9	14	5	6	11	10	15	25
10 to 20 years, .	4	6	10	2	6	8	6	12	18
Over 20 years, . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Unknown,	8	2	10	6	3	9	14	5	19
Not insane,	6	5	11	1	—	1	7	5	12
Total of cases, . . .	85	103	188	31	57	88	116	160	276
Total of persons, . .	85	103	188	30	54	84	115	157	272
Average in years, . .	1.64	2.56	2.16	7.11	2.58	3.39	2.49	2.56	2.50

14.—Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.			NOT INSANE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	12	20	32	16	16	32	13	11	24	28	31	59	12	22	34	6	8	14	87	108	195
Second,	2	4	6	4	6	10	1	1	2	8	19	27	2	5	7	1	1	2	18	36	54
Third,	1	3	4	1	3	4	—	1	1	2	10	12	—	2	2	—	1	1	4	20	24
Fourth,	1	3	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	3	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	7	12
Fifth,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Sixth,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Seventh,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Eighth,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ninth,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total of cases,	16	35	51	23	27	50	14	13	27	41	65	106	15	29	44	7	10	17	116	179	295
Total of persons,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	177	293

16. — Recoveries, classified by Duration of Disease and Treatment.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.			WHOLE KNOWN DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
A.— Insane:—												
Congenital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 month,	7	9	16	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
From 1 to 3 months,	5	14	19	4	13	17	—	—	—	—	1	11
3 to 6 months,	1	4	5	9	10	19	10	10	20	3	8	12
6 to 12 months,	—	1	1	2	8	10	15	15	25	7	8	15
1 to 2 years,	—	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	6	2	2	4
2 to 5 years,	2	2	4	—	1	1	4	4	5	3	—	3
5 to 10 years,	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	2
10 to 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Over 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	11	13
Totals,	16	35	51	16	35	51	16	35	51	16	35	51
Average of known cases (in months),	4.80	14.54	11.55	5.18	5.88	5.02	9.04	11.54	13.24	14.50	16.43	18.16

17. — Deaths, classified by Duration of Disease and Treatment.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Insane:—												
Congenital,	—	5	5	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	2	2
Under 1 month,	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
From 1 to 3 months,	2	3	5	3	6	9	1	2	3	1	6	7
3 to 6 months,	1	3	4	4	7	11	1	4	5	3	6	9
6 to 12 months,	1	3	4	2	4	6	2	2	4	1	3	4
1 to 2 years,	3	2	5	3	3	6	4	10	14	3	2	5
2 to 5 years,	2	8	10	2	3	5	3	3	6	1	4	5
5 to 10 years,	3	1	4	2	4	6	3	6	9	1	4	5
10 to 20 years,	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1
Over 20 years,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Unknown,	3	3	6	—	—	—	3	3	6	4	4	8
Totals,	15	29	44	15	29	44	15	29	44	15	29	44
Average of known cases (in months),	29.50	44.66	39.87	28.00	19.25	22.51	50.91	63.48	59.52	71.91	73.08	69.55
										25.20	24.62	24.17

18. — Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1896.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.			ADMITTED.			NEW CASES.											
			Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.		
						Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1887,	.	.	147	283	430	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	15
1888,	.	.	143	165	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12
1889,	.	.	172	197	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
1890,	.	.	120	157	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3
1891,	.	.	172	174	346	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4
1892,	.	.	152	161	303	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	7	8	2	7	9
1893,	.	.	140	164	294	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	0	4	10
1894,	.	.	129	186	265	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	0	13	4	0	13
1895,	.	.	92	109	201	3	8	11	8	5	13	8	1	9	1	0	1
1896,	.	.	98	127	225	10	10	20	10	11	21	8	10	20	0	10	10
Total,	.	.	1,365	1,653	3,018	14	20	42	14	12	26	38	67	105	0	0	41

18. — *Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1896 — Concluded.*

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	READMITTED CASES.																		REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS SEPT. 30, 1896.					
	DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1895-96.																							
	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			Males.	Females.	Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
1887, . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	39	57			
1888, . . .	11	14	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	24			
1889, . . .	10	21	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	20			
1890, . . .	13	20	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	25			
1891, . . .	26	25	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	25			
1892, . . .	34	25	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	26			
1893, . . .	20	26	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	37	57			
1894, . . .	18	21	39	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	48	78			
1895, . . .	19	34	53	-	4	4	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	34	52	86			
1896, . . .	18	33	51	2	5	7	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	2	64	86	150			
Totals, . . .	170	220	390	2	9	11	8	5	8	-	1	1	3	8	11	1	1	2	209	339	548			

19. — Relapsed Cases admitted in Each Year and discharged in 1893-96.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THIS HOSPITAL.										REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1896.							
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1895-96.														
	Male.	Female.	Total.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1887,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888,	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1889,	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890,	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891,	8	10	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892,	18	12	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1893,	9	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1894,	10	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895,	6	16	21	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1896,	6	17	23	1	4	5	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	68	86	154	1	6	7	2	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	2	14	97

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM

FROM OCT. 1, 1895, to OCT. 1, 1896.

115,327	quarts milk, at 3½ cents,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$4,036 44
102,708	quarts milk, at 3 cents,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,532 02
29,718	pounds pork,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,704 13
1,175	pounds beef,	.	.	.	.	.	.	65 84
150	pounds tallow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 00
1,323½	pounds poultry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	231 05
2,599½	dozen eggs,	.	.	.	.	.	.	536 97
128	dozen bunches asparagus,	.	.	.	.	.	.	123 50
106½	dozen bunches radishes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	38 25
200½	bushels spinach,	.	.	.	.	.	.	75 87
236	bushels beet greens,	.	.	.	.	.	.	63 05
39	bushels peas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	48 50
241	quarts strawberries,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 74
286	quarts blackberries,	.	.	.	.	.	.	28 60
186	quarts currants,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 90
65	quarts raspberries,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 75
145½	gallons cider,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17 46
537½	dozen lettuce,	.	.	.	.	.	.	220 85
80	dozen melons,	.	.	.	.	.	.	48 00
3,333	pounds cabbage (early),	.	.	.	.	.	.	40 23
378	bushels beets,	.	.	.	.	.	.	195 95
2,102	dozen corn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	217 40
81½	bushels shelled beans,	.	.	.	.	.	.	61 32
65	bushels string beans,	.	.	.	.	.	.	36 25
26,000	pounds squash,	.	.	.	.	.	.	260 00
650	dozen celery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	325 00
10	dozen cauliflowers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 35
2½	bushels quinces,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
143½	bushels carrots,	.	.	.	.	.	.	57 75
12,000	barrels apples,	.	.	.	.	.	.	900 00
82	bushels onions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	39 70
5½	bushels plums,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 50
20½	bunches parsley	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 20
457	tons ice,	.	.	.	.	.	.	814 00
114½	bushels cucumbers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	114 25
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>								<u>\$13,923 82</u>

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED

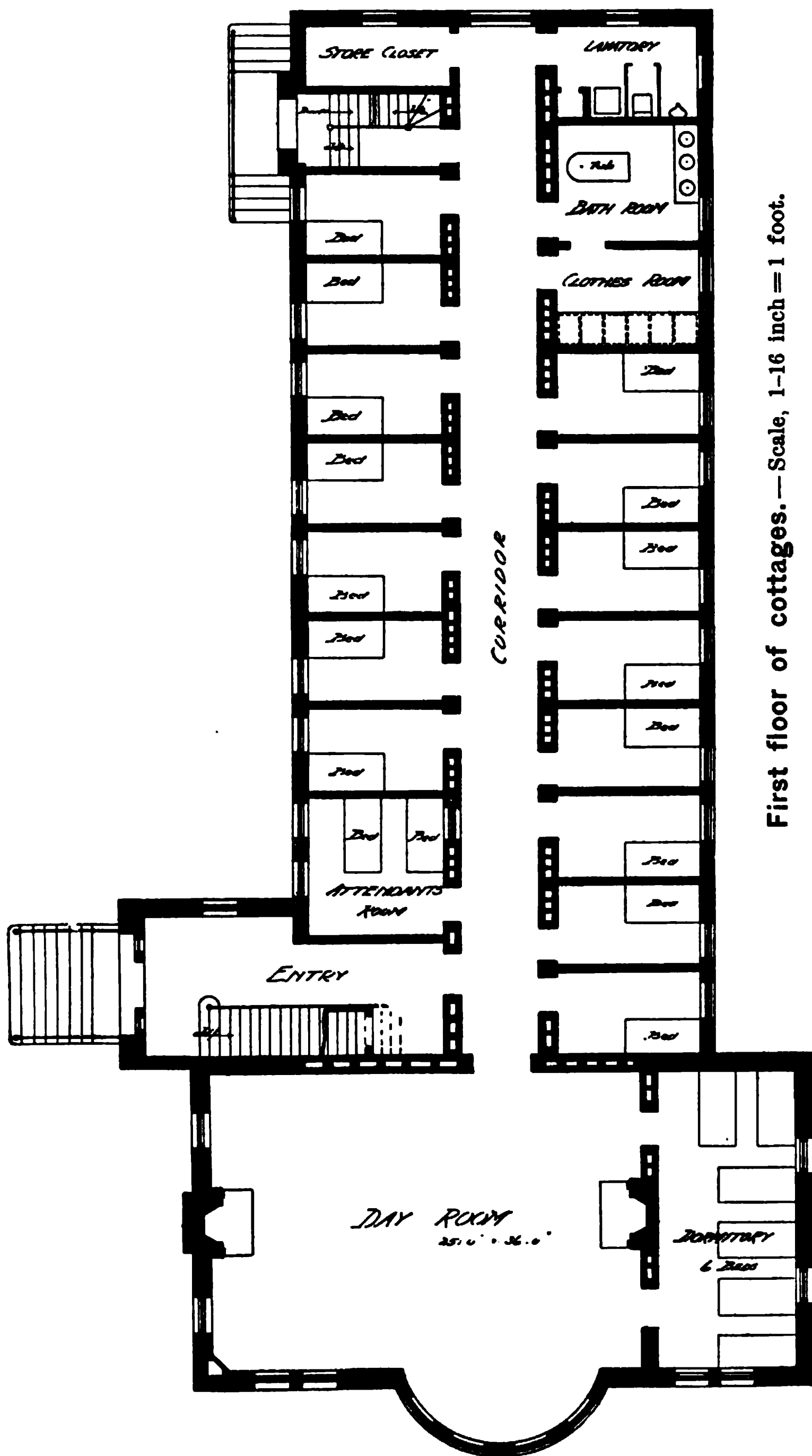
FROM SEPT. 30, 1895, TO SEPT. 30, 1896.

173 aprons.	620 napkins.
1,090 blankets bound.	1,240 pillow cases.
480 bed spreads hemmed.	1 piano cover worked.
86 chemises.	1,247 sheets.
12 corset covers.	290 shirts.
19 camisoles.	367 skirts.
136 curtains.	150 shams.
22 cushions for settees.	218 scarfs.
24 cushions for chairs.	14 sheets, canvas.
14 cushions for sofas.	450 roller towels.
9 covers for springs.	1,428 bath towels.
304 dresses.	60 table cloths.
159 pairs drawers.	111 laundry bags.
94 pairs garters.	115 ticks.
86 hats trimmed.	36 dusters.
12 muffs.	21,476 articles mended.
405 night dresses.	

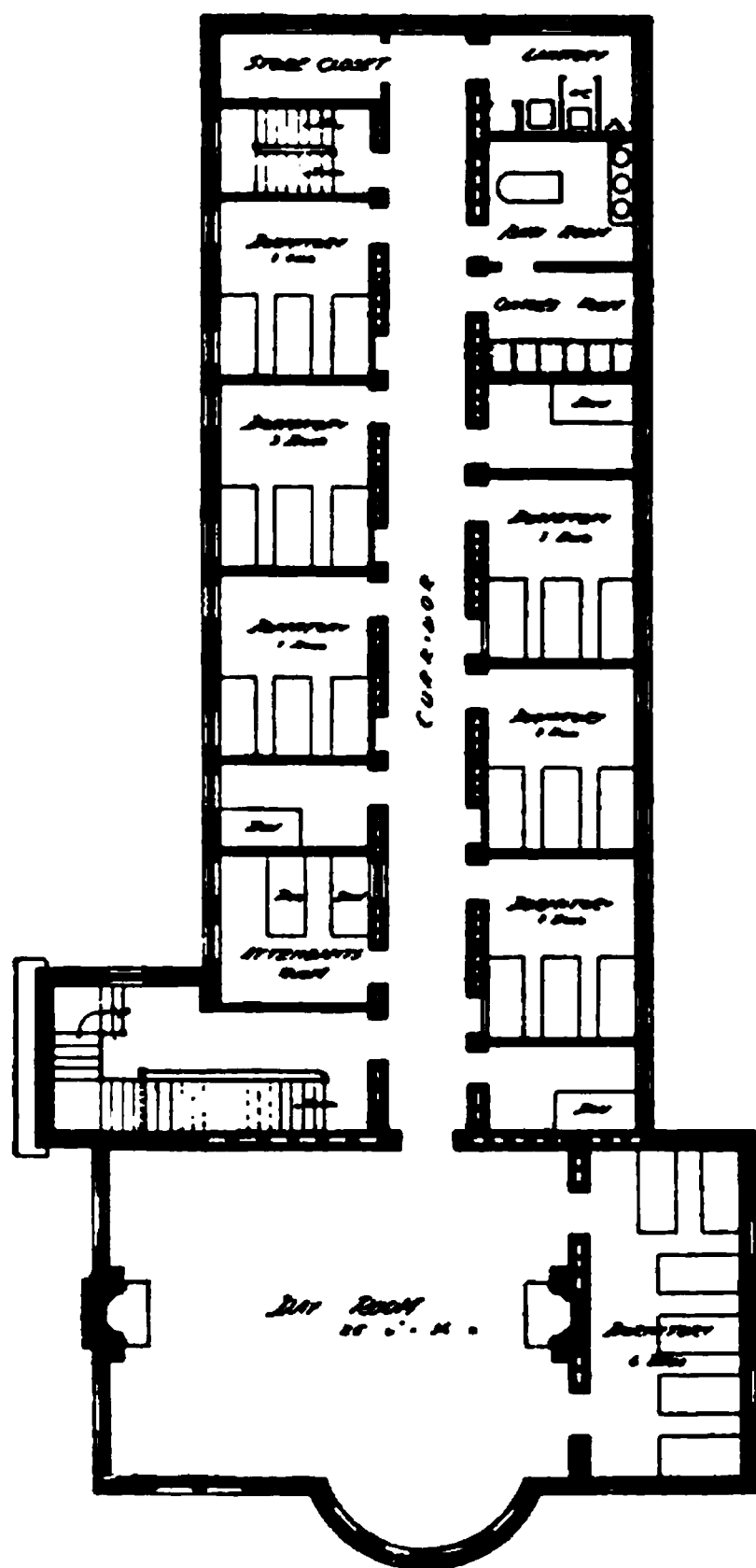
T R U S T E E S

OF THE WESTBOROUGH INSANE HOSPITAL.

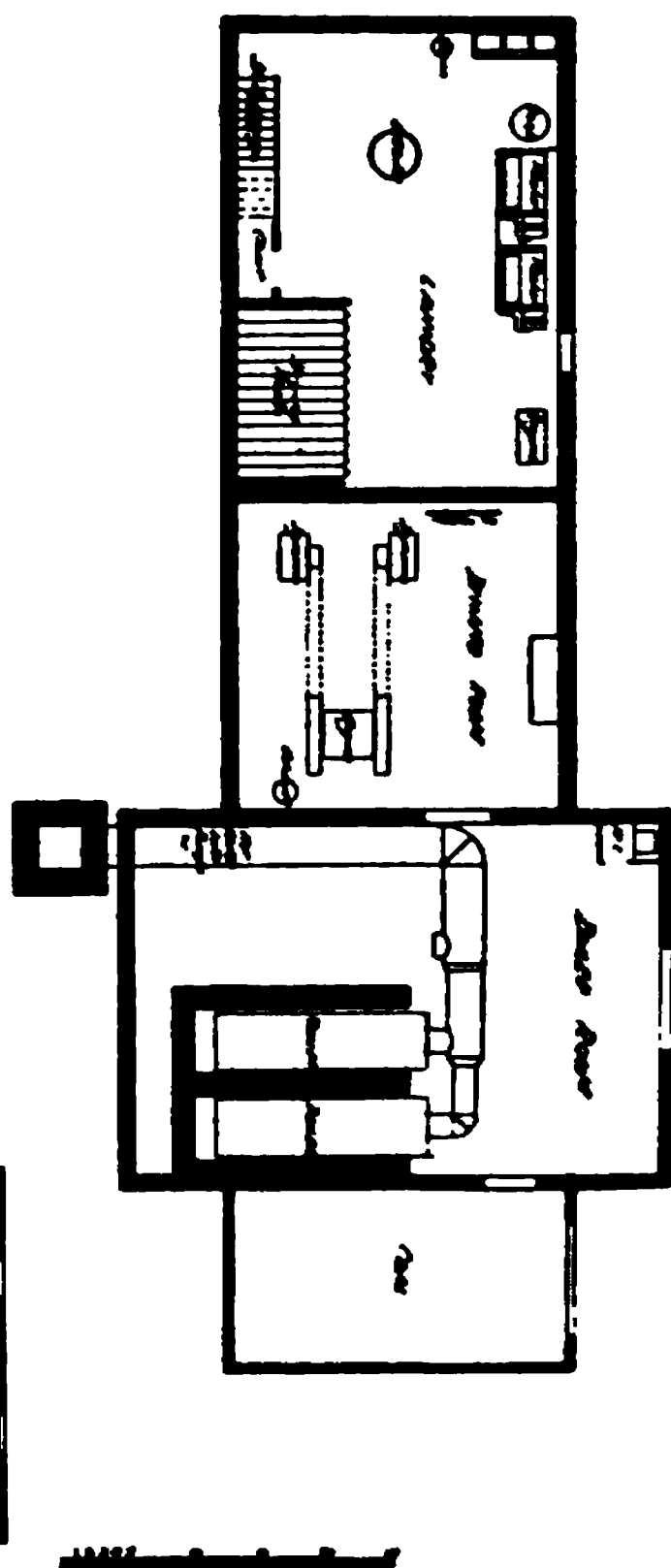
NAME.	Residence.	When appointed.	Term ended.	For What Cause.
Charles R. Colman, . . .	Cotuit, . . .	1884.	—	Still in office.
Henry S. Russell, . . .	Milton, . . .	1884.	1887.	Resigned.
Lucius G. Pratt, . . .	West Newton, . . .	1884.	1884.	Resigned.
Francis A. Dewson, . . .	Newtonville, . . .	1884.	1885.	Resigned.
Amibald H. Grinke, . . .	Hyde Park, . . .	1884.	1884.	Resigned.
Phoebe J. Leonard, . . .	Bridgewater, . . .	1884.	1884.	Resigned.
Emily Talbot, . . .	Boston, . . .	1884.	—	Still in office.
George B. Richmond, . . .	New Bedford, . . .	1886.	—	Still in office.
Anna M. Day, . . .	Norwood, . . .	1886.	1888.	Resigned.
Frank P. Goulding, . . .	Worcester, . . .	1888.	1892.	Resigned.
Eliza C. Durfee, . . .	Fall River, . . .	1888.	—	Still in office.
Martin Green, . . .	Worcester, . . .	1892.	1893.	Resigned.
Benjamin W. Childs, . . .	Worcester, . . .	1894.	—	Still in office.
Allen Speare, . . .	Newton, . . .	1894.	—	Still in office.
George H. Quincy, . . .	Boston, . . .	1895.	1895.	Deceased.
John M. Merriam, . . .	S Framingham, . . .	1895.	—	Still in office.



First floor of cottages.—Scale, 1-16 inch = 1 foot.

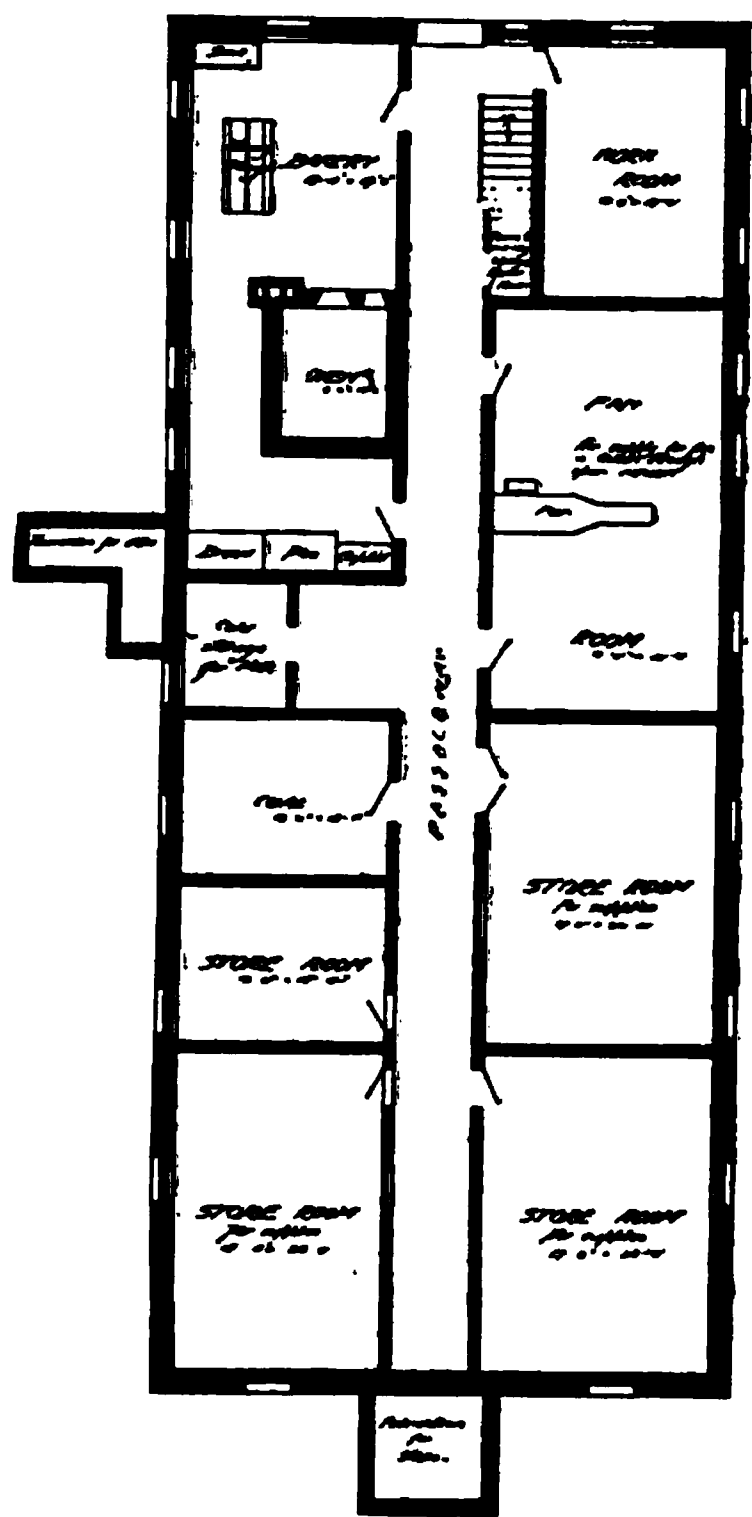


Second floor of cottages.

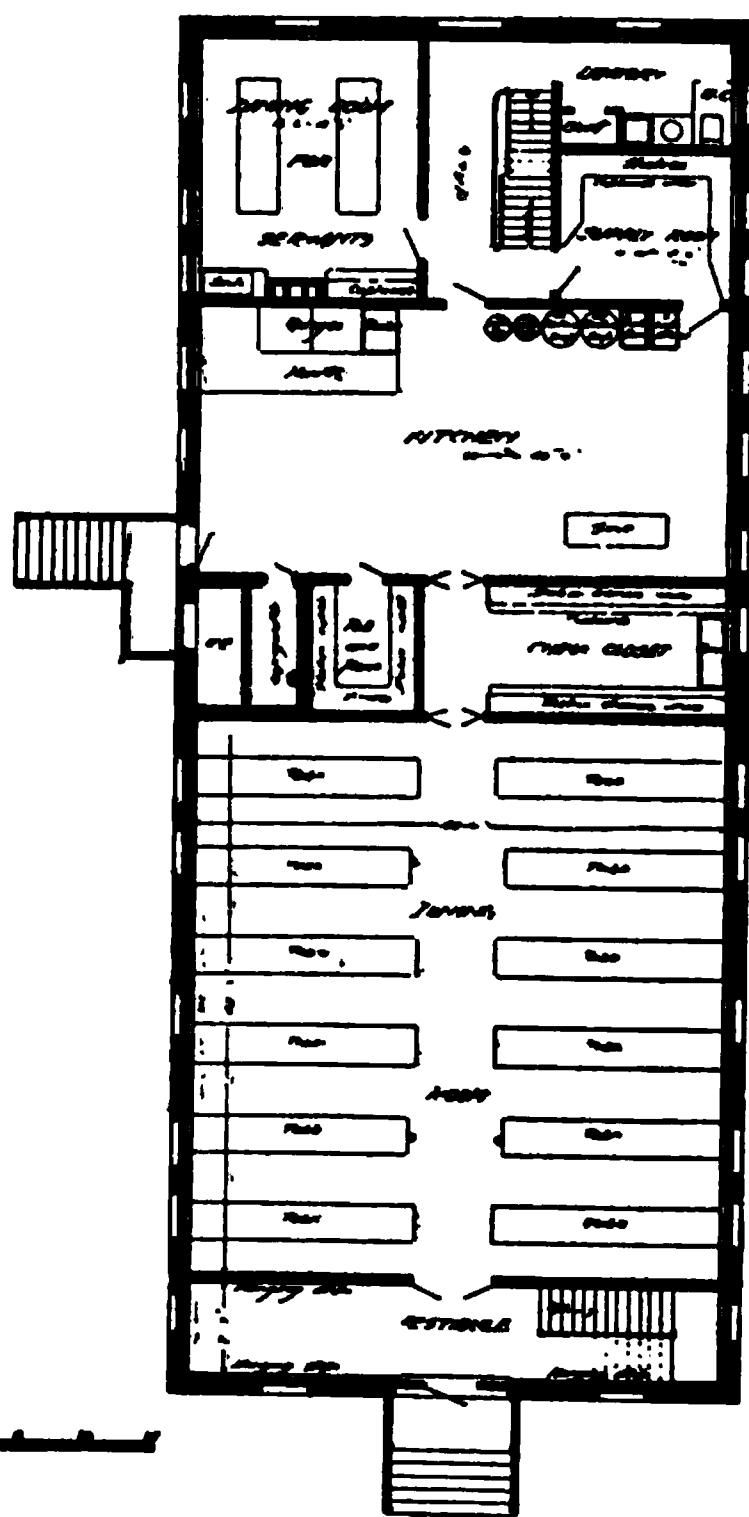


Boiler house and laundry.

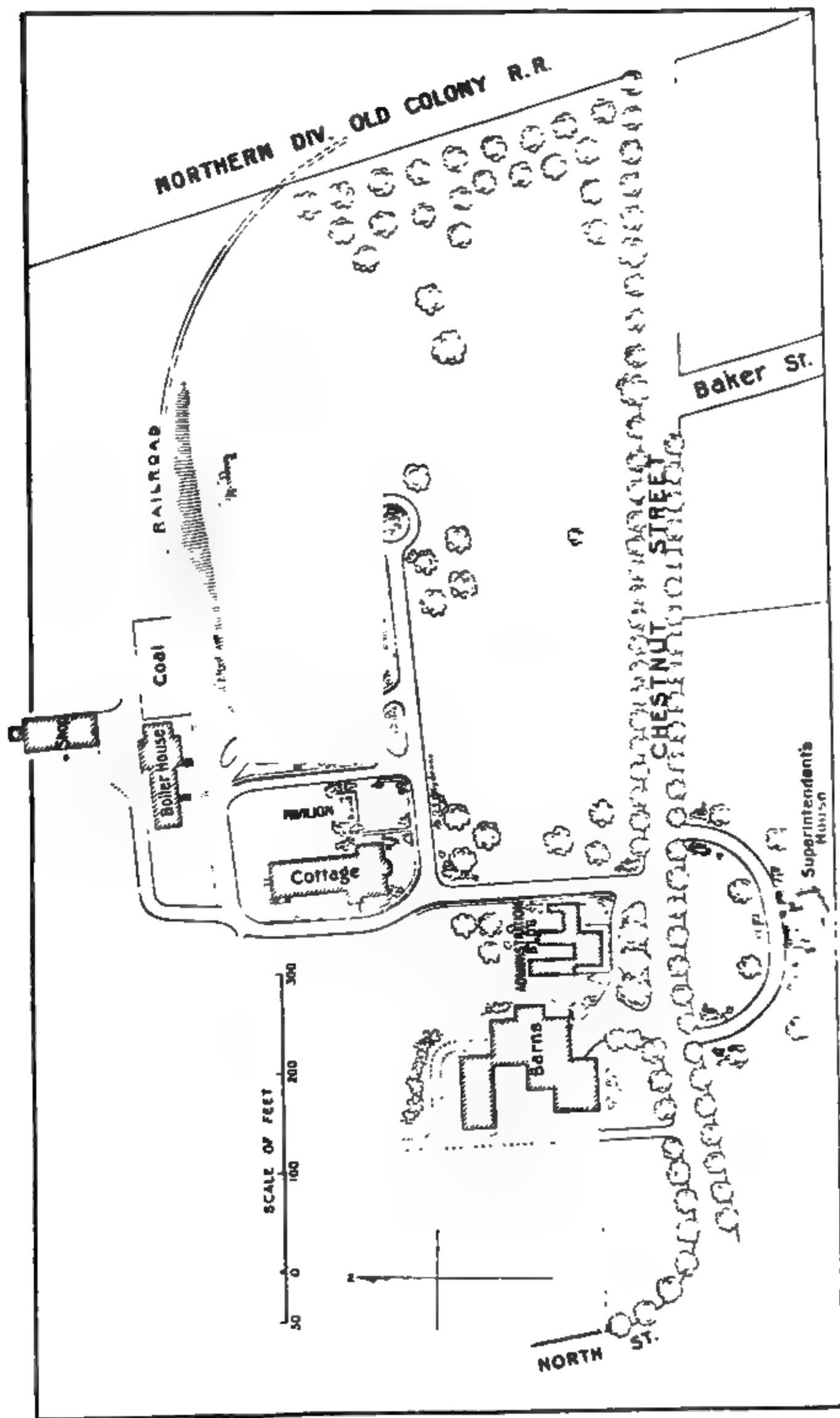
DINING ROOM BUILDING.



Basement.



First floor.



FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL

FOR

DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES

(AT FOXBOROUGH).

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1897.

OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES
(AT FOXBOROUGH).

TRUSTEES :

EDWARD COWLES, M.D.
BENJAMIN H. HARTWELL, M.D.
ANNA PHILLIPS WILLIAMS.
ROBERT H. RICHARDS.
J. G. PINKHAM, M.D.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MARCELLO HUTCHINSON, M.D., *Superintendent.*
E. R. P. FOURTIN, M.D., . . . *Assistant Physician.*

TREASURER.

WARREN F. SPALDING, 15 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON.

TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES.

NAME.	Residence.	When Ap- pointed.	Service Ended.	From What Cause.
SAMUEL CARR,	Boston, .	1889	1895	Term expired.
BURNHAM R. BENNER, M.D., .	Lowell, .	1889	1891	Term expired.
TILLY HAYNES,	Boston, .	1889	Dec., 1890	Resigned.
ANNA D. (PHILLIPS) WILLIAMS,	Boston, .	1889	-	Still in office.
FRANCIS A. WALKER, . . .	Boston, .	1889	1894	Term expired.
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, . . .	Boston, .	Dec., 1890	Jan., 1896	Resigned.
JAMES J. MINOT, M.D., . . .	Boston, .	Oct., 1891	July 1, 1896	Term expired.
HEMAN M. BURR,	Newton, .	Sept., 1894	Dec., 1895	Resigned.
J. G. PINKHAM, M.D., . . .	Lynn, .	July, 1895	-	Still in office.
ROBERT H. RICHARDS, . . .	Boston, .	Dec., 1895	-	Still in office.
BENJAMIN H. HARTWELL, . .	Ayer, .	Jan., 1896	-	Still in office.
EDWARD COWLES, M.D., . .	Belmont,	July, 1896	-	Still in office.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipso-maniacs and Inebriates respectfully submit their fifth annual report, with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer. The tables of statistics show substantial improvement in the financial results of the year and in the medical work. It seems fitting to invite attention here to some of the principal points of interest.

The increase of 59 in the number of patients committed during the year, and that this increase was composed of persons under forty years of age, shows a better understanding of the hospital and of what may be expected of it, as to the character of the cases that can be benefited by its privileges. This explains also, in a comparison with the previous year, the decided increase—from 27 to 68 persons—of those remaining abstinent and doing well after leaving the hospital. The facts in this regard were ascertained by visitation and careful personal inquiry in each case by an agent especially employed under the direction of the superintendent. The addition of 20.18 to the daily average number present during the year, together with the gain of another year's experience in managing the hospital, demonstrates a natural law of hospital administration in the material reduction of the weekly per capita cost to \$6.32. The superintendent's report shows the average cost to have been substantially reduced each year since the opening of the hospital.

Among others of the more general indications of progress in the development of the hospital and its work, it is of interest to mention the improvement of the grounds. Upon the recommendation of the superintendent, for the purpose of effecting a desired change in the appearance of the hospital surroundings, and at the same time to furnish work

for patients, which at certain seasons it is difficult to obtain in suitable and sufficient amounts, a plan has been obtained from Mr. Joseph H. Curtis for rearranging the roadways, walks, setting out trees and shrubbery, etc. The work will be well advanced this fall, and will produce the results indicated by the new plan of the grounds and buildings referred to in the superintendent's report.

There are a number of special and important matters that now claim careful consideration as urgently needing attention by the governing authorities, if it is expected of the trustees that they shall follow up their opportunity to advance this new and difficult work confided to them, and properly discharge the responsibility of the trust imposed upon them by the Commonwealth. The special considerations now presented relate to the work of the institution in the medical care and custodial care of its patients. It follows, from the experience of the hospital thus far in these particulars, that certain new and more practicable provisions should be made with reference to the selection of patients who are entitled to the privileges of the hospital.

MEDICAL CARE.

It is enough for the present purpose to refer to the superintendent's report for 1895 for a careful and forcible statement regarding the nature of the disease to be treated in this hospital, the objects to be gained by treatment, as to the steps to recovery, and the methods to be employed that offer the best and most lasting results. The work of applying the now well-recognized principles of physical training, in gymnastics, baths, etc., is shown, in this accompanying report, to have yielded the significant and instructive results graphically indicated in the table prepared by the director of gymnastics. This is direct medical treatment, and furnishes "all-round exercise."

In the summer of 1895 a temporary expedient was adopted which produced the double effect of overcoming the reluctance of the patients to take the gymnastic treatment, etc., and of allaying the general demand for too early discharge. A level rule was made requiring a six months' course of treatment for every patient in the hospital, the

discharge not being given then, however, unless the prescribed medicines, gymnastic exercises and baths had been taken and a certain amount of work done. This rule effected the desired results; the patients took their treatment, and with general satisfaction, inasmuch as all were treated alike. The period of six months was adopted as a minimum, because experience has shown, here and elsewhere, that even a longer time of treatment, as a rule, is needed to gain the best results. But the commitment of patients to this hospital is a judicial order to the trustees to keep them until it shall appear that they “will not continue to be subject to dipsomania or inebriety, or will be sufficiently provided for by themselves or their guardians, relatives or friends.” The determination of the proper time for release is essentially a medical question. The cases are not all alike, and it was found that the best interests of some patients made imperative longer care than the inflexible rule permitted. Therefore the trustees have recently provided for varying the rule when necessary.

All persons, even those who think the least upon the merits of the medical treatment of inebriety, agree that these patients need to work as a part of their treatment. Employment has been found as usual in the stable, boiler house, kitchen, etc., as adapted to the strength and health of the patients. Work in farming and gardening has been carried on to a considerable extent. A few men employed at carpentering and painting are poorly accommodated. In the one shop possessed by the hospital the making of brooms is self-supporting; it employs about 60 men at daily stints, and yields about one hundred dozen brooms per week. This work, especially some parts of it, is so light and simple as to be well suited to the new-comers just recovering from acute stages of sickness and weakness.

The trustees realize the enormous difficulties incident to the peculiar effects of the disease with which they have to cope, and, in reviewing the work of the past three and a half years, must bear testimony to the good accomplished in the difficult part of the labor of preparing the way for rendering a great service to the State. Credit is fairly claimed for good results already wrought out in the spirit of

making the best of the means at hand. A careful examination of the present state of the hospital, as to what it has attained in medical care with its available means, leaves no room for doubt in the minds of the trustees that the value and success of the future work is now certain, provided they are granted their requests for aid in carrying out their new plans for conducting the institution.

In recommending again this year the construction of a building to contain an assembly room which may be used as a chapel, gymnasium, etc., also a library and reading room, the trustees would emphasize these requirements as essential to the purposes which really belong to medical treatment. In noting, also, the increase in the number of patients, the trustees invite attention to a fact that has special significance. This is the increasing number of applications for the admission of paying patients at higher rates than can now be charged. The lack of accommodations compels the turning away of these patients, whose presence would contribute in several ways to the welfare of the hospital and all its inmates.

Other indications pertaining to medical care show the need of a building for a reception and observation ward, especially adapted in part to the treatment of new-comers who often are very sick, and in part to the uses of a custodial ward for those whose need of the closer restraint is most prolonged. For the latter purpose an enclosed garden might be found expedient. These considerations lead the trustees to recommend a building to accommodate 25 to 30 patients, as a receiving and custodial ward. This would leave room in the other wards for the increasing numbers, and would enable the trustees to make a beginning in meeting the demands of those who wish to pay for more private accommodations. Applications of this kind continue to be made at the hospitals for the insane, where there are such accommodations.

CUSTODIAL CARE.

In the conditions surrounding the problem of custodial care lie the causes of great difficulties that have attended the work of the hospital. The elopement of patients is a

matter of much anxiety to the trustees, although they are glad to report that this has shared in the improvement noted in other respects. In proportion to the whole number under care, or to those admitted during the year, the escapes were less than in the previous year; and one-half as many patients as escaped were returned, either voluntarily or involuntarily. While a large majority of these escapes occurred within a few weeks after admission, and soon after the patients were put on parole, it is probable that, even if this had been much longer delayed, many of them would have broken their parole when they had the opportunity. Although there is encouragement in the fact of progress under circumstances that have been adverse, no one realizes more clearly than do the trustees that the escapes are still too frequent. But it is as easy as it is interesting to see how the hospital has been brought to its present position in this matter as a logical outcome of the circumstances that have existed from the opening of the hospital to the present time.

To understand the situation, one must first take into his mind some preliminary facts. As to the hospital itself, when it was opened it consisted of six wards, comprising each a sitting room and adjoining bed rooms, accommodating about 35 patients in each ward. There was a service building, with kitchen, dining room and employees' quarters; besides these there were the boiler house, and stable with space under it to be used for the piggery. There were no other arrangements, except work on farm or garden, for employing or treating patients. The other preliminary facts to be noted are the two prime provisions of the act establishing the institution: it was to be a *hospital*, and the law declares that no person shall be committed to it "until satisfactory evidence shall be furnished to the judge before whom the proceedings for commitment are had that such person or persons are not of bad repute or of bad character, apart from their habits of inebriety." *

Under some misapprehension in the first years many persons were sent to Foxborough who were confirmed drunkards or past the age when they were likely to be

* See chapter 414, Acts of 1889, section 6.

curable; many others had been convicted of crimes, and were of the "bad character" that should have debarred them from the privileges of the hospital. The law provided no way for revising or annulling such erroneous commitments, and the hospital, having no remedy, was continually burdened with this incorrigible and demoralizing element. The trustees, being under legal obligation to take and hold in custody these patients, were placed between two virtual impossibilities, viz., to keep them safely shut up within locked doors and never take them out except under strong guards, or to take them out for exercise and work, and keep them from running away without having the walls of a jail yard, which alone could effectively restrain such people. The situation was offensive and harmful to the very people sought to be benefited,—the well-meaning and curable patients,—and it was intolerable to all concerned, not least of all to the trustees. With the purpose of developing the necessary conditions of moral control, through the helpful and curative influences of mutual trust and confidence, the change was made to an extreme use of the parole system. The change had to be radical to produce the required effect, and has produced it in a large measure. It was judged to be most expedient, under the then existing circumstances, to put patients on parole, with liberty of the grounds by day, very early after their coming. It should be understood that many of those who have eloped ought never to have encumbered the hospital; the improvement in this regard has already been noted. Certain others have been influenced in their weakness by the men of "bad character" whom the law intended to exclude. It is due to the gradual improvement in the character of the patients, and their being made more amenable to the requirements of the hospital, that the results are coming to be as good as they are.

Additional legislation is needed to secure the return of escaped patients. The uncertainty of their being returned tempts men to break their parole, and directly increases the number of elopements. The time has come when study and experience point out new steps to be taken. The greater remedy is to be gained by some necessary changes in the law, to accomplish what was evidently intended by it; these changes will be specified hereafter. But there is something.

aside from the better material improvements asked for, which the trustees will undertake to do at the hospital, in the proposed new regulations governing this matter. These touch, in a certain way, the relations of the hospital to the courts. Some very satisfactory and encouraging conferences have been had, recently, with a number of the judges who could be conveniently seen, and through whom many of the commitments are made to the hospital. The purpose of the hospital is best served when it aids the courts in their efforts to deal helpfully and humanely with the difficult problems that these cases present. The cordiality with which the views of the trustees have been welcomed and approved by every magistrate to whom they have been personally presented must lead to a better understanding of the mutual relations.

The experience of all teaches the obvious necessity for certain amendments of the law. Through the new circumstances that could thus be made possible, and with the aid which some of the judges have recommended the trustees to seek in the admirable "Massachusetts probation system," there can be no doubt that the courts and probation officers can act to bring the benefits of the hospital more largely to proper persons, and prevent the commitment of improper ones who could not be benefited there, and could only do harm to others.

In regard to what can be done at the hospital, it is proposed by the trustees to inform the magistrate by whom each patient was committed of the changes made in his status in the hospital in the event of relaxing strict custody by granting parole, and of release on permit for leave of absence, etc. The notice in each case being placed with the original commitment in the files of the judge's office, a guide is furnished for future action in the case. The magistrates to whom this measure has been proposed have approved it.

The character of the patients for whom the hospital was intended, and to whom it can be most useful, is plainly indicated; its place in relation to other institutions should be equally well recognized. It remains true today, to some extent, that some of its patients belong to the penal institutions, and others, without this hospital, would be sent to the hospitals for the insane, or to the jails, where they

do not belong. The trustees appreciate the necessity of excluding the incorrigible classes. There would then remain those suffering, in body and mind, the effects of inebriety. Heretofore, when such cases have come to the need of legal restraint, and have occurred among people of sufficient means to provide for them otherwise than inside the prisons, it has long been the custom, throughout the civilized world, to regard them as the subjects of mental infirmity, and to send many of them to the hospitals for the insane for treatment, in the hope of cure. But when those who, becoming dependent upon public care under like circumstances of inebriety, must be restrained, and are sent, as they usually are, to meet the contaminations and the stigma of the jail for terms of punishment, it is contrary to the spirit now animating the new work of the Commonwealth in this regard. It was in this spirit that remedial influences were sought for these cases by the law of 1885, sending them to the lunatic hospitals if they were persons of good character, apart from their habits of inebriety. But it has been proved, the world over, that attempts to treat those mentally infirm from inebriety in actual association with the insane works badly for both. Here the Foxborough Hospital has its place; instead of inebriates being distributed through all the lunatic hospitals, to little purpose, they can now be sent to one hospital for their special form of mental disorder with its concurrent bodily affections.

A considerable number of patients who are found to be insane are regularly transferred from Foxborough to the State lunatic hospitals, without new commitment, by a special provision in the law. The work of all these hospitals is closely allied. These and like problems of custodial care are presenting themselves to the trustees for their careful study.

AMENDMENTS OF THE LAW.

The trustees respectfully present some suggestions for the legislation that is needed to improve the work of the hospital. The position it now holds, under the existing law, is as follows:—

The provisions of its organic act place the hospital exactly in the position of a State hospital for the insane. The act declares that all the laws relative to the commitment of insane persons to a lunatic hospital shall be applicable, "except that, in all proceedings relative to the commitment of any such persons, it shall be specifically alleged that they are either dipsomaniacs or inebriates, as the case may be, instead of alleging that they are insane." The certificates of the examining physicians must necessarily be based upon the implied fact of mental disease or weakness in the inebriate that renders him dangerous to himself or others, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. This is recognized in all countries where there is legislation of this kind. The existing "habitual drunkards act" of Great Britain defines an "habitual drunkard" as "a person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is, notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor, at times dangerous to himself or herself, or to others, or incapable of managing himself or herself and his or her affairs." In Austria, where legislation to the same effect as ours is proceeding in regard to persons subject to treatment in asylums for the cure and reform of drunkards, they are designated by the Ministry of Justice as "those who, owing to habitual or periodical abuse of alcohol, endanger the moral, physical or financial security of themselves or their relations." Another class is designated as "those mentally affected, owing to the habitual or periodical abuse of alcohol, who have been admitted into hospitals or lunatic asylums, and who, although they have recovered their sanity, have not sufficient self-command to resist the temptation to drink." This recognizes, as does the English law, the close kinship of the morbid mental states in the inebriates and the insane.

The Massachusetts law, after having provided for the commitment of inebriate patients, proceeds to provide for their being given permits to be at liberty, under such restraining conditions as the trustees deem best. This is done for cases convalescing from insanity, in the lunatic hospitals, where the measure of permitting absence on visit affords a means of curative restraint and treatment reaching

beyond the hospital, that is doing great good. But, while the time within which the insane patient can be detained in the lunatic hospital is unlimited, and that within which he can be taken back to the hospital when on visit is sixty days, the limitation of the whole time of treatment in the Foxborough hospital is two years. In other words, the patient is committed to the custodial care of the trustees in the intent of the law that the curative influences of medical and moral treatment and restraint shall be applied to him, either in the hospital or his home, as the trustees deem most beneficial; to this end the law prescribes that "all persons so committed may be detained in said hospital two years," subject to permission for conditional leave of absence within that limit of time. Such limitations are common to the laws relating to inebriates in other countries.

The foregoing provisions of the Massachusetts law are essentially valuable and fundamental to the success of the institution. The difficulties that have hampered the good work of the hospital may be remedied in a great degree by amendments of the law, to the following effect:—

1. The privileges of the hospital should be more effectively limited to persons susceptible of its benefits. This could be attained by giving the trustees authority to order the final discharge of persons found not to be suitable, within the intent of the law, for the treatment afforded by the institution. Such discharges should be made at any time when the patient has been long enough in the hospital, in the judgment of the trustees, to determine the facts upon which to form a medical opinion of the case.

This would prevent the repeated return, as under the present law, of incorrigible and even criminal inebriates, who take advantage of the commitment to this hospital to escape being sent to prison, where they ought to go; and of others who only seek to get boarded here for a time until ready for an escape, which, in some such cases, is repeatedly made. The hospital cannot, under the law, refuse to receive back even such cases.

2. The law should provide for the issue to the police authorities of a notice to them from the superintendent of the hospital which will authorize them to retake and return

an escaped patient; and it should also provide for the reimbursement to an officer, by the hospital, of the expenditures made by him, and for compensation for his service, in returning the patient.

While there is no question that the commitment of a person to the hospital involves authority to retake him if he escapes therefrom, the police authorities have hesitated, in some cases, to arrest patients who have eloped, there being no provision for giving them a legal notice of the elopement. The correction of this omission would render effective the proper method for the returning of those who, by escaping, disobey the orders of the committing magistrates.

3. A special blank form for commitments should be prescribed, whereby better information can be gained than by the use of the blanks at present employed in committing the insane; specific inquiries should be instituted, for ascertaining the previous record and character of the person alleged to be a fit subject for this hospital.

The trustees earnestly request the enactment of legislation to remedy these defects in the law. The status of the hospital would be improved by removing from it those persons who are an injury to the hospital and to the patients for whom it was really designed; the custodial authority would be reinforced without the great expense that would follow any present attempt to make it completely efficient; and, finally, the hospital would be given a fair chance to extend its field of usefulness.

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

There is urgent need, as has been shown in this and previous reports, of certain new buildings for remedial and useful purposes, as set forth in the superintendent's report:—

1. A chapel and gymnasium. This building would include the assembly room for church services and entertainment hall, gymnasium, bowling alley, and the library, reading room, etc. The estimated cost of building and furnishing is \$30,000.

2. Additional accommodations for shop and store room. Estimated cost, with furnishing, \$3,500.

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3. A building to accommodate 20 to 25 patients for receiving and custodial wards. Estimated cost, with furnishing, \$28,000.

4. A piggery, to be placed at a distance from other buildings. Estimated cost, with furnishing, \$2,500.

5. A coal shed. Estimated cost, \$500.

The total of the foregoing estimate is \$64,500.

At the close of the hospital year, Sept. 30, 1896, there were 135 patients in the hospital; the daily average number for the year was 145, and the maximum was 175, or near it, during some months of the year. The expenses of the coming year cannot be met from the board of the patients; the trustees therefore request an appropriation for part of the current expenses of 1897.

The trustees desire to express their cordial thanks to the busy men who each gave an evening of his crowded life to bring pleasure to the patients. Prof. George H. Barton gave a delightful talk at the hospital on "The Hawaiian Islands," which was illustrated by the stereopticon; Prof. Edward F. Morse, one on "Japan and its people;" and Prof. William T. Sedgwick, one on "The earthworm and its work." Both of these latter talks were illustrated by freehand drawing on the blackboard. The trustees would also express their grateful thanks to Mrs. John C. Phillips for money given to provide the patients with the following current periodicals for two years: Two copies of the "Century Magazine," two copies of "Harper's Monthly Magazine," one copy of "Scribner's Monthly Magazine," one of the "New England Magazine," one of the "Forum" and one of the "Review of Reviews." In this connection it may be added that the usefulness of the small hospital library has been much extended by the time and thought given to it by one of the patients who has acted as librarian.

Mr. Heman M. Burr resigned from the Board Nov. 23, 1895, as he was going abroad for some time; Prof. R. H. Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was appointed in his stead. Professor Richards qualified Dec. 23, 1895. Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell resigned from the Board in December, 1895, as he was elected a member of the Boston School Board; Dr. B. H. Hartwell was appointed in

his stead. Dr. Hartwell qualified Jan. 30, 1896. On July 1 Dr. J. J. Minot's term of office expired; he did not wish to be reappointed, and Dr. Edward Cowles was appointed a trustee to succeed him. He qualified July 1, 1896.

EDWARD COWLES.

BENJAMIN H. HARTWELL.

ANNA PHILLIPS WILLIAMS.

ROBERT H. RICHARDS.

J. G. PINKHAM.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates.

At this time I respectfully submit to your consideration my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Appended are tables giving the statistical information in regard to the patients committed to and discharged from the hospital during that year, together with the results ascertained in the cases of those who were discharged from treatment during the year beginning May 6, 1895, and ending May 5, 1896.

It will be seen that 271 were received on order of commitment, or 59 more than during the preceding year; that the daily average number resident in the hospital was 145.32—an increase of 20.18 over the corresponding number for the preceding year. The weekly average cost of support per patient was \$6.32, as against \$7, \$8.41 and \$11.18 for the preceding years of the hospital's existence. As last year, for the purpose of computing the weekly average cost of support, all sums expended for material to be used in the manufacture of brooms were deducted from the gross expenditure for the year.

The usual number of patients have found employment in the work of the dining rooms, kitchen, laundry, boiler house, care of the barns and stock, vegetable gardens, general farm work and the making of general repairs. The broom shop has continued to provide suitable and satisfactory occupation for a large number of patients, and to be self-supporting. There is sufficient variety in the different steps of the process of manufacture to meet the requirements of the varying strength and skill of the men.

The use of exercise and baths in conjunction as thera-

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peutic agents has been steadily pursued throughout the year, under the direction of a competent teacher of physical training, who now gives his whole time to the work during five days of the week. Most of the patients attend the classes each day, some only two or three days each week, some receive massage treatment, while others take the bath only, due allowance being made for the peculiarities of constitution and temperament, age, previous and existing diseases, injuries and present strength or weakness. The benefit accruing to the patients from the well-directed use of exercise and baths is indicated by the following observed symptoms: increase of appetite and power of assimilation, increase in weight, greater firmness of muscles, better color of skin, larger lung capacity, more regular and stronger action of heart, clearer action of mind, brighter and more expressive eye, improved carriage, quicker response of nerves, and through them of muscle and limb to stimuli. All this has become so evident to them that only a very few are unwilling to attend the classes, and many freely speak of the great benefit derived. Opposite this page is inserted a chart showing the actual and comparative results obtained in the cases of all the patients, of whom there were 50, who were discharged from treatment between April 1 and October 1 of this year, and who had completed a six-months course of treatment. They are arranged according to their ages, beginning with the youngest. The tests applied are with reference to weight, lung capacity and muscular strength, each patient being tested before entering upon the class work and again just before leaving the hospital. The results of the first examination are shown in the columns of figures, while the gain or loss in either respect is indicated by the red and green lines respectively. At the bottom of the chart are shown the average results obtained through the several tests. In one of the cases there was perceptible loss of strength. This man on entrance had great strength of hand and forearm, due to work as a steam fitter, which diminished through lack of customary use, then at an early date he sprained an ankle and did no class work for a full month, after which he took part in a half-spirited, listless manner.

The hospital library now numbers 422 volumes, and is distributed through the various wards, being placed on open shelves, so as to be at all times accessible to would-be readers. Within the year it has been carefully catalogued and cared for by one of the patients, who has widely extended its usefulness through his own personal efforts and services in assisting others in making their selections. He has been ever willing to find any particular volume and to suggest one adapted to the taste of those in doubt. The Boston Press Club has contributed 80 numbers of the current magazines for the use of the patients. Many of the patients regularly receive the daily papers and the lower-priced magazines, such as "McClure's," the "Cosmopolitan," "Munsey's," etc., for their own use, and then allow them to pass into general circulation. From the same source there has been added to the library illustrated reports of the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, Major Powell's "Ethnology of the Indian tribes," "Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountains," and 150 paper-bound novels by standard authors. Mrs. John C. Phillips has generously provided the following magazines for two years for the use of the patients: two copies of "Harper's," two of the "Century," one of the "Forum," one of the "New England," and one of the "Review of Reviews."

During the year the patients have arranged and conducted a few entertainments for themselves, and they have further been instructed and entertained by Professor Morse, whose subject was "Japan and its people," illustrated by freehand drawings; by Professor Barton, whose subject was "A visit to the Hawaiian Islands," illustrated by the stereopticon; by Professor Sedgwick, who talked upon "The earthworm and its work," illustrated by freehand drawings; by Mrs. Ritchings, a professional reader; by Mr. Poor, who gave each week a talk upon some subject relating to the ethics of daily life or a lecture upon travel in some portion of Europe, illustrated by the stereopticon. Mr. Edward Caton of Foxborough has kindly assisted with his stereopticon at all lectures requiring the use of that instrument.

With your approval and through your ready co-operation plans have been obtained from Mr. Joseph H. Curtis for the

relocation, in part, of the roads about the buildings, for the extension of the paths and the ornamentation of the grounds with groups of shrubs and trees. This work, involving the construction of about four hundred feet of new roadway and the removal of nearly as much existing roadway, as well as the preparation of proper beds of soil for the trees and shrubs, is being rapidly pushed forward, and in large part done by the labor of the patients. With a continuation of the present favoring weather it is quite probable that all will be in readiness for the planting of the shrubs and trees in the coming spring. In connection with this, two pavilions are to be erected for the use and shelter of the patients at all seasons of the year while they are out of doors. The details of these improvements are shown in a plan prepared by Mr. Curtis, a fac-simile of which is published in connection with this report. These changes will greatly improve the appearance of the grounds, and effectually remove the evident barrenness of which we have been at all times conscious.

I will earnestly request you to consider several evident needs of the hospital. First, a building to contain rooms and appliances adapted to the combined purposes of chapel, amusement hall, gymnasium, reading room, bowling alley and smoking room. As you know, the rooms now used for some of the above purposes, designed and constructed for other uses, are insufficient and ill adapted. Second, an addition to the workshop, equal in size and closely similar to the one last erected, to provide needed store-room and additional work room. Third, a building to accommodate from 25 to 30 patients, to contain small wards suitably arranged for the care of the recently admitted or new patients, many of whom are quite sick, being tremulous, irritable, more or less exhausted and in some cases in delirium tremens, they to remain in this building until in condition to be put on parole. This will enable us to provide better protection and care for the recent cases, and to devote one of the present wards to the use of those supported as private charges and thus materially assist in the further classification of the patients as a whole. Fourth, other and better quarters for the swine now housed under the horse barn,—an improper as well as objectionable arrangement. They should have a

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piggery, to be erected in that portion of the grounds now used by the cattle as an exercise ground, and where there is abundant room for both purposes. Fifth, the supply of coal now lies exposed to the weather throughout the year, and should be protected by a shed, to be erected over the present pocket.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the constant helpful advice you have given and for the great comfort and assistance it has afforded me.

MARCELLO HUTCHINSON,

Superintendent.

FOXBOROUGH, Nov. 28, 1896.

GENERAL STATISTICS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

General Statistics for the Year.

Persons in hospital Oct. 1, 1895,	129
Admitted within the year,	311
By commitment,	271
By return from leave of absence of previous years,	26
By return from elopement of previous years,	14
Whole number of cases within the year,	440
Final discharges within the year,	56
By death while in the house,	1
By death while on leave of absence,	3
By death while on elopement,	2
As insane,	14
By time limit while on leave of absence,	15
By time limit while on elopement,	3
By time limit while in hospital,	18
Patients absent, not finally discharged,	252
On leave of absence,	156
By elopement,	96
Patients remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1896,	135
Supported as State patients,	76
Supported as town patients,	48
Supported as private patients,	11
Number of different persons within the year,	433
Persons committed,	270
Daily average number of patients,	145.32

Received on First and Subsequent Commitment.

First commitment,	245
Second commitment,	26
Total of cases,	271
Total of persons,	270

Ages at First Attack, Admission and Death.

AGES.	At First Attack.	When admitted.	At Time of Death.
Fifteen years and less,	21	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	95	5	—
20 to 25 years,	79	18	—
25 to 30 years,	34	42	—
30 to 35 years,	19	42	—
35 to 40 years,	13	51	1
40 to 50 years,	6	73	—
50 to 60 years,	3	28	—
60 to 70 years,	—	10	—
70 to 80 years,	—	1	—
Over 80 years,	—	—	—
Total of persons,	270	270	1
Average ages,	23	39	38

Nativity and Percentage of Persons admitted.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	Father.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	165	52	57
Maine,	8	9	12
New Hampshire,	11	25	16
Vermont,	8	2	5
Rhode Island,	2	2	3
Connecticut,	1	3	1
Pennsylvania,	4	2	2
New York,	3	3	2
New Jersey,	1	—	—
Maryland,	—	2	1
Illinois,	—	—	1
Canada,	1	4	5
Nova Scotia,	3	2	5
Newfoundland,	—	—	1
New Brunswick,	1	2	—
Prince Edward's Island,	1	2	1
Ireland,	39	133	132
England,	11	9	10
Scotland,	7	8	8
Germany,	—	3	—
France,	1	1	2
Denmark,	—	1	—
Turkey,	1	—	—
Austria,	1	—	—
Poland,	—	1	1
Unknown,	1	7	7
Totals,	270	270	270

Residence of Persons admitted.

Suffolk County,	149
Essex County,	41
Middlesex County,	88
Bristol County,	9
Norfolk County,	8
Worcester County,	16
Hampshire County,	1
Berkshire County,	4
Barnstable County,	2
Nantucket County,	1
Hampden County,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	270
Cities or large towns,	249
Country districts,	21

Civil Condition of Persons admitted.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	Unmar- ried.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
First,	114	102	27	2	245
Second,	10	11	3	2	26
Total of cases,	124	113	30	4	271
Total of persons,	123	113	30	4	270

Occupation of Persons admitted.

Actor,	1	Grocers,	4
Agents,	2	Hack drivers,	2
Bakers,	2	Harness makers,	2
Barbers,	2	Horse clipper,	1
Bar-keepers,	6	Hostler,	1
Blacksmiths,	3	Hotel keeper,	1
Boarding-housekeeper,	1	Inventor,	1
Boiler maker,	1	Iron moulders,	5
Book binder,	1	Janitor,	1
Book-keepers,	5	Jewellers,	2
Brakeman,	1	Jig sawyer,	1
Bricklayer,	1	Journalist,	1
Butchers,	2	Laborers,	26
Canvasser,	1	Lather,	1
Carpenters,	6	Lawyers,	2
Charcoal dealer,	1	Leather manufacturer,	1
Civil engineer,	1	Leather merchant,	1
Clerks,	21	Locksmith,	1
Clothing cutter,	1	Machinists,	7
Coachmen,	2	Mason,	1
Collectors,	3	Meat cutter,	1
Compositors,	2	Mechanic,	1
Curriers,	3	Merchants,	2
Dentist,	1	Military instructor,	1
Druggists,	4	Mill hands,	4
Dyers,	2	Mill superintendent,	1
Electricians,	2	Millwright,	1
Engineer,	1	Morocco dressers,	5
Farmers,	4	Music teacher,	1
Firemen,	2	No occupation,	8
Florists,	3	Painters,	11
Foremen of marble works,	2	Paper hanger,	1
Furniture dealer,	1	Pavers,	3
Furniture polisher,	1	Piano polishers,	3
Gardeners,	3	Piano tuner,	1
Gas fitter,	1	Plumbers,	4
Glass cutter,	1	Porter,	1

Occupation of Persons admitted — Concluded.

Provision dealer,	1	Student,	1
Reporters,	3	Tailor,	1
Roofer,	1	Teacher,	1
Salesmen,	15	Teamsters,	10
Sexton,	1	Tin smith,	1
Shoe cutters,	2	Truckman,	1
Shoemakers,	11	Upholsterers,	3
Shoe manufacturers,	2	Waiter,	1
Silversmith,	1	Wire worker,	1
Stable keeper,	1	Wool sorter,	1
Stage hand,	1		
Steam fitter,	1	Total,	270
Stone cutter,	1		

Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.

Never before in any hospital,	208
Former inmates of this hospital only,	7
of other hospitals only,	27
of this and other hospitals,	28
Total,	270

Cause of Death.

Delirium tremens,	1
Total,	1

Showing the Number of Persons discharged from Treatment during the Year beginning May 6, 1895, and ending May 5, 1896. also Their Apparent Habits on July 6, 1896.

Number of persons discharged,	210
Doing well, or abstinent,	68
Improved, or drinking less,	36
Unimproved, or drinking as before,	71
Could not be found,	34
Died after leaving hospital,	1

Habits of the Ascertained Cases, as shown in the Preceding Table, and the Percentages of the same.

HABITS.	Totals.	Percentages.
Doing well or abstinent,	68	32.38+
Improved or drinking less,	36	17.14+
Unimproved or drinking as before,	71	33.80+
Could not be traced,	34	16.19+
Died after leaving hospital,	1	00.48+
Total,	210	100.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSO MANIACS
AND INEBRIATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

ASSETS, SEPT. 30, 1896.

Real estate : —

Cultivated land, 96 acres, \$15,000 00

Buildings : —

Administration building and barn, 10,000 00

Small farm-house, 500 00

Superintendent's house, 5,000 00

Three cottages, dining-room building, boiler
and laundry house, 120,000 00

Workshop, 6,500 00

\$157,000 00

Personal estate : —

Live stock on the farm, \$2,274 00

Produce of the farm on hand, 685 00

Carriages and agricultural implements, 1,857 97

Machinery and mechanical fixtures, 1,022 73

Beds and bedding in inmates' department, . . 3,887 67

Other furniture in inmates' department, . . . 4,032 95

Personal property of State in superintendent's
department, 3,043 61

Ready-made clothing, 330 46

Dry goods, 687 38

Provisions and groceries, 746 73

Drugs and medicines, 97 00

Fuel, 4,130 00

Library, 342 88

Other supplies undistributed, 2,217 01

25,355 39

Total assets, \$182,355 39

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at the beginning of the year,	\$6,818 06
Received from State appropriation, 1896,	20,000 00
Received from other sources, viz.: —	
From farm and farm produce,	\$327 21
For sale of brooms,	4,382 70
From towns and cities for support of inmates,	11,708 94
From individuals for support of inmates,	2,036 92
From State for support of inmates,	12,187 24
From all other sources,	274 19
	<hr/>
	30,917 20
	<hr/>
Total receipts,	\$57,735 26

EXPENDITURES.

A. Current Expenditures.

Salaries, wages and labor,	\$19,622 54
Provisions and supplies, viz.: —	
Meats of all kinds,	\$2,694 64
Fish of all kinds,	579 25
Fruit and vegetables,	391 22
Bread,	2,132 97
Grain and meal for table,	88 75
Grain and meal for stock,	965 27
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	465 74
Sugar and molasses,	813 89
Milk, butter and cheese,	1,397 10
Salt and other groceries,	1,704 97
Total for provisions and supplies,	<hr/> 11,233 80
Clothing,	\$2,100 34
Fuel and lights,	4,524 00
Medicine and medical supplies,	398 46
Transportation,	375 03
Ordinary repairs,	1,164 25
Expenses of superintendent and trustees,	488 62
All other current expenses,	7,888 17
	<hr/>
Total current expenditures,	\$47,795 21

B. Extraordinary Expenditures.

Materials used in manufacturing brooms,	*4,784 55
	<hr/>
Total expenditures,	\$52,579 76

* This expenditure has been nearly offset by receipts from sale of brooms, amounting to \$4,382.70.

36 HOSPITAL FOR DIPSOMANIACS, ETC. [Oct.'96.

RESOURCES SEPT. 30, 1896.

Cash on hand,	\$5,155 50
Bills receivable,	5,873 84
<hr/>	
Total resources applicable to expenses,	\$11,029 34

LIABILITIES SEPT. 30, 1896.

Total liabilities,	None.
Balance for the institution,	\$11,029 34

CASH ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To cash on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	\$6,818 06
Drawn from State treasury,	20,000 00
Received from sale of produce,	327 21
Received from sale of brooms,	4,382 70
Received from all other sources,	26,207 29
<hr/>	
Total,	\$57,735 26

Cr.

By cash paid for salaries, wages and labor,	\$19,622 54
For provisions and supplies,	11,233 80
For fuel and lights,	4,524 00
For clothing, furniture and bedding,	2,100 34
For repairs and improvements,	1,164 25
For all other ordinary expenses,	9,150 28
For extraordinary expenses,	4,784 55
By cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	5,155 50
<hr/>	
Total,	\$57,735 26

SUMMARY.

Dr.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	\$6,818 06
Drawn from State treasury,	20,000 00
Received from all other sources,	30,917 20
<hr/>	
Total,	\$57,735 26

Cr.

Cash paid on account of current expenses,	\$47,795 21
Cash paid on account of extraordinary ex- penses,	4,784 55
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	5,155 50
<hr/>	
Total,	\$57,735 26

WARREN F. SPALDING,
Treasurer.

APPENDIX.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSO- MANIACS AND INEBRIATES.

[Chapter 414, Acts of 1889.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor with the advice and consent of the council shall appoint five persons who shall constitute the board of trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates, and who shall hold office for terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively, beginning with the first Monday of July in the present year, and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified; and previous to the first Monday in July in each year hereafter the governor shall in like manner appoint one such trustee to hold office for the term of five years, beginning with the first Monday in July of the year of his appointment, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Any such trustee may be removed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council for such cause as they may deem sufficient and as shall be assigned in the order for removal. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled in like manner for the unexpired term.

Appointment
of trustees.

Removals.

Vacancies, —
how filled.

SECT. 2. The lands held by said trustees in trust for the Commonwealth for the use of said hospital, as hereinafter provided, shall not be taken for a street, highway or railroad without leave of the legislature specially obtained.

Hospital lands
not to be taken
for streets.

SECT. 3. Said trustees shall be a corporation for the same purposes for which the trustees of each of the state lunatic hospitals are made a corporation under section five of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, with all the powers necessary to carry said purposes into effect.

Trustees a
corporation for
certain
purposes.

[Section 5, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

SECT. 5. The trustees of each hospital shall be a corporation for the purpose of taking and holding, to them and their successors, in trust for the Commonwealth, any grant or devise of lands, and any donation or bequest of money or other personal property, made for the use of the institution of which they are trustees, and for the purpose of preserving and investing the proceeds thereof in notes or bonds secured by good and sufficient mortgages or other securities, with all the powers necessary to carry said purposes into effect.

Trustees to be a
corporation, to
take and hold
grants, etc.

To purchase
land and erect
buildings.

Number of
inmates.

Cost limited.

Plans to be
approved by
governor and
council.

Powers of
trustees for
management of
hospital.

Trustees,
general powers
and duties.

Trustees to
make by-laws,
appoint officers,
fix salaries, etc.

SECT. 4. Said trustees shall have authority to purchase in behalf of the Commonwealth suitable real estate as a site for said hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates, and to cause to be erected thereon suitable buildings for said hospital, which shall furnish suitable accommodations for not less than two hundred and * fifty patients and for the officers, employees and attendants, and to provide for the equipment and furnishing of said buildings: *provided, however,* that the entire expenditure for carrying out the purpose of this act shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No expenditure shall be made for the erection of buildings except for plans therefor, until said plans have been approved by the governor and council, and no such approval shall be given unless the governor and council shall be satisfied that the cost of the real estate and the erection and completion of buildings and the equipment and furnishing of the same ready for occupancy will not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Said trustees shall have authority to make all contracts and employ all agents necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SECT. 5. Said trustees shall have the same powers vested in them and shall be required to perform the same duties for the management and control of said hospital as are vested in and required of the trustees of the various state lunatic hospitals under sections six and seven of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes.

[Sections 6 and 7, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

SECT. 6. They shall take charge of the general interests of the institution and see that its affairs are conducted according to the requirements of the legislature and the by-laws and regulations which the board shall establish for the internal government and economy thereof, and they shall be reimbursed all expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties.

SECT. 7. They shall establish by-laws and regulations, with suitable penalties, for the internal government and economy of the institution; shall appoint a superintendent who shall be a physician and constantly reside at the hospital, and a treasurer who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties; shall appoint or make provision in the by-laws for appointing such officers as in their opinion may be necessary for conducting efficiently and economically the business of the institution; and shall determine, subject to the approval of the governor and council, the salaries of all the officers. All their appointments shall be made in such manner, with such restrictions, and for such terms of time, as the by-laws may prescribe.

* Amended by chapter 251, Acts of 1890, by striking out the word "fifty," so that only two hundred inmates are to be provided for.

SECT. 6. When the buildings constructed under the provisions of this act are so far completed that in the opinion of said trustees commitments may properly be made thereto, said trustees shall so notify the governor, who shall thereupon issue his proclamation establishing the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates, and thereafter the judges named in section eleven of said chapter eighty-seven may commit to said hospital any * person who is given to or subject to dipsomania or inebriety, whether in public or in private: *provided, however,* that no such person shall be so committed until satisfactory evidence shall be furnished to the judge before whom the proceedings for commitment are had that such person or persons are not of bad repute or of bad character apart from their habits of inebriety.

Opening the hospital.

Commitments, by whom made.

Character of patients.

[Section 11, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

SECT. 11. A judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, or superior court, in any county where he may be, and a judge of the probate court, or of a police, district or municipal court, within his county, may commit to either of the state lunatic hospitals any insane person then residing or being in said county, who, in his opinion, is a proper subject for its treatment or custody.

Judges authorized to commit.

SECT. 7. All the laws relative to commitment of an insane person to a lunatic hospital shall be applicable to and shall govern the commitment of any person under this act, except that in all proceedings relative to the commitment of any such person it shall be specifically alleged that they are either dipsomaniacs or inebriates, as the case may be, instead of alleging that they are insane.

Laws governing commitments.

[Section 12, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

SECT. 12. Except when otherwise specially provided, no person shall be committed to a lunatic hospital, asylum, or other receptacle for the insane, public or private, without an order or certificate therefor, signed by one of the judges named in the preceding section, said person residing or being within the county as therein provided. Such order or certificate shall state that the judge finds that the person committed is insane, and is a fit person for treatment in an insane asylum. And said judge shall see and examine the person alleged to be insane, or state in his final order the reason why it was not deemed necessary or advisable to do so. The hearing, except when a jury is summoned, shall be at such place as the judge shall appoint. In all cases the judge shall certify in what place the lunatic resided at the time of his commitment; or if the confinement is ordered by a court, the judge shall certify in what place the lunatic resided at the time of the arrest in pursuance of which he was held to answer before such court; and such certificate shall, for the purposes of the preceding section, be conclusive evidence of his residence.

No person to be committed to any hospital without order of judge, except etc. What the order shall state.
11 Gray, 107.
111 Mass. 308.

Residence of patient to be certified.

* Amended by inserting the word "male." Chapter 158, Acts of 1891.

[Section 13, chapter 87, Public Statutes, as amended by chapter 229 of the Acts of 1892.]

Sworn certificate of physicians.

SECT. 13. No person shall be so committed, unless in addition to the oral testimony, there has been filed with the judge a certificate signed by two physicians, each of whom shall make oath that he is a graduate of a legally organized medical college, that he has practised three years in the state, and that he is not connected with any hospital or other establishment for treatment of the insane. Each must have personally examined the person alleged to be insane within five days of signing the certificate; and each shall certify that in his opinion said person is insane and a proper subject for treatment in an insane hospital, and shall specify the facts on which his opinion is founded. A copy of the certificate, attested by the judge, shall be delivered by the officer or other person making the commitment, to the superintendent of the hospital or other place of commitment, and shall be filed and kept with the order.

[Chapter 53, Acts of 1892. Substituted for section 14, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

Notice of intention to commit to be given to overseers of the poor.

SECT. 1. A person applying for the commitment or for the admission of a lunatic to a state lunatic hospital under the provisions of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, or for such commitment of a dipsomaniac under the provisions of chapter three hundred and thirty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred eighty-five, or for the commitment of a dipsomaniac under the provisions of chapter four hundred and fourteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall first give notice in writing to the overseers of the poor of the place where the lunatic or dipsomaniac resides, except that in the city of Boston such notice shall be given to the commissioners of public institutions, of his intention to make such application; and satisfactory evidence that such notice has been given shall be produced to the justice in cases of commitment.

SECT. 2. Section fourteen of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes is hereby repealed.

[Sections 15, 16, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

Statement to be filed with application.

SECT. 15. Upon every application for the commitment or admission of an insane person to a hospital or asylum for the insane, there shall be filed with the application, or within ten days after the commitment or admission, a statement in respect to such person, showing as nearly as can be ascertained his age, birthplace, civil condition, and occupation; the supposed cause and the duration and character of his disease, whether mild, violent, dangerous, homicidal, suicidal, paralytic or epileptic; the previous or present existence of insanity in the person or his family; his habits in regard to temperance; whether he has been in any lunatic hospital, and, if so, what one, when, and how long; and, if the patient is a woman, whether she has borne children, and, if so, what time has elapsed since the birth of the youngest; the names and address of his father, mother, children, brothers, sisters, or other next of kin not exceeding ten in number, and over eighteen years of age, when the names and address of such relatives are known by the person or persons making such application, together with any facts showing whether he has or has not a settlement, and, if he has a settlement, in what place; and if the applicant is unable to state any of the above particulars, he

shall state his inability to do so. The statement, or a copy thereof, shall be transmitted to the superintendent of the hospital or asylum, to be filed with the order of commitment or the application for admission. The superintendent shall, within two days from the time of the admission or commitment of an insane person, send, or cause to be sent, notice of said commitment in writing, by mail, postage prepaid, to each of said relatives, and to any other two persons whom the person committed shall designate.

Copy to be sent to hospital.

Notice of commitment to be sent to relatives of patient.

SECT. 16. After hearing such other evidence as he may deem proper, the judge may issue a warrant for the apprehension and bringing before him of the alleged lunatic, if in his judgment the condition or conduct of such person renders it necessary or proper to do so. Such warrant may be directed to and be served by a private person named in said warrant, as well as by a qualified officer; and pending examination and hearing, such order may be made concerning the care, custody, or confinement of such alleged lunatic as the judge shall see fit.

Judge may cause alleged lunatic to be brought before him.

SECT. 8. All persons so committed may be detained in said hospital two years; but when it shall appear to the trustees that any person held in said hospital will not continue to be subject to dipsomania or inebriety, or will be sufficiently provided for by themselves or their guardians, relatives or friends, they may issue to them a permit to be at liberty, upon such conditions as they deem best, and they may revoke said permit at any time previous to its expiration. The violation by the holder of such permit of any of the terms or conditions of the same shall of itself make said permit void.

Patient may be detained two years.

Conditional release.

Revocation of permit to be at liberty.

SECT. 9. When any permit granted under the provisions of the preceding section has become void in any manner the trustees may issue an order authorizing the arrest of the holder or holders of such permit and their return to the hospital, and such order of arrest may be served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process in any county in this Commonwealth. Any person at liberty from the hospital upon a permit, as aforesaid, may voluntarily return to the hospital and put himself in the custody of the superintendent. The holder of said permit when returned to said hospital as aforesaid, whether voluntarily or otherwise, shall be detained therein according to the term of his original commitment.

Arrest and return of holder of revoked permit.

Voluntary return of patient.

SECT. 10. Every person may appeal from the order of the judge committing them to said hospital to the superior court next to be held in the same county. The appellant shall be held in said hospital to abide the final order of said court.

Appeal from order of commitment.

SECT. 11. On such appeal the judge who ordered the commitment shall have the same authority to bind by recognizance witnesses in the case that is given by chapter two hundred and twelve of the Public Statutes.

Witnesses may be bound for appearance at trial.

Proceedings to be certified to higher court.

SECT. 12. The judge shall on such appeal make a copy of the order of commitment and other proceedings in the case, and transmit the same together with the recognizance, if any is taken, to the clerk of the court appealed to.

Appellant may be defaulted.

SECT. 13. If the appellants fail to enter and prosecute an appeal they shall be defaulted on their recognizance if any was taken, and the superior court may enter an order in like manner as if they had been ordered to be committed in that court; and process may issue, if necessary, to bring them into court to be recommitted.

Appeal may be withdrawn.

SECT. 14. The appellants may, at any time before the copy of the proceedings in the case has been transmitted to the clerk of the court appealed to, be brought personally before the judge from whose order the appeal was taken, and upon their own request may be permitted by such judge, at his discretion, to withdraw their appeal and abide by the order therein; whereupon said judge shall order that the appellants comply with the order appealed from in the same manner as if it were then first imposed.

Expenses of trustees to be paid.

SECT. 15. After the establishment of said hospital said trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but they shall be reimbursed from the treasury of the Commonwealth for all expenses actually incurred by them in the performance of their official duties. The governor and council shall fix the compensation to be made to them for services rendered in the selection and purchase of real estate and the construction, equipment and furnishing of the hospital buildings.

Compensation for services in building hospital.

Transfer of patients from lunatic hospitals.

SECT. 16. After the establishment of said hospital the * inmates that have been committed to any lunatic hospital under the provisions of chapter three hundred and thirty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and are not found to be insane, may be transferred by the state board of lunacy and charity to the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipso-maniacs and Inebriates; and said state board shall transfer from said hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates to some state lunatic hospital or asylum such inmates as may, under an order of commitment provided for by chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, be found insane and requiring treatment therein.

Removal of insane patients to lunatic hospitals.

[Chapter 339, Acts of 1885.]

Dipsomaniacs may be committed to lunatic hospitals.

SECTION 1. Whoever is given to or subject to dipsomania, or habitual drunkenness, whether in public or in private, may be committed to one of the state lunatic hospitals: *provided, however*, that no such person shall be so committed until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the

* Amended by inserting the word "male." Chapter 158, Acts of 1891.

judge before whom the proceedings for commitment are had that such person is not of bad repute or of bad character, apart from his habits of inebriety.

Character of patients.

SECT. 2. The provisions of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, and of acts amendatory to such chapter, relative to the commitment of an insane person to a lunatic hospital, shall be applicable to, and shall govern the commitment of, any person under this act, except that in all proceedings relative to the commitment of any such person it shall be specifically alleged that he is subject to dipsomania, instead of alleging that he is insane.

Laws governing such commitments.

SECT. 3. All the laws relative to persons committed to lunatic hospitals on the ground of insanity shall apply to persons committed thereto under the provisions of this act: *provided*, that no person so committed shall be discharged therefrom unless it appears probable that he will not continue to be subject to dipsomania or habitual drunkenness, or that his confinement therein is not longer necessary for the safety of the public or for his own welfare.

Laws applicable to such patients.

Conditions of discharge.

SECT. 17. Such inmates of said hospital as are able to pay for their board shall be charged for the same. The board of such inmates as have a legal settlement in some city or town shall be paid by said place of settlement. The board of all persons who have no settlement in the Commonwealth, and are unable to pay for themselves shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth at a rate to be determined by the board of trustees of said hospital.

Board of patients, — how paid.

Rate of board.

SECT. 18. There shall be thorough visitations of said hospital by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole board semi-annually, at each of which a written account of the state of the institution shall be drawn up, which shall be presented at the annual meeting to be held between the first days of the months of October and November. At the annual meeting the trustees shall make a detailed report in the same manner as is required of the trustees of the state lunatic hospitals, and shall audit the report of the treasurer, which shall be presented at said annual meeting, and transmit it with their annual report to the governor and council.

Visits of trustees to hospital.

Reports of visits.

Annual report.

Treasurer's report.

[Section 9, chapter 87, Public Statutes, as amended by chapter 170, Acts of 1887.]

. . . At the annual meeting of the trustees (of the lunatic hospitals) a full and detailed report shall be made, exhibiting a particular statement of the condition of the hospital and all its concerns, with a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, and in a tabular form, under the heads specified in section seven of chapter seventy-nine of the Public Statutes, the value of the stock and supplies, to be laid before the Governor and Council, . . .

Annual report of trustees of lunatic hospitals.

[Section 7 of chapter 79 of the Public Statutes.]

**Inventory
required for
annual report.**

The inventory required by this section is as follows: live stock on the farm; produce of the farm on hand; carriages and agricultural implements; machinery and mechanical fixtures; beds and bedding in the inmates' department; other furniture in the inmates' department; personal property of the State in the superintendent's department; ready made clothing; dry goods; provisions and groceries; drugs and medicines; fuel, library.

**Treasurer's
books.**

SECT. 19. The accounts and books of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees.

SECT. 20. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 5, 1889.*]

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDFIELD INSANE ASYLUM

AT

MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

(POST OFFICE, HARDING),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1897.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

TRUSTEES.

DR. J. G. PARK,	GROTON.
MR. IRA G. HERSEY,	HINGHAM.
MR. W. O. BLANEY,	BOSTON.
MR. B. S. ATWOOD,	WHITMAN.
COL. E. V. MITCHELL,	MEDFIELD.
MISS ELIZABETH THURBER,	PLYMOUTH.
MRS. DAVID HALL RICE,	BROOKLINE

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

EDWARD FRENCH, M.D.,	<i>Superintendent.</i>
CHARLES A. DREW, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
THOMAS HOWELL, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
J. B. CHAPIN,	<i>Steward.</i>
MARY R. SATTERTHWAITE,	<i>Matron.</i>
MISS SUE R. HAYNES,	<i>Book-keeper.</i>
WILLIAM PLUMMER,	<i>Farmer.</i>

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES C. BLANEY,	<i>Treasurer.</i>
ARTHUR E. READ,	<i>Engineer.</i>

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor, and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Medfield Insane Asylum respectfully submit the following report.

The building committee of the trustees, elected under the provisions of chapter 425 of the Acts of 1892, reported to the trustees that a portion of the buildings, with accommodation for 600 patients and the necessary officers and employees, would be ready for occupancy on May 1. It was thought best, on account of the overcrowded condition of the other State hospitals and the urgent necessity of relieving them of their surplus population, to open at once the buildings which were finished, and not wait for the completion of the whole group of buildings which constitute the establishment. The State Board of Lunacy and Charity were accordingly notified, and during the months of May and June about 600 patients of the chronic and incurable class were transferred by this Board from the various hospitals for the insane.

The really great work of organizing and opening a large asylum has been carried on in a manner satisfactory to the trustees and creditable to the superintendent. This work was rendered more perplexing from the fact that the whole plan of administration was a new one in this State. The daily routine of the patients transferred was entirely different from that to which they had been accustomed, many of them for years, and they found it difficult easily to accommodate themselves to the change. In addition to this, building operations have been carried on through the year. This has been an important factor as a disturbing element, adding to the natural excitement of the patients incident to their removal to a new home. The friction and discomfort arising from these causes are, however,

becoming less every day. Twelve buildings are now occupied, and the building committee expect that the remaining six will be completed early next year, — three of them by the first of January. The establishment will then give accommodation to 1,000 patients, and with a little crowding to 1,200. The general plan of the asylum is described in detail in the appended report of the superintendent.

The trustees desire to call attention to the fact that the cottage plan adopted in the construction, with its eighteen separate buildings for patients, gives a much better opportunity for the classification of all forms of insanity than is afforded by any hospital in the State. It seems to them unfortunate that the institution should be by statute confined to the care of the chronic and incurable class of the insane who have become public charges, when it has such facilities for treating recent and curable cases. They therefore recommend that the matter of so amending the statute that the institution shall be placed upon the same basis as the other State hospitals be brought to the consideration of the Legislature.

The water supply, which was originally intended to be furnished from driven wells, has proved to be inadequate. A quantity sufficient for all purposes except drinking is obtained directly from Charles River. The question of a supply suitable in quality and quantity for all purposes is now under consideration by the building committee.

The statutes provide that the expenses of the institution shall not exceed \$2.80 per week for each patient. This sum, of course, can be sufficient only when the asylum has become well established, with at least two-thirds of its complement of inmates. This report covers the first five months since the asylum was opened, with the number of patients varying from 120 to 596, and the expenses for this period and for the month of March, during which the buildings were made ready for occupancy, has been \$3.21 per patient. This result is especially gratifying to the trustees, showing, as it does, careful economy on the part of the officials of the institution who have the immediate charge of its management. It should be stated that the expenses during the summer are always less than during the winter, when the item of fuel adds considerably to the expenditures. Just what the cost of fuel will be we are unable to state,

as our first winter is in the future. We hope, however, to have an increased number of patients, and by this means to keep the per capita expenses near the present amount.

It will be necessary, for at least another year, to ask of the Legislature an appropriation for current expenses in excess of our income. The amount of receipts depends entirely upon the number of patients. This number is a matter over which the trustees have no control, and for this reason we can estimate only approximately what our income will be. In order, however, that the asylum may not be embarrassed in its operations, we shall apply for an appropriation of \$40,000.

For the financial condition of the asylum, you are respectfully referred to the treasurer's report.

The trustees appointed in February Dr. Edward French, medical superintendent. He has been for twelve years connected with the asylum at Concord, N. H. Dr. Chas. A. Drew and Dr. Thomas Howell, both of whom had been upon the medical staff of institutions for the insane, were appointed assistant physicians. Mr. John B. Chapin was elected steward, Mrs. Mary A. Satterthwaite matron, Mr. Chas. C. Blaney treasurer and Mr. A. E. Read engineer. We believe all of these officials have labored faithfully, both in their professional and business capacity, for the best interests of the institution and the patients.

Any success which is achieved in the management of an asylum for the insane requires, on the part of those in charge, unceasing diligence, an unlimited amount of patience and never-failing kindness in manner and speech towards the unfortunate inmates. Keeping this high ideal of service always in mind, it will be the hope of the trustees that the Medfield Asylum, the latest addition to the large number of charitable institutions established by the Commonwealth, may meet the exacting demands of the public.

JOHN G. PARK,
ELIZABETH G. RICE,
BENJAMIN S. ATWOOD,
ELIZABETH THURBER,
IRA G. HERSEY,
WILLIAM O. BLANEY,
EDWIN V. MITCHELL,

Trustees.

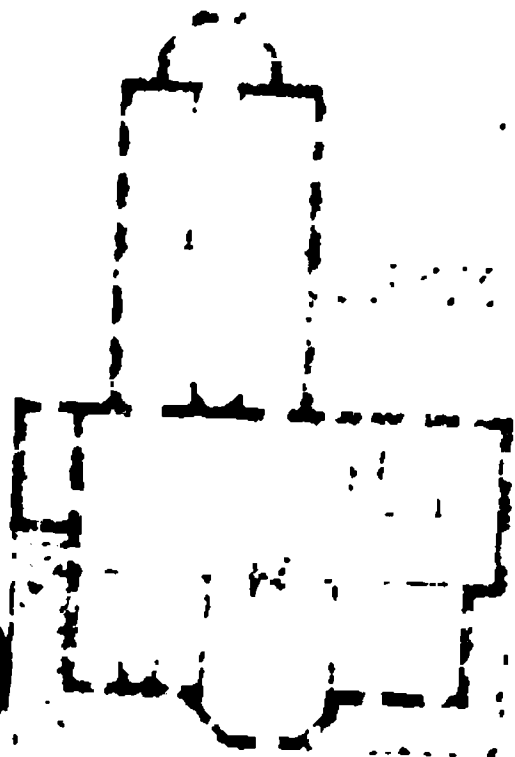
SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

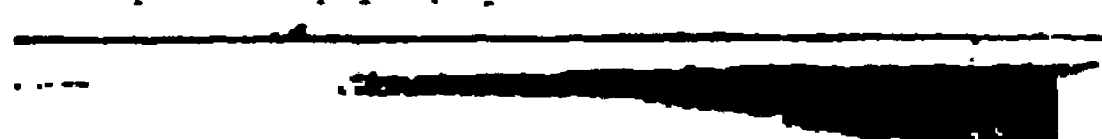
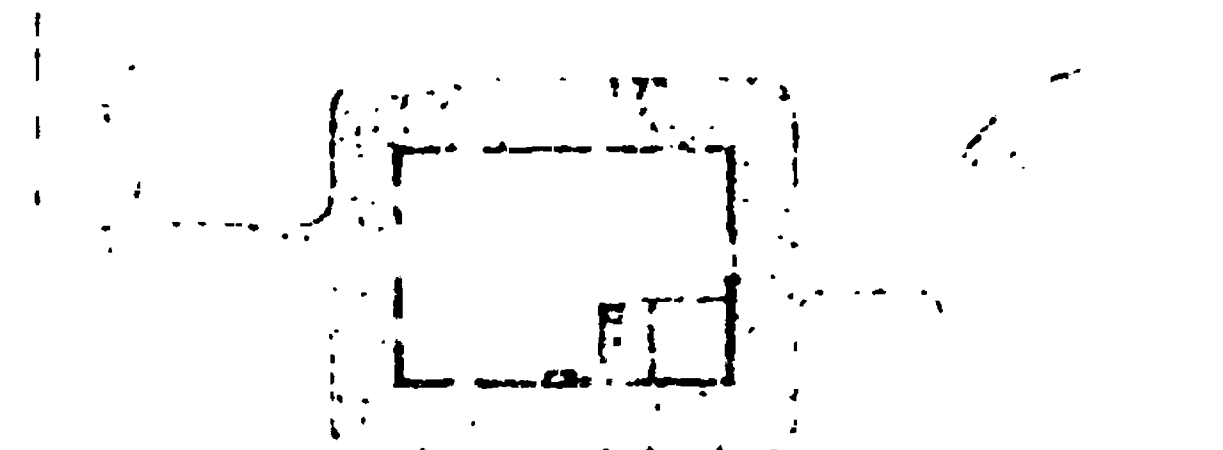
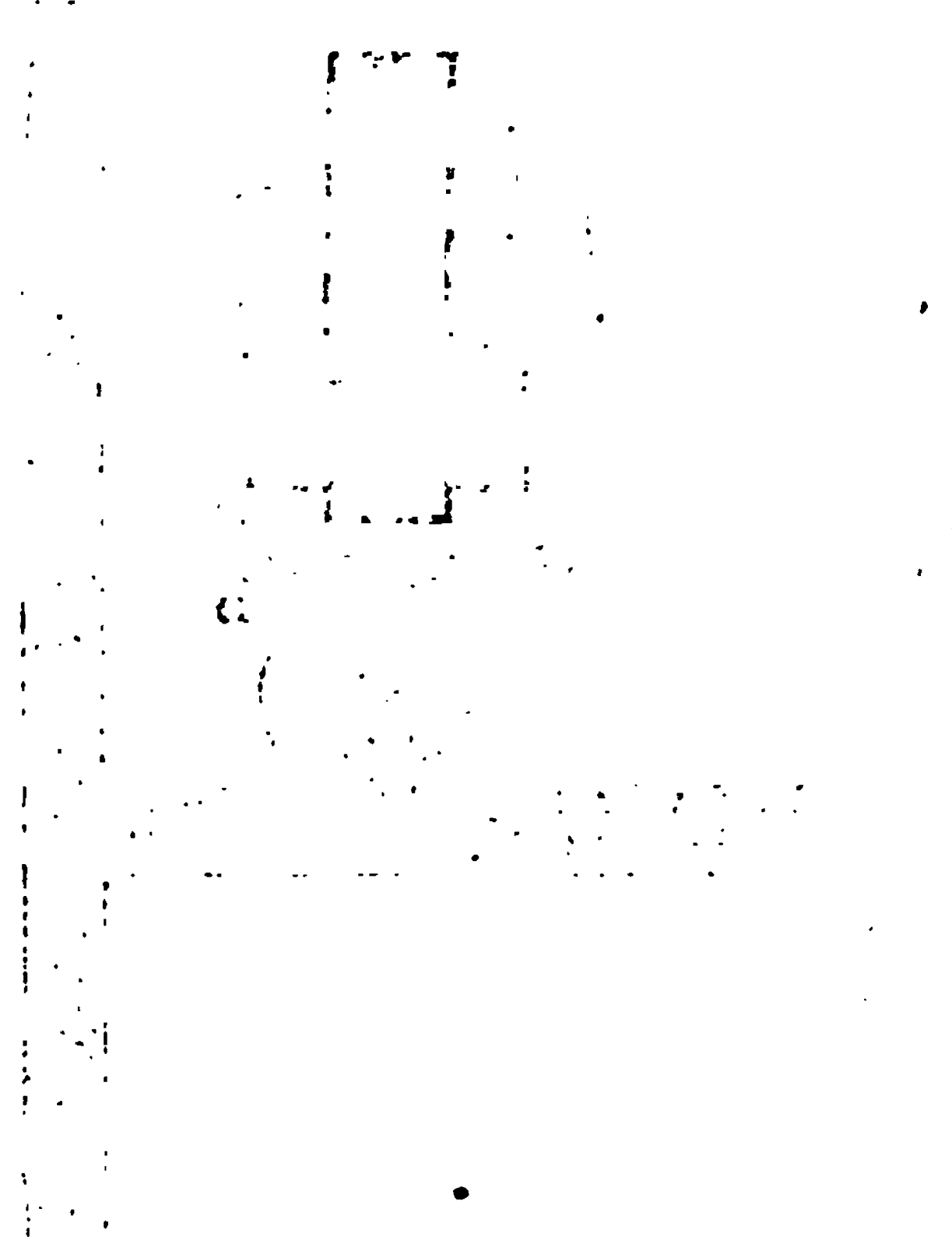
EDWARD FRENCH, M.D., <i>Superintendent</i>,	.	.	.	.	\$2,500 00
CHARLES A. DREW, M.D., <i>Assistant Physician</i>,	.	.	.	.	1,500 00
THOMAS HOWELL, M.D., <i>Assistant Physician</i>,	.	.	.	.	900 00
JOHN B. CHAPIN, <i>Steward</i>,	.	.	.	.	1,200 00
ARTHUR E. READ, <i>Engineer</i>,	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
SUE R. HAYNES, <i>Book-keeper</i>,	.	.	.	.	600 00
CHARLES C. BLANEY, <i>Treasurer</i>,	.	.	.	.	500 00
MARY R. SATTERTHWAITE, <i>Matron</i>,	.	.	.	.	450 00

VALUE OF STOCK AND SUPPLIES.

Oct. 1, 1896.

Live stock,	\$1,442 00
Produce of the garden on hand,	1,572 17
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,372 98
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	20,000 00
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	12,000 00
Other furniture in inmates' department,	20,139 00
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	7,861 00
Ready-made clothing,	6,549 91
Dry goods,	1,280 65
Provisions and groceries,	3,876 87
Drugs and medicines,	175 00
Fuel,	1,335 00
Other supplies undistributed,	930 22
	<hr/>
	\$79,584 00





SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MEDFIELD, Sept. 30, 1896.

To the Board of Trustees of the Medfield Insane Asylum.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: — It is with pleasure that I submit the superintendent's report for the past five months of the Medfield Insane Asylum. As the year for the institutions in Massachusetts ends with September 30, this report is necessarily short and includes only five months, the time elapsing since it was opened. The work of cleaning, furnishing and otherwise preparing the different buildings was begun March 1, and was pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Twelve of the cottages for patients were ready to be put in order while six others designed for the filthy and more disturbed classes were in process of erection. These, with the chapel, stable and farm barns, are still unfinished. It was so far accomplished as to warrant your Board in notifying the State authorities that the asylum was ready to receive patients on the 1st of last May.

The unique arrangement of the buildings of the Medfield Asylum is such that if a general description is given the details of management can be better understood. The completed plan will show twenty-seven buildings, facing along the sides and ends of a rectangle. The situation is upon the summit of a hill, about 250 feet elevation above the sea, and known upon the topographical map of the State as "Castle Hill." The State owns 426 acres of land, part of it being situated in the town of Dover and all of it bordering upon the Charles River except upon the east side. The top of the hill is graded on a slope toward the west. The prospect from all the buildings is beautiful and extensive, and the location of the asylum was often sought in years past for the beauty of its view. The woodland north of the institution borders on the river, and offers an excellent opportunity for a magnificent park. It is already covered with desirable well-grown trees, and is diversified by

picturesque rocky hills, pleasant vales and many natural advantages.

The ward buildings are situated upon the sides and ends of the rectangle, and face in upon the chapel, laundry, dining rooms, kitchen and power house. The buildings are separate from each other, the spaces varying from one to eight rods in extent, which allows air and sun upon all four sides of each building. Eighteen of these buildings are designed to hold patients, the upper story for sleeping purposes and the lower story for sitting and work rooms. Most of the cottages will accommodate about 50 patients, while there are two which are capable of accommodating 100 each. Some of these buildings are provided with dining rooms, but it is expected that all patients who are able will walk to the general dining rooms for their meals, in the centre of the rectangle. Each dining room is capable of seating about 500 patients. The buildings are admirably lighted, with no dark corners, and substantially and thoroughly built. Heat is forced into all the rooms by fans in each basement, run by electric motors, and the foul air exhausted by a similar arrangement in every attic.

On the first day of May a transfer of 120 patients was received from the Taunton hospital, consisting of 60 of each sex. They were brought in a special train that was run up into the asylum grounds on a spur track. Part of these were able to walk to the building where they were received, the rest were conveyed in omnibuses to the same building. Each patient was examined, his weight, height and other personal characteristics taken and recorded, and then assigned to the proper building. Subsequent transfers were brought from the public station in omnibuses, except the transfer from the Danvers hospital, which was in a special train left on the spur track and afterwards conveyed to the institution in the same manner as the transfer from Taunton. May 12 a transfer of 29 women was received from the Northampton hospital. On May 27 30 women and 20 men were transferred from Westborough. June 4 a large transfer was received from the Worcester hospital, consisting of 110 men and 64 women. On June 6 24 women were sent in omnibuses from the city of Boston asylum, Austin Farm, at Roslindale. June 11, 20 women and 1 man were sent in the same manner from the same place.

June 23 a large transfer of 71 women and 106 men came from Danvers. Five other patients have been received from different hospitals at different times, making a total of 600,—302 women and 298 men.

There have been discharged 13 patients; 2 were improved and 11 were not improved. Eight of these were transferred to other institutions by orders from the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. There were 24 deaths. When we consider the feeble condition of many of these patients, and that in some cases death was a "foregone conclusion" when they were admitted, and the fact that the change of habits and environment of elderly demented patients often hastens a fatal termination, it is not excessive. All those that eloped have been returned except one, who was arrested as a vagrant in a neighboring town and committed to another lunatic hospital.

The daily average number of patients is necessarily small, because of the time elapsing between the first and last transfer before the complement of patients was reached. The average of 461.61 is the total daily average number of patients for the past five months. It is obvious that the cost of maintenance will be higher than it would have been had there been a larger number of patients in the early months. The average weekly cost per patient has been \$3.21.

Efforts have been made to interest and engage as many patients as possible in work that was of equal advantage to the individual and the State. The female patients have been employed in the mending room, the laundry, kitchen, and in sewing and knitting in the wards. The men have worked in the general dining rooms, in the laundry, kitchen, on the teams and on the farm and grounds. There is plenty of work for male patients for the next few years in outside occupations upon the grounds in construction and repairs. Match games of baseball between nines of patients and attendants have furnished considerable entertainment to large numbers.

The water supply has already been considered by your Board, and no doubt another year will see us equipped with an adequate supply.

At present the several departments are working quite smoothly and satisfactorily, considering that everything has to be tried and adjusted in such a large and new institution.

The farm has been very successful and has produced a large supply of garden vegetables, so that for the past two months the tables for the patients have been supplied every day. Barrels of apples have been placed in all the wards, and the patients have eaten them freely, with no harmful effect.

The thanks of the patients and myself are extended to Rev. Father Donnelly of South Natick and to Revs. Mr. Savage and Mr. Dyer of Medfield, who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the sick and officiated at funerals; also to Miss Helen Brown for a generous supply of magazines, to Mrs. Thomas Upham for newspapers, to Miss Rose Allen for silk pieces and to Miss Garland of Dover, N. H., for magazines and silk pieces.

I feel grateful and appreciative to all my assistants and employees for their faithfulness and co-operation, especially during the opening months, when there was more or less difficulty in getting the several departments into smooth running order. To your Board I am also grateful for your hearty and generous support and your patience with the many imperfections of the management.

EDWARD FRENCH, M.D.,

Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Medfield Insane Asylum.

I herewith submit my first annual report on the finances of the Medfield Insane Asylum for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Received of the Commonwealth on account maintenance appropriation,	\$31,652 60
Received for the support of patients: —	
Of the Commonwealth,	\$1,526 00
Of cities and towns,	5,352 67
Of soldiers' relief,	91 20
Of individuals,	88 40
	7,008 27
Received for rent,	90 00
Received for interest,	11 44
Received from cash sales,	199 92
Received belonging to patients,	698 45
	\$39,510 68

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages and labor,	\$12,213 73
Flour,	2,646 07
Meat of all kinds,	2,059 42
Fish,	311 93
Grain and meal for table,	206 70
Vegetables,	342 44
Sugar,	848 76
Molasses,	55 75
Tea,	223 59
Coffee,	420 82
Chocolate,	18 76
Milk,	983 31
Butter,	869 04
Cheese,	74 21
Fresh fruit,	217 29
Eggs, salt and other groceries,	1,226 06
All other provisions,	420 55
Grain for stock,	146 59
Hay,	258 77
Crockery and glassware,	71 69
Tin and wooden ware,	827 89
Beds and bedding,	79 57
Tools,	70 59

Fuel,	\$2,390 77
Soap,	315 50
Medical supplies,	109 58
Live stock,	136 00
Stable,	101 12
Blacksmithing,	107 34
Fertilizer and seeds,	687 09
Paints and oils,	288 33
Piping and fittings,	21 84
Ordinary repairs,	8 55
Books, stationery and postage,	180 00
Transportation and travelling expenses,	1,904 02
Expenses of superintendent and trustees,	240 55
Clothing,	2,237 37
Dry goods,	548 46
Boots and shoes,	494 55
Miscellaneous,	985 13
Total current expenses,	\$34,849 72
Undertaker's charges,	\$65 00
Money refunded,	63 16
Cash refunded patients,	91 83
	<u>219 99</u>
	\$35,069 71
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	4,470 97
	<u>\$39,540 68</u>
RESOURCES.	
Cash on hand,	\$4,470 97
Due for support of patients:—	
From the Commonwealth,	\$4,699 00
From cities and towns,	16,157 82
From soldiers' relief,	261 60
From individuals,	73 60
	<u>21,191 02</u>
Account maintenance appropriation,	18,410 56
Interest,	13 01
	<u>\$44,086 56</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Due for supplies,	\$10,718 89
for salaries and wages,	2,768 58
for undertaker's charges,	20 00
to patients,	606 62
	<u>14,114 09</u>
Total surplus,	\$29,972 47

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES C. BLANEY,

Treasurer.

Oct. 1, 1896.

REVISED TABLES

FOR

UNIFORM STATISTICS

IN THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS

FOR THE INSANE.

APPROVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF LUNACY AND CHARITY,
MARCH 10, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.—General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Balance in asylum Oct. 1, 1895,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted within the year,	298	302	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	302	600
Whole number of cases within the year,	298	302	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	302	600
Discharged within the year:—												
Viz.: as recovered,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
as much improved,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
as improved,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
as not improved,	7	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	11
as not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths,	17	7	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	7	24
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1896:—												
Viz.: supported as State patients,	73	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	55	128
as town patients,	199	236	435	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	236	435
as private patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of different persons within the year,	298	302	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	302	600
Persons admitted,	298	302	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	302	600
Daily average of patients,	223.57	238.03	461.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	223.57	238.03	461.60
Viz.: State patients,	62.17	44.48	106.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.17	44.48	106.65
town patients,	161.40	193.55	354.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	161.40	193.55	354.95

TABLE NO. 2.—*Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.		ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN HOUSE.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1896.													
April,	. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May,	. . . . .	80	119	199	—	—	—	2	—	2	62.58	88.55	146.13
June,	. . . . .	217	181	398	—	—	—	2	—	2	207.30	227.18	434.43
July,	. . . . .	—	—	—	4	2	6	2	3	5	289.61	295.97	585.58
August,	. . . . .	—	—	—	3	1	4	5	3	8	282.97	292.85	575.82
September,	. . . . .	1	2	3	2	1	3	6	1	7	275.40	291.13	566.53
Total cases,	. . . . .	298	302	600	9	4	13	17	7	24	—	—	—
Total persons,	. . . . .	298	302	600	9	4	13	17	7	24	223.57	238.03	461.60

TABLE NO. 3.—*Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	298	302	600	—	—	—
Second,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases,.	298	302	600	—	—	—
Total of persons,	298	302	600	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 4.—*Relation to Hospitals of Persons admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital for the insane, .	—	—	—
Former inmates of this asylum only, . . .	—	—	—
Former inmates of other hospitals only, . . .	298	302	600
Former inmates of this asylum and other hospitals	—	—	—
Total of persons,	298	302	600

TABLE NO. 5.—*Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACE OF NATIVITY.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Unknown,	298	298	302	302	600	600
Total,	298	298	302	302	600	600

TABLE NO. 6.— *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.							Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts :—									
Barnstable County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	11
Berkshire County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	6	6
Bristol County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	17	37
Dukes County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	—	1
Essex County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	29	91
Franklin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
Hampden County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	12	12
Hampshire County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	4	4
Middlesex County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	55	132
Norfolk County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	18	30
Plymouth County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	13
Suffolk County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	141	236
Worcester County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8	14
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	10
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	298	302	600

TABLE NO. 7.— *Civil Conditions of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE AD- MISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			UNKNOWN.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	175	56	231	99	102	201	15	38	53	9	6	15	298	302	600
Second,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	175	56	231	99	102	201	15	38	53	9	6	15	298	302	600

TABLE No. 8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted.*

MALES.									
Agents,	2	Masons,	2						
Artist,	1	Machinists,	8						
Auctioneer,	1	Mariners,	5						
Architect,	1	Needle maker,	1						
Barbers,	6	None,	63						
Blacksmiths,	2	Painters,	5						
Brakeman,	1	Pedlers,	3						
Calker,	1	Piano makers,	3						
Clergyman,	1	Porter,	1						
Cigar maker,	1	Printers,	3						
Collector,	1	Paper hanger,	1						
Carpenters,	6	Plumber,	1						
Contractors,	2	Slater,	1						
Curriers,	8	Salesmen,	10						
Farmers,	9	Shoemakers,	23						
Fishermen,	3	Stone cutter,	1						
Fruit dealer,	1	Sail maker,	1						
Gardeners,	2	Tailors,	4						
Glazier,	1	Tramps,	3						
Hatter,	1	Teamsters,	3						
Jewellers,	2	Upholsterer,	1						
Lawyers,	2	Wheelwright,	1						
Laborers,	67	Waiter,	1						
Letter carriers,	2	Wood engraver,	1						
Mill operatives,	18	Unknown,	6						
Merchants,	2								
Musicians,	2	Total,	298						

FEMALES.										
Book-keeper,	1	None,	.	.	.	84
Compositor,	1	Laundresses,	.	.	.	2
Elocutionist,	1	Nurses,	.	.	.	2
Cooks,	3	Saleswoman,	.	.	.	1
Domestics,	61	Seamstresses,	.	.	.	7
Dressmakers,	6	Tailoresses,	.	.	.	8
Housekeepers,	98	Unknown,	.	.	.	8
Musicians,	1					
Mill operatives,	18	Total,	.	.	.	302

TABLE No. 9. — Probable Causes of

	CAUSES.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.								
		INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
	<i>Physical.</i>									
1	Apoplexy,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Congenital,	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Dissipation,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Epilepsy,	21	17	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Fever,	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Fall,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Heredity,	19	30	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Ill health,	5	16	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Injury to cord,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Influenza,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Injury to head,	11	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Intemperance,	43	16	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Masturbation,	21	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Menopause,	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Nervous prostration,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Nephritis,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Overwork,	5	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Organic brain disease,	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Puerperal,	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Spinal disease,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Senility,	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Suppressed menstruation,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Syphilia,	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Stroke,	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Mental.</i>									
25	Disappointment,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Domestic affliction,	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Financial troubles,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Hysteria,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Jealousy,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Religious excitement,	3	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Worry,	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Unknown,	123	143	266	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals,	296	322	618	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disease in Persons admitted.

INSANE.					
PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			NEW DISEASE.		
Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	3	-	3
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	2	-	2
-	-	-	12	-	12
-	-	-	8	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	6	-	6
-	-	-	7	1	8
-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	4	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	2
-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	2	2	4
-	-	-	45	40	85

TABLE NO. 11.—*Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years and less,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
20 to 25 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 30 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-
30 to 35 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3
35 to 40 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
40 to 50 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2
50 to 60 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4
60 to 70 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	1	5
70 to 80 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	1	7
Over 80 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Total of persons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	7	24	17	7	24
Mean ages,	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.35	43.29	43.82	56.06	50.29	53.17

TABLE NO. 12.—*Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 1 month,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 1 to 3 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 to 6 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 to 12 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years,	-	-	-	22	9	31	22	9	31
2 to 5 years,	-	-	-	90	72	162	90	72	162
5 to 10 years,	-	-	-	71	69	140	71	69	140
10 to 20 years,	-	-	-	79	99	178	79	99	178
Over 20 years,	-	-	-	20	38	58	20	38	58
Unknown,	-	-	-	16	15	31	16	15	31
Total of cases,	-	-	-	298	302	600	298	302	600
Total of persons,	-	-	-	298	302	600	298	302	600
Average in years,	-	-	-	8.46	10.58	9.52	8.46	10.58	9.52

TABLE No. 13. — Form of Mental Disease in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge.

	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.												AGGREGATES.					
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.						DIED.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.				Males.	Females.	Totals.
A.— Insane:—																					
Dementia, chronic,	223	244	467																		
epileptic,	20	21	41																		
paralytic,	1		1																		
General paralysis,	5		5																		
Mania, chronic,	17	28	45																		
recurrent,	3	1	4																		
Melancholia, chronic,	7	6	13																		
Adolescent insanity,	4	1	5																		
Congenital mental deficiency,	7		7																		
Primary delusional insanity,	6		6																		
Organic disease of brain,	5		5																		
Hysterical insanity,		1	1																		
B.— Habitual drunkards,																					
C.— Voluntary patients,																					
D.— Not insane,																					
Total of cases,	298	302	600																		
Total of persons,	298	302	600																		

TABLE No. 14. — *Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	4	11	-	-	-	17	7	24	26	11	37
Second,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of cases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	4	11	-	-	-	17	7	24	26	11	37
Total of persons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	4	11	-	-	-	17	7	24	26	11	37

TABLE No. 17. — *Deaths, classified by Duration of Disease and Treatment.*

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Insane : —												
Congenital,												
Under 1 month,												
From 1 to 3 months,												
8 to 6 months,												
6 to 12 months,												
1 to 2 years,												
2 to 5 years,												
5 to 10 years,												
10 to 20 years,												
Over 20 years,												
Unknown,												
Totals,												
Average of known cases (in years), . .												

NOTE. — No material for Tables Nos. 16, 18 and 19.

ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM TO OCT. 1, 1896.

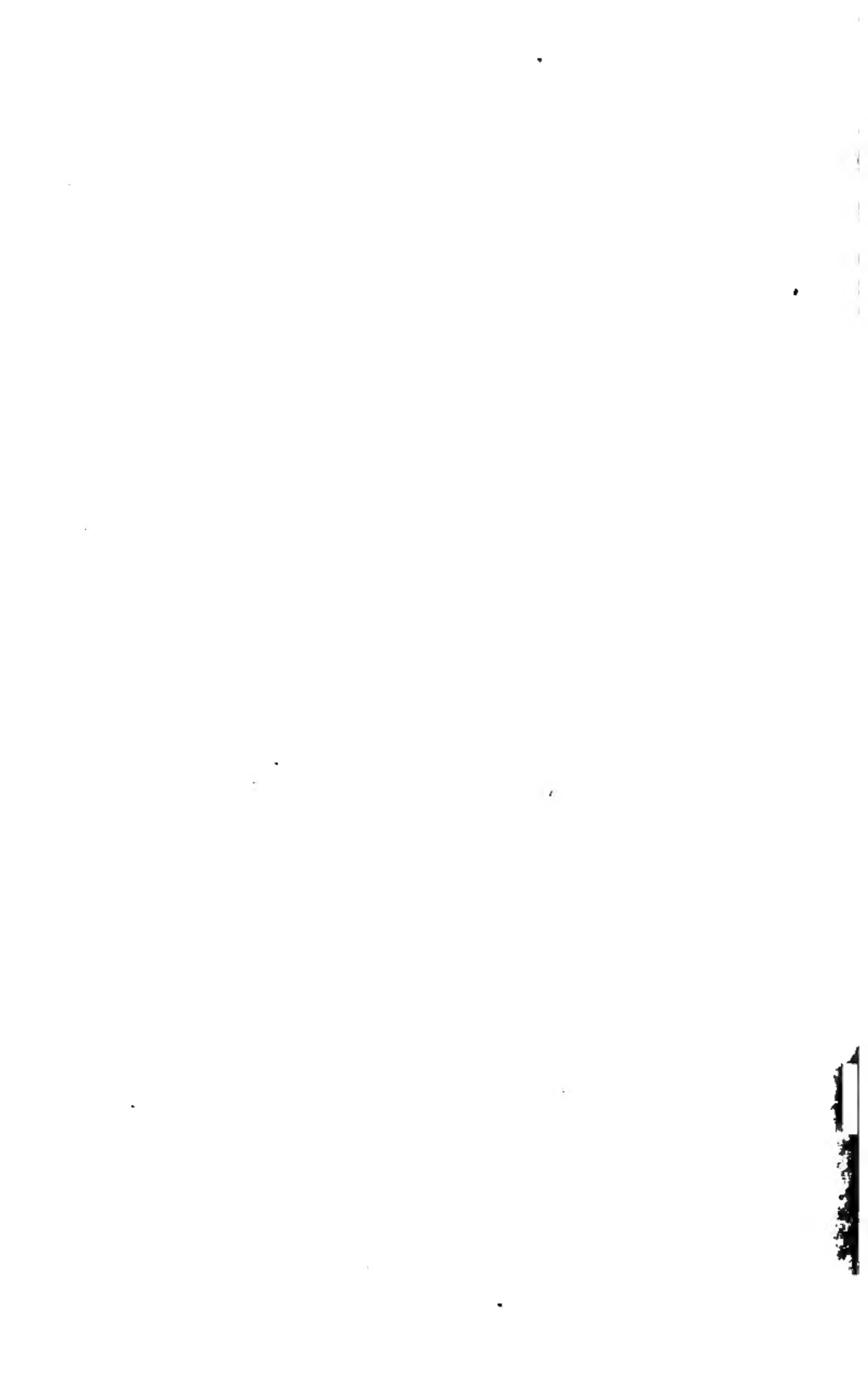
Aprons,	298	Pillow slips,	1,134
Bibs,	135	Robe,	1
Bandages,	261	Rubber aprons,	3
Bed sheet,	1	Rugs bound,	27
Bed pads,	21	Sheets,	2,202
Base ball sacks,	2	Suspenders,	275
Clothes bags,	112	Strong dresses,	32
Coffee bags,	23	Tie strings,	127
Camisoles,	32	Towels,	248
Dresses,	14	Table pads,	7
Drawers,	14	Stockings knit, pairs,	60
Dryer coverings,	150	Underskirts,	6
Iron holders,	96	Window curtains,	9
Napkins,	227		

MENDING.

Aprons,	54	Hat bound,	1
Bed ticks,	5	Overalls,	226
Blanket,	1	Pants,	637
Coats,	171	Pillow slips,	3
Clothes bags,	2	Shirts,	917
Coffee bags,	27	Sheets,	42
Dresses,	25	Stockings,	1,043
Drawers,	648	Vests,	131

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

135 bushels green peas,	\$131 30
230½ bushels string beans,	132 60
100 bushels shelled beans,	106 80
217 bushels beets,	60 00
569 bushels turnips,	195 50
150 bushels carrots,	42 50
35 bushels onions,	26 25
52 bushels tomatoes,	40 70
508 bushels potatoes,	243 20
777 bushels green corn,	242 63
8,180 large cucumbers,	54 05
21,000 small cucumbers (for pickling),	45 20
675 dozen summer squashes,	178 69
10 tons winter squashes,	100 00
275 pounds rhubarb,	4 13
1,500 bushels apples,	311 80
75 bushels cranberries,	100 00
20 tons hay,	360 00
20 tons meadow hay,	160 00
12 tons corn fodder,	96 00
8 tons rye straw,	80 00





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